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ANNALS OF THE SINNOTT, ROGERS, COFFIN, CORLIES, REEVES, BODINE AND ALLIED FAMILIES

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ANNALS OF THE Sinnott, Rogers, Coffin, Corlies, Reeves, Bodine and Allied Families

BY

MARY ELIZABETH SINNOTT

EDITED BY

JOSIAH GRANVILLE LEACH, LL.B.



PRINTED FOR PRIVATE CIRCULATION
BY J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY, THE AMERICAN
MDCCCC



SINNOTT ARMS

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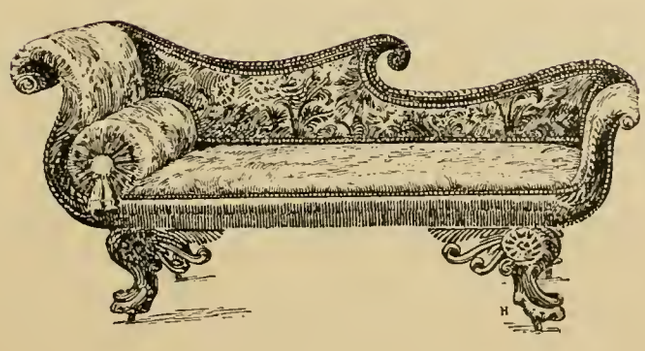
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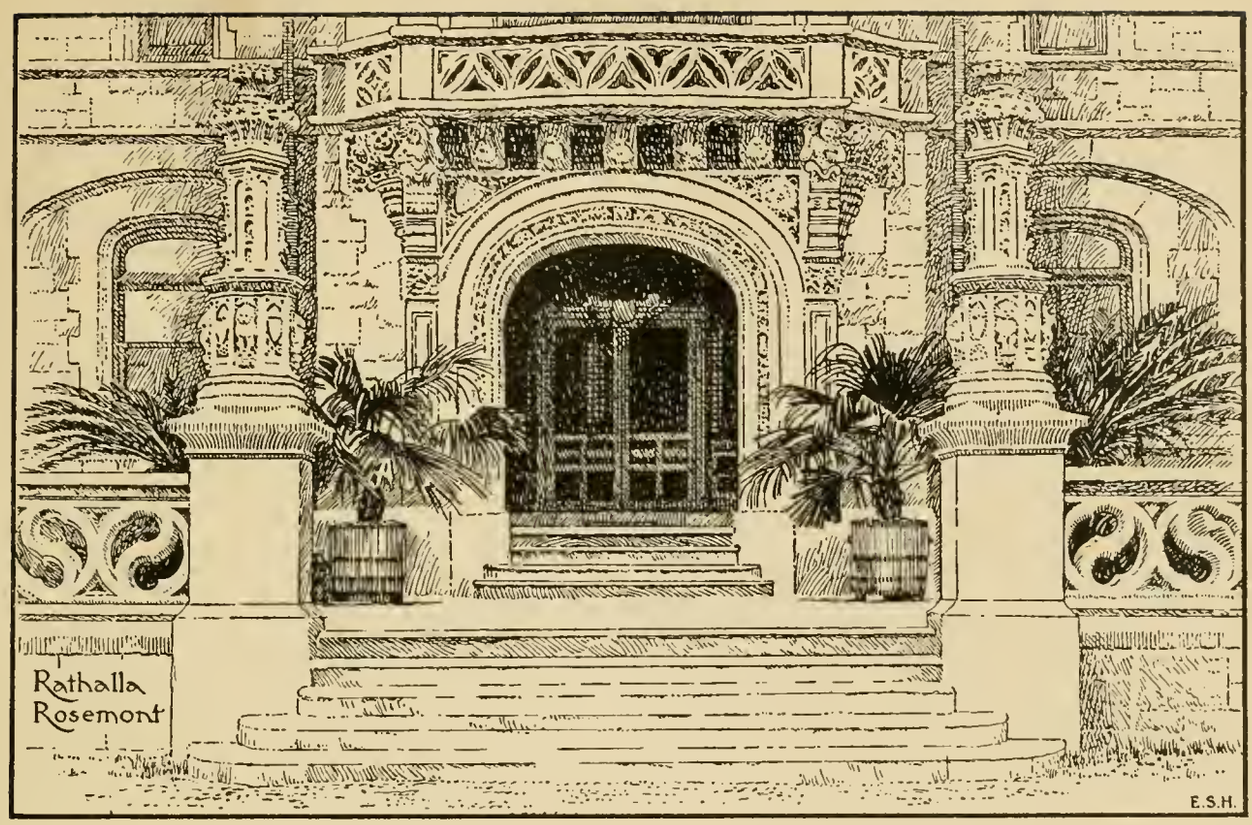
TO

MY FATHER AND MOTHER

THEIR ANCESTORS AND

DESCENDANTS





PREFACE

I HAVE gleaned from the past, here a little and there a little, these memorials of my ancestors, in the hope that their descendants may emulate their simple, blameless lives.

In the compilation thereof I have been materially assisted by many to whom acknowledgment has been made under the respective families in which help has been rendered, but I am further indebted to Mr. Charles H. Engle, clerk of the Mount Holly Meeting of Friends, Mr. Leander Rogers, Miss Edith Rogers, Mrs. William C. Lawrence, the Rev. William White Hance, my grand-uncles, Edward Winslow Coffin and John Hammond Coffin, and Mrs. John Richard Pine Coffin, of Portledge, Devonshire, England, and especially to my friend, Miss May Atherton Leach, who first inspired me with a love of genealogy, and who has given me unsparingly from her store of historical and genealogical knowledge; to all of whom, as well as those who, for the moment, I may have overlooked, I extend my sincere thanks.

MARY E. SINNOTT



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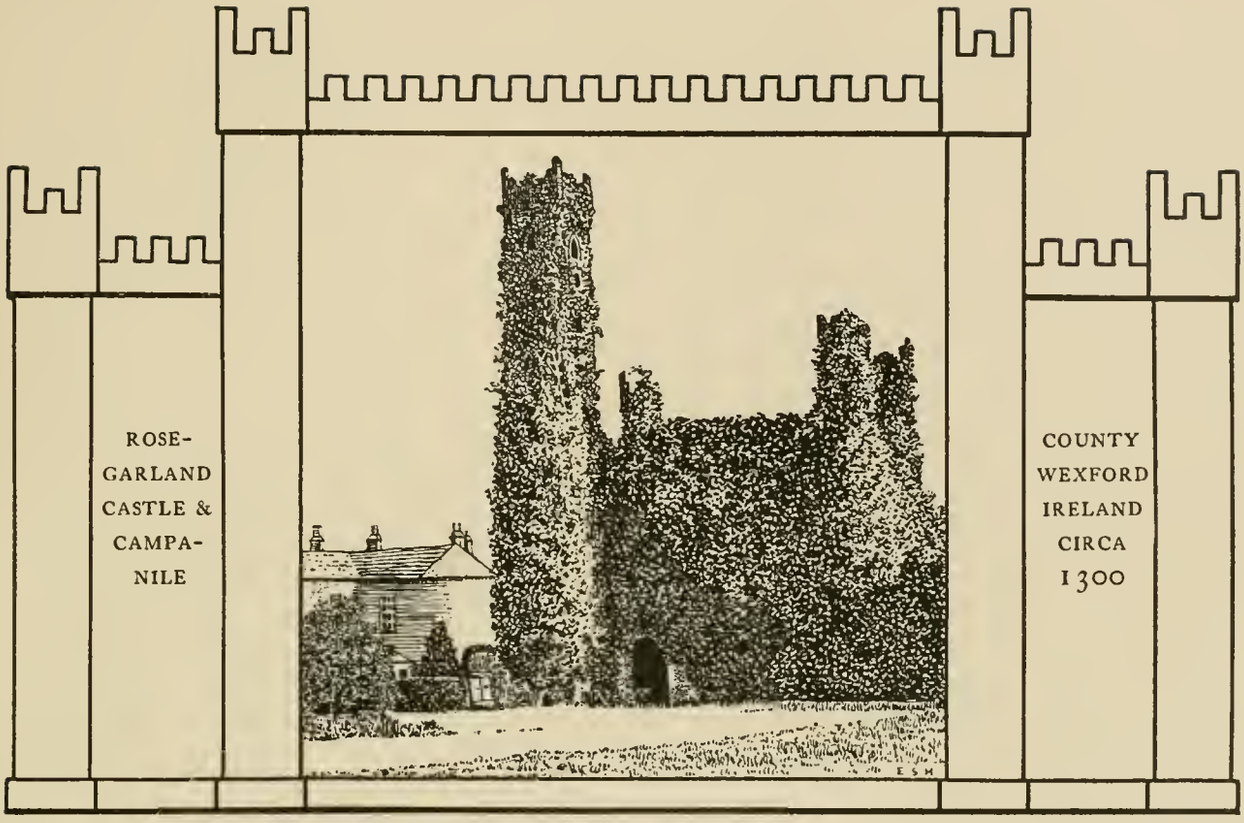
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THE SINNOTT FAMILY



THE SINNOTT FAMILY

COUNTY WEXFORD, for centuries the home of the family Synnott in Ireland, was, before the Norman invasion of 1169 under Robert Fitz-Stephen, inhabited first by the Celts, and then by the sea-roving Scandinavians, and the echo of the power of each is still to be heard in the place and family names of the county. The names beginning with Bally, Kill, and Dun, numerous from a very early period, are traceable to Celtic influence, while Wexford, Forth, Bargie, Scar, Tuscar, and Saltees are among those given by the Danes. It was, however, from the Anglo-Norman, twelfth century conquest that Wexford obtained its most enduring characteristics and surnames, and it was as one of this latter band of adventurers, under Fitz-Stephen, that the first of the Synnott name acquired possessions in what afterwards became the barony of Forth in Wexford. And there his descendants are to be found in considerable numbers to the present day. In treating of this conquest, the " Chronicle of the Four Masters" describes the invaders as

" ' seventy Flemings, clothed in coats of mail,' thus showing the special extraction assigned by the Irish to the first enterprisers; and it appears that, besides these, very many settlers of the twelfth century came from the Flemish colony in South Wales, and imprinted their

characteristics in Ireland. Of this fact, several surnames are evidence—as Fleming, Baron of Slane; Prendergast, whose original name has a Flemish appearance, and was to be found in the colonies from Flanders which established themselves in Pembrokeshire and on the Scottish border; Chievres, now Cheevers; Synad, now Synot; Cullen, Wadding, Whythay, now Whittey; Cusac, Siggin, Wilkin, and Boscher. Indeed, were we to run through the roll of old county Wexford names, we should find fewest of Saxon origin; so that we have to seek a sound reason why the Saxon language was the birth-tongue of the barony Forth dialect. Thus, the Norman prefix *Fitz* was frequent, there being Fitz-Henry, or Fitz-Harris; Fitz-Reymond, now Redmond; Fitz-Elie, and Fitz-Nicol. Other Norman names were Talbot, from the barony of this name near Rouen, with Devereux, Rochfort, Neville, Browne, and Poer. To Pembrokeshire, the adjacent hive across the sea whence the largest immigrant swarm issued, may be traced the families of Barrett, Barry, Bryan, Carew, Caunteton (now Condon), Hay, Keating, Meyler, Roche, Russell, Stackpole, Scurlock, and Walsh. To Devonshire, Furlong of that ilk, Bellew, Codde, Cruys, Hore. Of uncertain locality are Harper (said to be descended from Strongbow's harper), Sutton, Stafford, Rossiter, Loundres, Esmonde, French, Lamport, Peppard, St. John, and Turner. These names are only part of those of the first colonist families, yet suffice to show that the Teutonic character was strongly impressed, by means of these families, on this part of Ireland. An old barony Forth alliterative rhyme, still in men's mouths, conveys the hereditary characteristics of some of these races:

Stiff Staffort,	Stiff Stafford.
Dugged Lamport,	Dogged Lambert.
Gay Rochfort,	Gay Rochfort.
Proud Deweros,	Proud Devereux.
Lacheny Cheevers,	Laughing Cheevers.
Currachy Hore,	Obstinate Hore.
Criss Colfer,	Cross Colfer.
Valse Vurlong,	False Furlong.
Shimereen Synnott,	Showy Synnott.
Gentleman Brune,	Gentle Browne." *

The chief seat of the Synnotts was in the barony of Forth. An interesting history of this barony appears to have been written by a clergyman of the Synnott name, about 1680, entitled " A Briefe Description of the Barony of Fort, in the County of Wexford, together with a Relation of the Disposition and some Peculiar Customs of the Antient and Present Native Inhabitants thereof," and published in the *Proceedings and Papers of the Kilkenny and Southeast of Ireland Archæological Society* for January, 1862. Herbert F. Hore, Esq^{r}, the late able editor of this record of the past, says of the author that " from the frequent reference to religious matters, the thorough acquaintance displayed with them, the quotations from classic writers, and the circumstance that the citations from the Old and New Testaments are in the Latin language, I conjecture that he was a Roman Catholic priest; and further

* Introduction by the late Herbert F. Hore, Esq^{r}, to "An Account of the Barony of Forth, in the County of Wexford," written at the close of the seventeenth century.

that his name was Synnott, because he shows intimate knowledge of this family. Whoever he was, he evidently was chosen as capable of drawing up a complete account of the old colonists of the barony of Forth. His statements respecting these descendants of the first English settlers in Ireland have the lively interest resulting from the close acquaintance of the writer with his subject; and the apparent faithfulness of his delineation."

Mr. Hore has enhanced the interest and value of Father Synnott's narrative by copious annotations, and from these, as well as from the history, liberal citations have been made, since it is not possible to dissociate the chronicles of a family from those of its habitat. The historian, after a short introduction, thus enters upon his subject:

"As the County of Wexford, immediatlie after the Conquest of the Kingdome of Ireland by Henry II., King of England, was honoured by the primier English Colony introduced and planted at Bannoe,* [which was] then made a corporate towne, favoured and adorned with extraordinary priviledges and immunityes comprized in its Charter,—soe the said County's Inhabitants (*cæteris paribus*) ever since in all publique assemblies, civil conventions, and military expeditions had indisputablie allowed them precedency in nomination and order throughout all parts of the Kingdome of Ireland.†

"The said County comprehends and is subdevided into eight Baronyes, vizt.:

Fort,	Called English baronyes.
Bargye,	
Shilbirne,	
Shilmalier,	
Bantry,	
Scarawailsh,	Irish. ‡
Ballaghgeene,	
Gowry,	

"The Barony of Fort, on all emergencyes of publique concerne in the said county, precedeth and hath pre-eminence. § The Gentry and Inhabitants thereof first in all courts called, and in time of Warre, Expeditions, Rising in Arms (in order to the opposing and suppressing turbulent seditions, factions, or knowen declared rebels), some one prime Gentleman thereof had the conduct and command of forces raised in the said County.

"The said Barony in longitude extends from the north-west part of the Commons of Wexford, inclusive, unto the extreamest point of Carne, Kemp's Cross, about tenn miles. Its breadth, dilated from the west side of the Mountain of Fort, six miles, comprehending, by ancient computacion, 20,000 acres of arable land, naturally not fertile, but by the sollicit-

* Probably Bannow was the oldest corporate town in Ireland.

† I have not found this statement borne out. From the thirteenth to the seventeenth century, the county of Wexford was so isolated, or cut off from the other English parts of Ireland, that during disturbed times even mere communication was difficult, and the shire was not reckoned on as a portion of the pale, partly because, as a "liberty" or palatinate, its government was unmixed with that of the rest of "English" Ireland.

‡ These "Irish" baronies were not created into baronies till the reign of James I.

§ This statement is borne out by a summons, enrolled in Birmingham Tower, to the Wexford gentry, in 1345, in which the men of the barony Forth are named next after the knights.

ously ingenious industry and indefatigable labour of the Inhabitants, soe improved and reduced to that fecundious perfection, that it abounds with all sorts of excellent Breadcorne, and Graine, Gardens, orchards, fruits, Sweet Hearbs, Meadows, pasture for all sorts of cattle (wherewithall it's plentifully furnished), not much infferiour, if not equivalent, to the best in Ireland, though not generally soe great in body or stature.

* * * * * * * * * * *

"There have been by the Danes, upon their first invasion of that Barony, many places with high Rampires fortyfied, commonlie a mile distant one from another, of an orbicular forme, in which they did encamp, called Rathes, amongst which the most remarkablie ample and terrible was the Rath of Ballitrent, on the sea Banke erected on theyre first Arrivall, raised and strengthened with two Rampires, each forty foot thicke and neere sixty feet distant, circularlie the diameter of the inmost being towards one hundred geometrical paces, situated on the east side of that Barony, from which (conspicuous many miles distant) the said Barony is said to have had its originall denomination.

"Another notable fortification, about the same time and occasion raised neere Wexford (on which afterwards King John built a sumptuous and impregnable Castle, yet extant), on the west side of that Barony, from the situation whereof the contiguous towne (as by tradition related) is denominated, first called West Fort, in tract of time by the vulgar corruptlie intituled Weisfort, and finally (as now) called Wexford.

"The ancient Gentry and Inhabitants of that Barony deryve theire originall Extraction lineally from England, theyre predecessors haveing beene officers in the Army under the conduct of Fitz-Stephen, who first invaded Ireland. Suddenlie after the conquest thereof, distinct Allotments of land according to theyre respective qualityes and merits were assigned them, which, untill the Cromwellian usurpacion and Government, they did, during the 500 years, almost compleat, without any diminution, or addition, peacablie and contentedlie possess; never attainted nor convicted of any crime meriting forfeiture; soe frugally prudent in theire expences, and sollicitous to improve and preserve hereditary peculiar interest, that noe Revolution of Time, disastrous accidents, Government, nor advantagious proposed motives whatsoever could induce, nor force them to quit theire possessions, or alienat them, narrow in extent, and inconsiderable in Revenue (but some elsewhere acquired valuable additional Estates);* many Gentlemen and freeholders being there interested, who, to perpetuate the memory of theyre progenitors and familys, alwayes conferred theyre reall Estates on theyre masle progeny or next heire masle, descending lineally in consanguinity; soe that there are, untill this day, many gentlemen's habitacions and villages retaining the names of theyre first conquering possessors, as, Sinnotstowne, Hayestowne, Sigginstowne, &c., but by the late proprietors were ejected, and remaine exiled.

"They retain theire first Language (old Saxon English), and almost onely understand the same, unless elsewhere educated; and untill some few years past, observed the same form of Apparell theyre predecessors first theyre used.

"The Natives (descended as aforesaid), inviolablie profess and maintaine the same Faith and forme of Religious divine worshipe theire first Ancestors in Ireland believed and exercised, which the violent and severe Tempests of persecutions wherewithall they were frequentlie afflicted, Imprisonment, Loss of Goods, threatened forfeiture of Lands, nor any

* This statement is borne out by these instances: The Synnotts obtained large additional properties throughout the shire. Sir Nicholas Chevers, of Ballyhally, ancestor of Lord Mountleinster, acquired a large estate in Meath. The Hays, of the Hill, had Castlehaystown, in the fassagh or waste of Bantry. The Brownes, of Mulranken, built a castle near Taghmon, and another near Enniscorthy. The Meylers, of Duncormack, owned Priestshaggard, and a considerable property there.

penal Laws were prevalent to alter: though their conformity would have been a meane and steppe to beneficiall advancement, Ecclesiastical and Civil. They are generally zealous in their Religious profession, having very many remarkable Monuments extant of the pious zeal and devotion of their progenitors, in the aforesaid narrow extent of that Barony; wherein ancientlie were erected, and the precints and walls yet extant visiblie, of Churches and Chappells, first firmelie builded and richlie adorned for divine service, in the several peeces or parishes. . . ."

A catalogue of the churches, chapels, and convents, with the names of the patrons and saints to whom the sacred edifices were dedicated, together with a statement of the condition of the buildings is then given, from which it is shown that the single barony under consideration had no less than eighteen churches, thirty-three chapels, one religious hospital, and two convents.

Completing descriptions of the habits and modes of life of the inhabitants, which are word pictures of considerable detail, the author adds:

"It is observable that before the late Commotions in Ireland, anno 1641, and the usurper's invasion, there were divers protestant Ministers constantlie resident in the said Barony, receiving and enjoying Tythes and other Emoluments appendant to theire parish Church, having hardlie any native a proselite, entertaining Roman Catholique servants, lived peaceably and securely, all neighbourlie human good offices being twixt them and the native inhabitants exactlie performed; Discrepancy in principles of Faith or points of Religious worship noe way exciting Discord, Animosity, Aversion, or opprobrious contumelie in word or act, one of the other:—An evident Demonstration of the innate propenscion of the inhabitants to humanity and Affection of Tranquillity.

"The mansion howses of most Gentry in the said Barony were fortified with Castles, some neere 60 foot high, having walls at least 5 foot thicke, of Quadrangle forme, erected (as is supposed) by the Danes, to the number of Thirty, of which very few as yet becom ruinous. Theyre howses built with Stone-walls Sclated; having spacious Halls, in the Center of which were fire Hearthes (according the ancient English mode) for the more commodious extension of heat to the whole family, surrounding it (but that forme is antiquated), all howses at present haveing Chimneys. Plebeians have theyre habitacons compleatlie built with Mudwalls soe firme and high as they frequentlie raise Loftes thereon, after that form they finde most convenient for husbandry Businesses; neate, well accommodated with all necessary Implements, more Civilie and Englishlike contrived than vulgarlie elsewhere in many parts of Ireland."

After this there follows a scholarly account of the troubles incident to the Cromwellian invasion and of the loyalty of the gentry to the Stuart cause, from which much interesting matter might be extracted, did not the limits of this narrative forbid. The writer then proceeds to give some genealogical deductions concerning the "prime Gentlemen and Freeholders in the Barony," concluding with the Sinnotts, of whom he says,—

"There are many distinct families of Sinnots in the said county in number exceeding any other ancient name within its limitts; whose Estates were valuable before the late

tyrannicall usurpacons; amongst which the howse of Ballybrenan, in Forte was esteemed the most eminent: whose possessors frequentlie were intrusted with greatest Authority in affaires of publique Concerne in that County, from whose progeny descended several men remarkable for schoole learning and persons indowed with heroicke spirits and martially disposed minds, vigorously active in theyre constant Loyall affection to the Crowne of England, during all Combustions and Rebellious Insurrections in Ireland, wherein they resolutelie demeaned themselves, exposing what was most deare unto them and theyre Lives in opposing, repelling and suppressing Common Enemyes invading the said County, as also elsewhere especially during the 15 yeares warrs in Q. Elizabeth's Reigne, when Rich[d]. Sinnot of Ballibrenan afors[d], commanding and haveing the conduct of Forces raised in the said County (attended by his sonns and many other Sinnots his Relations and dependants) affoorded signal testimony of theire valour and loyalty to theire prince and country in several violent and fierce conflicts returning with theyre party victorious; wherein Walter Sinnot, eldest sonne of the s[d] Rich. was slaine (then Sheriff of the said County) neere Iniscorthy. For which numerous demonstracons of Fidelity and noble services, the said Rich. Sinnot became her Majestie's favourite, on whom as a Royal Gratuity, her Majesty vouchsafed gratiouslie to conferre a considerable Estate of forfeited lands (which after the death of his eldest sonne as aforesaid) he distributed and settled on the yonger.

"To James Sinnot, the Manor or Barony of Rosgarland.

"To John Sinnot, Cooledyne, with 1200 acres.

"To Nicholas Sinnot,* Parke, Logh, and other villages, with several howses in Wexford.

"To Sir W[m]. Sinnot, Knight, Balifarnocke, with 24 plowlands intire in the Murrowes.

"To Edmond Sinnot, Lingstowne, with other villages.

"Leaving onely to his Grandchild, Martin Sinnot, the Ancient Mannor of Ballicaran and Ballibrenan aforesaid. The present proprietor whereof persevering in his predecessors' zealous Loyalty to his King, was by the late Regicide usurper expulsed and Exiled, his Estate, anno 1653, being as a gratuity given unto General Monke, and since detained by his Grace the Duke of Albemarle, the said proprietor, though distressed, preferring an Existence in some forraigne Region before transplantacion into Connaught, especially his dear and dread Sovereign being exiled, he neither desiring nor accepting (when officiously procured) any compensation in lieu of his ancient inheritance (as most other proprietors in Ireland), depending on divine providence and his Majestie's Charles 2 unparaled [*sic*] Clemency and Bounty. Sinnot of Ballibrenan beares in his Escutcheon or Coate of Armes a Swan or Cignet sable, the field argent (Elementa Coloris). Besides the fores[d] familyes and howses of Sinnots, the ensuing severall Branches and familys originally descended from the howse of Ballebrenan, gentlemen enjoying good Estates for many descents, from whom

* This Nicholas Synnot's son and heir is mentioned by Sir William Brereton, in 1634, as "Mr. William Synod of the Lough, landlord" of the Park of Wexford, and as having leased this latter place to Mr. Hardey (Harvey?), an Englishman. The knight, who was in search of a farm, says the rent of this place was £16 a year, for between two hundred and three hundred acres, and he gives a curious account of the place. Sir William Synnott governed the country of the O'Murroughoes (Murphys), by lease from the queen. By letter dated 15 July, 1600, the privy council speak highly of his "qualytye and services." (Council Office Register.) He was commander of the forces in county Wexford to execute martial law in that county, and was knighted on 22 June, 1600 (Carew MS. 619). He was one of the justices of the peace, and resided at Ballyfernock. His son Walter had his estate created into a manor, in 1617, and was knight of the shire in 1613. His son William married a daughter of Sir James Carroll, mayor of Dublin.

also several persons famous for learning and chivalry, in Germany,* France, Spaine,† and Muscovie, &c., were extracted.

"In the Barony of Fort, Sinnot of Balligery; ‡
Sinnot of Rathdowny.
Sinnot of Stonehowse of Wexford.
Sinnot of Gratkerocke.
"In Ballaghene Barony.
Sinnot of Owlort.
Sinnot of Balymore.
Sinnot of Garrymusky.
Sinnot of Tinraheene.
"In Shilmaleere.
Sinnot of Garrymusky.
Sinnot of Owlortvicke.
Sinnot of Ballinhownemore.
Sinnot of Ballinvacky.
Sinnot of Balleareele.
Sinnot of Balliroe.

* Colonel David Svnnott is mentioned in Carte's "Life of Ormonde," i. 367, as being brought to Wexford in September, 1642, by Colonel Preston, and in vol. ii. 90, as lieutenant-colonel of Preston's regiment and governor of Wexford. His colonel and he had commanded the famous Anglo-Irish regiment in the Austrian service, first known as Butler's, and then as Devereux's. (Carve's "Itin.") He was son of Michael Synnott, of the Rahine, by Mary, daughter of Edmond Hore, of Harperston. His son, Timothy, was brought up in Derry as a protestant.

Colonel Oliver Synnott was in the service of the Duke of Lorraine, and was sent to the Marquis of Clanricarde in 1651 on the king's service. (Clanricarde's "Memoirs," append. 30.) It is observed in a remarkable state paper of 1614, printed in "Desid. Curiosa Hib.," that many of the Irish Gael had, as officers in Continental service, and as ecclesiastics educated abroad, acquired extraordinary endowments, rendering them formidable. The same afterwards applied to many of the Anglo-Irish of similar education.

† The Synnotts in Spain may have descended from John Synnot, who is mentioned in the Life of Sir Peter Carew as having been employed as an "honest lawyer;" but who, having lent money to Gerald, sixteenth Earl of Desmond, and being otherwise implicated in this nobleman's rebellion, exiled himself. (Maclean's "Life of Carew," pp. 80, 250.)

‡ Simon Sinnot, of Ballygery, was one of the gentlemen of this barony in 1608. (Carew MS., 600.) As was also Jasper Sinnot, of Rathdowny, one of the small ancient freeholders of the district. Henry Sinnot, of Greatkyrock, is similarly recorded in the same MS. Synnott's "Stone howse" in Wexford is of record. Of this branch was Colonel David Sinnot, governor of the town, who was killed in 1649. James Sinnot had a grant of the castle of the Owleord, and nine hundred and twenty acres, in soccage, and died in 1618, leaving Edmund, who was expulsed. Jasper Sinnot, of Ballymore, had a son, Arthur, who held eight hundred and fifty-nine acres, and was at the battle of Ballinvegga, or Ross, 17 March, 1643. (Printed Inquisitions.) Edmond Sinnot, is mentioned as of Garrynisk, in the parish of Castle-Ellis. Matthew Sinnot is mentioned as of Tinraheen, in the parish of Killisk. Richard Sinnot is mentioned as of Ballinvacky, in the parish of Kilnemanagh. Besides the above there were others of the name proprietors in Ballaghkeen, as appears by the Book of Survey: as Piers Synnott, owning seven hundred and fifty-five acres in Ardemine; Edward, four hundred and twenty-one acres in Ballyhuskart; Arthur, in Garryvadden, and another Arthur in Killily. David Sinnot, of Ballyroe, in Edermine, had a grant of lands, 15. Jac. I: by his wife Alison Roche, he had an heir Richard. Walter Sinnot son of Richard (son of Walter of Farrelston or Balintroman) by "Amy, dau. of Rosse M'David, of the familie of M'Davidmore," lived at Ballykayle, and by his wife Amy, daughter of Cahir O'Doran, had an heir, Melchior Sinnot, who was deprived of his property by the Parliamentary government.

Sinnot of Ballinkilly.
Sinnot of Monyvilleog.
Sinnot of Mogangolie.

"These Gentlemen compleatlie armed, and mounted on horsbacke, in Q. Eliz. warrs, adhearing and unanimous in theyre resolutions, vigorouslie opposed such as appeared Rebellious or disaffected to the Crowne of England; they enjoyed their freeholds and ancient Inheritance untill the late usurped Government, being then as proprietors transplantable. How innocent soever, Loyalty to theire King seemed Criminal."

Richard Synnot, Esq[r], of Ballybrennan, referred to by the chronicler, was a member of Parliament for the County of Wexford in 1559, and, as was stated by Mr. Hore, he purchased from Edmund Spenser, the poet, by indenture of 9 December, 1581, the grant of the abbey, castle, manor, and lands of Enniscorthy, and this he conveyed, 8 March, 1585, to Sir Henry Wallop, knight, then treasurer of Ireland. For his service in the Elizabethan wars Mr. Synnot received a forty years' lease of the ancient and fortified manor of Rosegarland, as well as other estates, by letters patent dated 29 September, 1582, which read:

"By the Queine.

"Right-Reuerende father in God, right trustie and well beloved and trustie and right well beloved we grete you well, and whearr owre well beloved and faythfull subject Richard Synnot of Ballibrenan in our Countie of Wexford within that oure Realme of Ireland, Esquire, holdeth of us at this present by lease for divers yeares yet to come the Mannor of Enescorthie and the Moroes within the said Countie of the yearly Rent of £44 2*s.* 3*d.* sterling, and also the Mannor of Rosegarlone in the said Countie of Wexford of the yearly rent of £12. st. We let you wete that in consideration of the chardgeable and faythfull sarvice of longe tyme done unto us by the said Richard Synnot in that oure Realme of Ireland, and for that he hath receaved no benefit of the premisses duringe these last warres because the same adjoine unto the borders of the Rebelles theare, we are pleased to graunt that he shall have a lease in reuercion of all the premisses for the tearme of 40 yeares to begin after the determinacon of his former years in the same premisses respectively, paieing yearly for the same such rent [or] other duties as be reserved respectively upon his old leases. Wherfore We will comaunde you to cause a lease in reversion to be made in sufficient forme of the said Manor of Enescorthie and the Moroes, and also of the said Manor of Rosegarlone to passe from us to the said Richard Synnot and his Assigns for the tearme of yeares aforesaid, and in manner before specified, and to cause the same to be sealed with our great Seale of Ireland for his full assurance of the premisses according to our pleasure and good meaning above expressed. And theis our Letters &c &c.

"Given under our Signet at oure Castell of Windsor the 29 daie of Sept. in the 24th year of Our Reigne, 1582."

The manor, or feudal territory of Rosegarland, was considered a barony, and, until the middle of the sixteenth century, gave its possessor the title of baron. The Inquisitions Post Mortem specify the buildings on the manor as "one Castell, one Hall, and several small houses or offices." The word

icholas Synot Fitz John, made Chief Sarjeant of the liberty or county of Wexford by Patent dated 25 June, 1375, 49 Edw. III.; married Joanna, widow of William Hore, of Ballyshellane.

Sir William Synnot, = ——.
of Ballyfernock, in co. Wexford. Knighted at Dublin Castle, 22 June, 1606. He bore a martlet for difference as fourth son.

Martin tt, = Christian, dau. of Jasper Synnot, of Ballymore in co. Wexford.
of Ballybrenan, ex- and heir, had lib- June, 1607; died St. 1618.

Pierce Synnot.

Walter Synnot, = ——.
of Ballyfernock, Esqr, eldest son; his lands created into a Manor, 21 February, 1617.

William Synnott, heir apparent in 1633.

John Synnot, of Cooledyne, 1617–1640.

W
of Ballybren
18 February,

Piers Synnot.

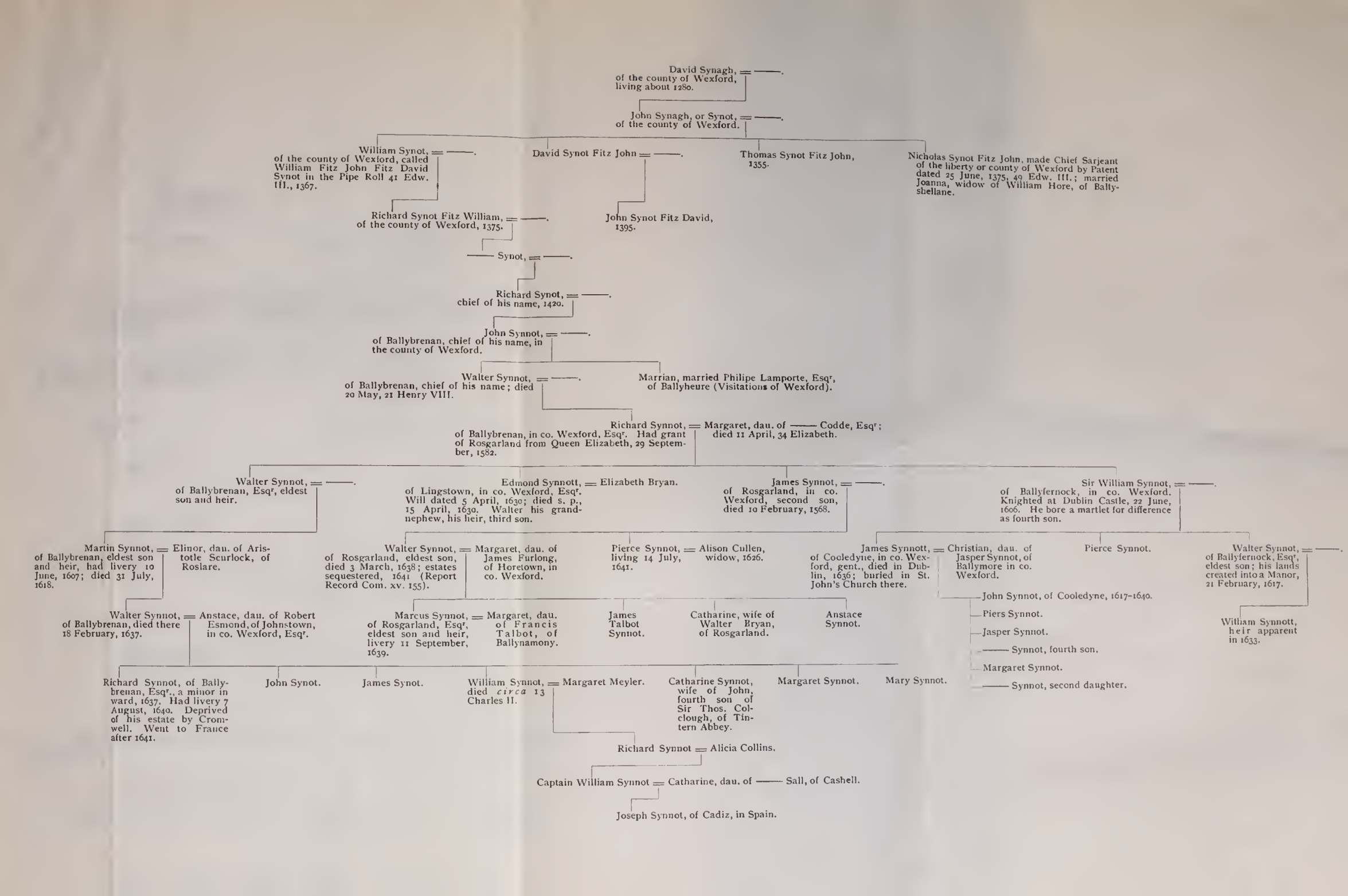
Jasper Synnot.

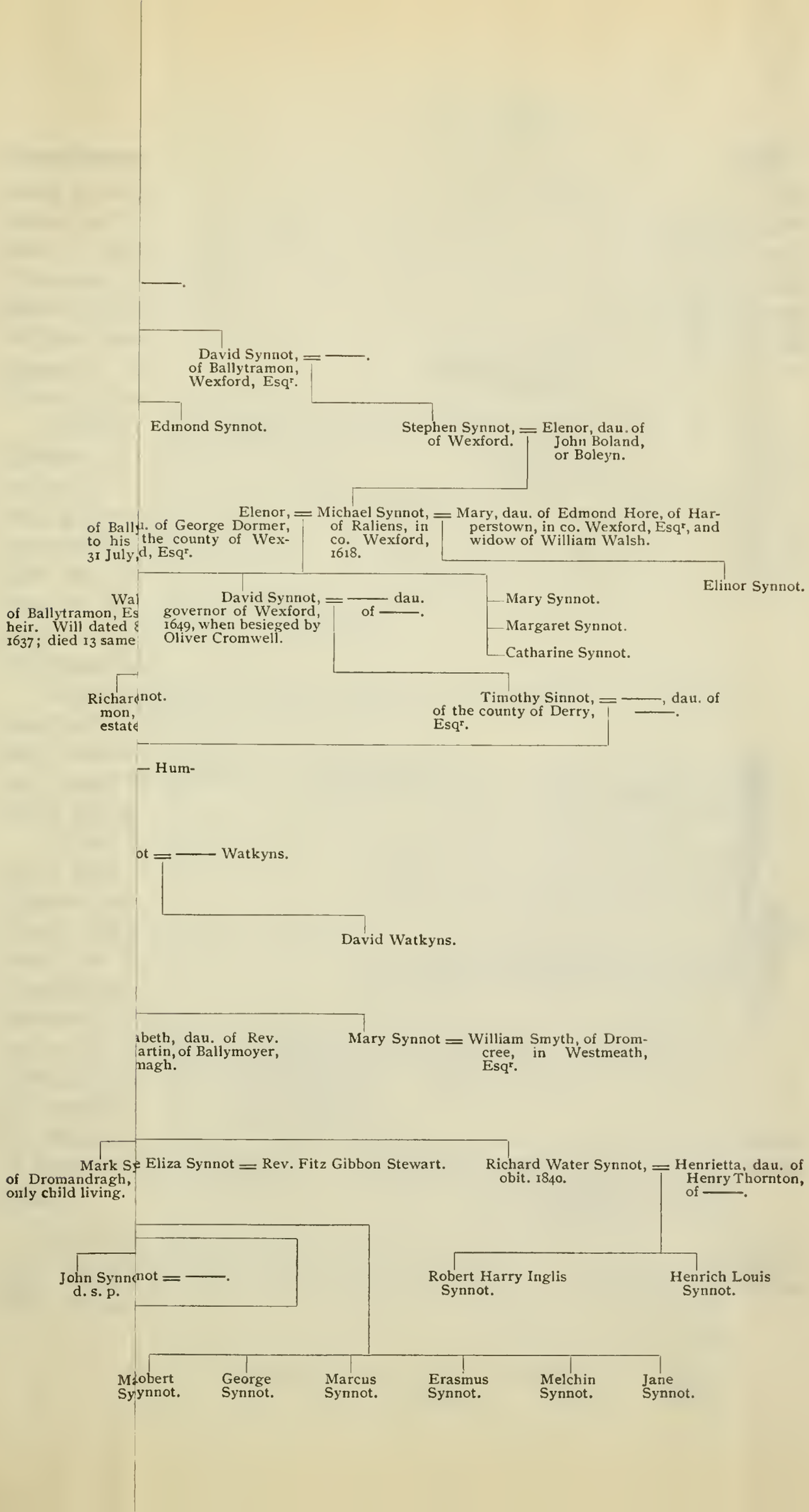
——— Synnot, fourth son.

Margaret Synnot.

Ri ynnot.
b
w
A
d
w
a

——— Synnot, second daughter.


David Synagh, of the county of Wexford, living about 1280. = ——.
John Synagh, or Synot, of the county of Wexford. = ——.
William Synot, of the county of Wexford, called William Fitz John Fitz David Synot in the Pipe Roll 41 Edw. III., 1367. = ——.
David Synot Fitz John = ——.
Thomas Synot Fitz John, 1355.
Nicholas Synot Fitz John, made Chief Sarjeant of the liberty or county of Wexford by Patent dated 25 June, 1375, 49 Edw. III.; married Joanna, widow of William Hore, of Ballyshellane.
Richard Synot Fitz William, of the county of Wexford, 1375. = ——.
John Synot Fitz David, 1395.
—— Synot, = ——.
Richard Synot, chief of his name, 1420. = ——.
John Synnot, of Ballybrenan, chief of his name, in the county of Wexford. = ——.
Walter Synnot, of Ballybrenan, chief of his name; died 20 May, 21 Henry VIII. = ——.
Marrian, married Philipe Lamporte, Esqr, of Ballyheure (Visitations of Wexford).
Richard Synnot, of Ballybrenan, in co. Wexford, Esqr. Had grant of Rosgarland from Queen Elizabeth, 29 September, 1582. = Margaret, dau. of —— Codde, Esqr; died 11 April, 34 Elizabeth.
Walter Synnot, of Ballybrenan, Esqr, eldest son and heir. = ——.
Edmond Synnott, of Lingstown, in co. Wexford, Esqr. Will dated 5 April, 1630; died s. p., 15 April, 1630. Walter his grand-nephew, his heir, third son. = Elizabeth Bryan.
James Synnot, of Rosgarland, in co. Wexford, second son, died 10 February, 1568. = ——.
Sir William Synnot, of Ballyfernock, in co. Wexford. Knighted at Dublin Castle, 22 June, 1606. He bore a martlet for difference as fourth son. = ——.
Martin Synnot, of Ballybrenan, eldest son and heir, had livery 10 June, 1607; died 31 July, 1618. = Elinor, dau. of Aristotle Scurlock, of Roslare.
Walter Synnot, of Rosgarland, eldest son, died 3 March, 1638; estates sequestered, 1641 (Report Record Com. xv. 155). = Margaret, dau. of James Furlong, of Horetown, in co. Wexford.
Pierce Synnot, living 14 July, 1641. = Alison Cullen, widow, 1626.
James Synnott, of Cooledyne, in co. Wexford, gent., died in Dublin, 1636; buried in St. John's Church there. = Christian, dau. of Jasper Synnot, of Ballymore in co. Wexford.
Pierce Synnot.
Walter Synnot, of Ballyfernock, Esqr, eldest son; his lands created into a Manor, 21 February, 1617. = ——.
Walter Synnot, of Ballybrenan, died there 18 February, 1637. = Anstace, dau. of Robert Esmond, of Johnstown, in co. Wexford, Esqr.
Marcus Synnot, of Rosgarland, Esqr, eldest son and heir, livery 11 September, 1639. = Margaret, dau. of Francis Talbot, of Ballynamony.
James Talbot Synnot.
Catharine, wife of Walter Bryan, of Rosgarland.
Anstace Synnot.
John Synnot, of Cooledyne, 1617-1640.
Piers Synnot.
Jasper Synnot.
—— Synnot, fourth son.
Margaret Synnot.
—— Synnot, second daughter.
William Synnott, heir apparent in 1633.
Richard Synnot, of Ballybrenan, Esqr., a minor in ward, 1637. Had livery 7 August, 1640. Deprived of his estate by Cromwell. Went to France after 1641.
John Synot.
James Synot.
William Synnot, died circa 13 Charles II. = Margaret Meyler.
Catharine Synnot, wife of John, fourth son of Sir Thos. Colclough, of Tintern Abbey.
Margaret Synnot.
Mary Synnot.
Richard Synnot = Alicia Collins.
Captain William Synnot = Catharine, dau. of —— Sall, of Cashell.
Joseph Synnot, of Cadiz, in Spain.


——.
David Synnot, of Ballytramon, Wexford, Esqr. = ——.
Edmond Synnot.
Stephen Synnot, of Wexford. = Elenor, dau. of John Boland, or Boleyn.
Elenor, of Ball… to his 31 July, … u. of George Dormer, the county of Wex-d, Esqr.
Michael Synnot, of Raliens, in co. Wexford, 1618. = Mary, dau. of Edmond Hore, of Harperstown, in co. Wexford, Esqr, and widow of William Walsh.
Elinor Synnot.
Wal… of Ballytramon, Es… heir. Will dated 8… 1637; died 13 same…
David Synnot, governor of Wexford, 1649, when besieged by Oliver Cromwell. = —— dau. of ——.
Mary Synnot.
Margaret Synnot.
Catharine Synnot.
Richar… mon, estate… not.
Timothy Sinnot, of the county of Derry, Esqr. = ——, dau. of ——.
— Hum-
…ot = —— Watkyns.
David Watkyns.
…abeth, dau. of Rev. …artin, of Ballymoyer, …magh.
Mary Synnot = William Smyth, of Dromcree, in Westmeath, Esqr.
Mark Sy… of Dromandragh, only child living.
Eliza Synnot = Rev. Fitz Gibbon Stewart.
Richard Water Synnot, obit. 1840. = Henrietta, dau. of Henry Thornton, of ——.
John Synn… d. s. p.
…not = ——.
Robert Harry Inglis Synnot.
Henrich Louis Synnot.
M… Sy…
…obert Synnot.
George Synnot.
Marcus Synnot.
Erasmus Synnot.
Melchin Synnot.
Jane Synnot.

Pierce Synnot, = ——.
of Ballytramon, in co. Wexford, Esqr.

Stephen Synnot, = ——.
of Ballytramon, Esqr.

John Synnot, = ——.
of same, Esqr.

Nicholas Synnott.

Richard Synnot.

Walter Synnot, = ——.
of Ballytramon, Esqr; died 20 March, 21 Henry VIII., 1529.

Pierce Synnot, = ——.
of Raliens.

Richard Synnot, = Margaret Codd.
of Ballytramon, Esqr, born 1527; died 9 September, 1591.

Walter Synnot, left a natural son, Robert Synnot.

David Synnot, = ——.
of Ballytramon, Wexford, Esqr.

Walter Synnot, = ——.
of Ballytramon, Esqr, died before his father.

James Synnot.

Nicholas Synnot.

——. = William Synnot, = Catharine Walsh.
of Dublin and Rathellin, co. Carlow. Will 1595.

John Synnot.

Edmond Synnot.

Stephen Synnot, = Elenor, dau. of John Boland, or Boleyn.
of Wexford.

Martin Synnot, = Elinor Scurlock.
of Ballytramon, Esqr, heir to his grandfather; died 31 July, 1618.

Thomas Synnot.

Nicholas Synnot.

Walter Synnot.

Walter Synnot.

Elenor, = Michael Synnot, = Mary, dau. of Edmond Hore, of Harperstown, in co. Wexford, Esqr, and widow of William Walsh.
dau. of George Dormer, of the county of Wexford, Esqr.
of Raliens, in co. Wexford, 1618.

Walter Synnot, = Anstace, dau. of Robert Esmond, of Johnstown, Esqr.
of Ballytramon, Esqr, son and heir. Will dated 8 February, 1637; died 13 same month.

Christian Synnot.

Ellen Synnot.

John Synnot.

Paul Synnot.

Michael Synnot.

David Synnot, = —— dau. of ——.
governor of Wexford, 1649, when besieged by Oliver Cromwell.

Mary Synnot.

Margaret Synnot.

Catharine Synnot.

Elinor Synnot.

Richard Synnot, of Ballytramon, Esqr, deprived of his estate by Cromwell.

John Synnot.

James Synnot.

William Synnot.

Catharine Synnot.

Margaret Synnot.

Mary Synnot.

Timothy Sinnot, = ——, dau. of ——.
of the county of Derry, Esqr.

Thomas Synnot, Esqr, = ——, dau. of —— Humphreys, of ——.
town major of the city of Dublin, late a captain in Lucas Regiment of Foot, 1711. Will dated 10 March, 1724; proved 5 July, 1726. Died May, 1725; buried in St. Michan's Church, Dublin. Had a confirmation of arms, 1711.

Richard Synnot, = Jane, dau. of Edward Bloxham, of Dublin, gent., married 9 April, 1694. Will dated 7 May, 1727; proved same year.
of Dromandragh, in the county of Dublin, Esqr, Register of the Diocese of Armagh. Will dated 28 March, 1727; proved 1 May, 1727.

Elinor Synnot = —— Watkyns.

Mark Synnot, = Anne, dau. of Walter Nugent, of Carpenterstown, in co. Westmeath, Esqr, obit. September, 1769.
of Dromandragh, Esqr, baptized 8 May, 1696; died 19 November, 1754; buried in St. Michan's. Administration to his widow Anne, December, 1754; married (1) Euphemia, dau. of —— Rivers, buried at St. Michan's, 22 January, 1730.

Anne Synnot = —— St. John.

David Watkyns.

Mark Synnot, = Susanna, dau. of James Nugent, of Queen's Street, Dublin, and Carpenterstown, in co. Westmeath, Esqr, and sister and co-heir of John and James Nugent.
of Dromandragh, Esqr. Will dated 4 March, 1789; proved 20 same month.

Jane, = Sir Walter Synnot, = Anne Elizabeth, dau. of Rev. Robert Martin, of Ballymoyer, in co. Armagh.
dau. of John Seton, of Camberwell, in co. Surrey, Esqr.
of Ballymoyre, in co. Armagh, Knt., second son. Knighted by the Marquess of Buckingham; died 1821.

Mary Synnot = William Smyth, of Dromcree, in Westmeath, Esqr.

Mark Synnot, = Mary, dau. of Robert Wilson.
of Dromandragh, Esqr, only child living.

Marcus Synnot, = Jane, dau. of Thomas Gibson, of Woodlodge, Edenham, in co. Lincoln, Esqr.
of Ballymoyre, Esqr.

Catharine, = Walter Synnot, Esqr, = Elizabeth, dau. of George ——.
dau. of Henry Smith, of Baybeg, near Drogheda.
captain in the Sixty-sixth Regiment, of Ballywalter, in co. Armagh.

Maria Synnot, only daughter.

Anne Eliza Synnot = Rev. Fitz Gibbon Stewart.

Richard Water Synnot, = Henrietta, dau. of Henry Thornton, of ——.
obit. 1840.

John Synnot, d. s. p.

Richard Synnot, s. p.

Susanna Synnot, d. s. p.

Maria Synnot = George Woods Maunsell, of Oakley Park, Kildare.

Richard Mark Synnot Maunsell.

Anne Synnot = Mark Synnot.

Charlotte Synnot = ——.

Robert Harry Inglis Synnot.

Henrich Louis Synnot.

Marcus Synnot.

Mark Seton Synnot = Anne, dau. of Mark Synnot.

Mary Synnot.

Maria Synnot.

Jennetta Synnot.

Barbara Cecilia Synnot.

Julia Synnot.

Walter Synnot.

Robert Synnot.

George Synnot.

Marcus Synnot.

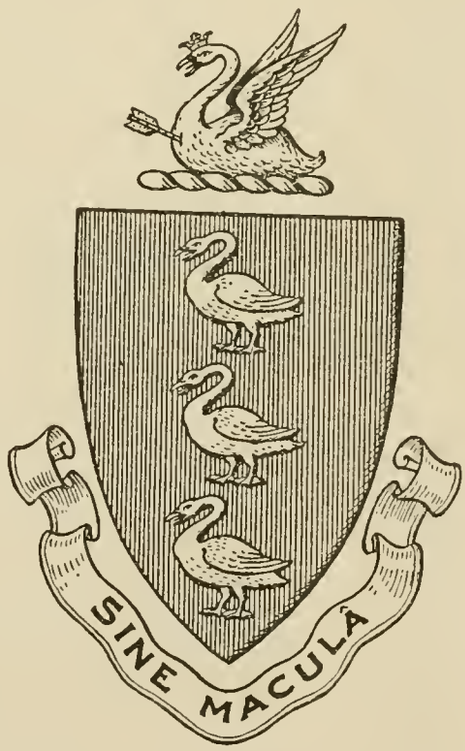
Erasmus Synnot.

Melchin Synnot.

Jane Synnot.

castell is used here to designate a fortified stone house; but the place was known as Rosegarland Hall, or Court, from the barons having held court there for pleas, causes, etc. The present Rosegarland House occupies part of the site of the old Anglo-Norman fortress, originally quadrangular, and flanked at the opposite angles with massive square and round embattled towers. All that remains of the historic fortress is the ivy-covered watch-tower and campanile. The view, in the head-piece of this chapter, is from a plate in Hore's "History of the Town and County of Wexford." *

Richard Synnott was described by Lord Deputy Sir William Fitz-Williams, in a letter of 19 August, 1582, as "a man of good birth, living, and credit." He died in the faith of the ancient church 9 September, 1591, leaving Rosegarland and his various estates to his children and grandchildren, who retained its possession until, having kept allegiance to the Roman Catholic faith, they were attainted by Cromwell after the Great Rebellion of 1641, when it, with other lands, passed to Robert Leigh, in whose family it has remained until the present time.



With varying fortunes, the family continued in Wexford, though many of its members found homes and honors in other lands,—Austria, Spain, France, and America,—as will be seen in the inserted charts and following pages.

Of the armorial bearings of the Synnotts, Burke says: "Synnot (Ballybrennan, County Wexford; derived from David Synagh, of that county, living in 1280, possessed at a remote period of considerable estates, and ranked amongst the most eminent of the gentry of the baronies of Forth and Bargy. The representative of the senior line, that of Ballybrennan, Richard Synnot, Esq^{r}, was deprived of his estate by Cromwell). Argent, three swans close sable, two and one ducally gorged or. *Crest.*—A swan sejant sable ducally gorged or, pierced in the breast with an arrow or. *Motto.*—Ama Deum et serva madata.

* History of the Town and County of Wexford, Tintern Abbey, Rosegarland, and Clonmines, from the Earliest Times to the Rebellion of 1798. Compiled principally from the Public Records and State Papers. Edited by Philip Herbert Hore, Member of the Royal Irish Academy, Member of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, etc., etc. 4to, pp. 281. London, 1901.

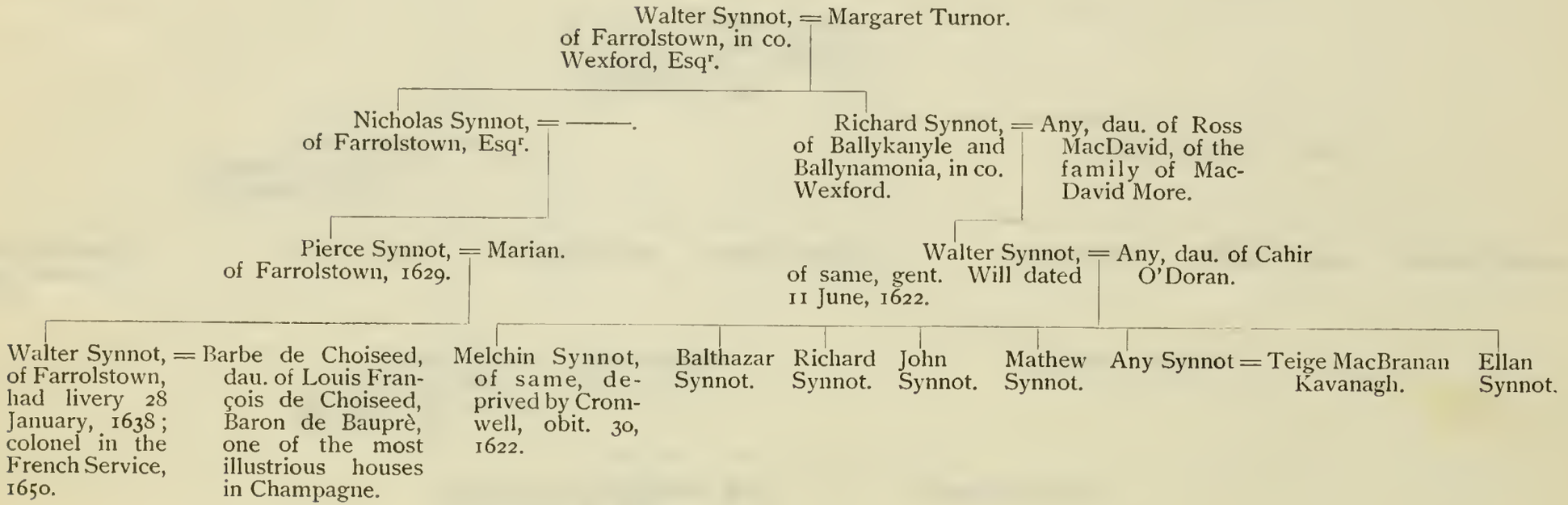
" Synnot (Farrelstown, Ballyhoran, Rossgarland, and Ballytrant, County Wexford and city of Waterford). Same as preceding.

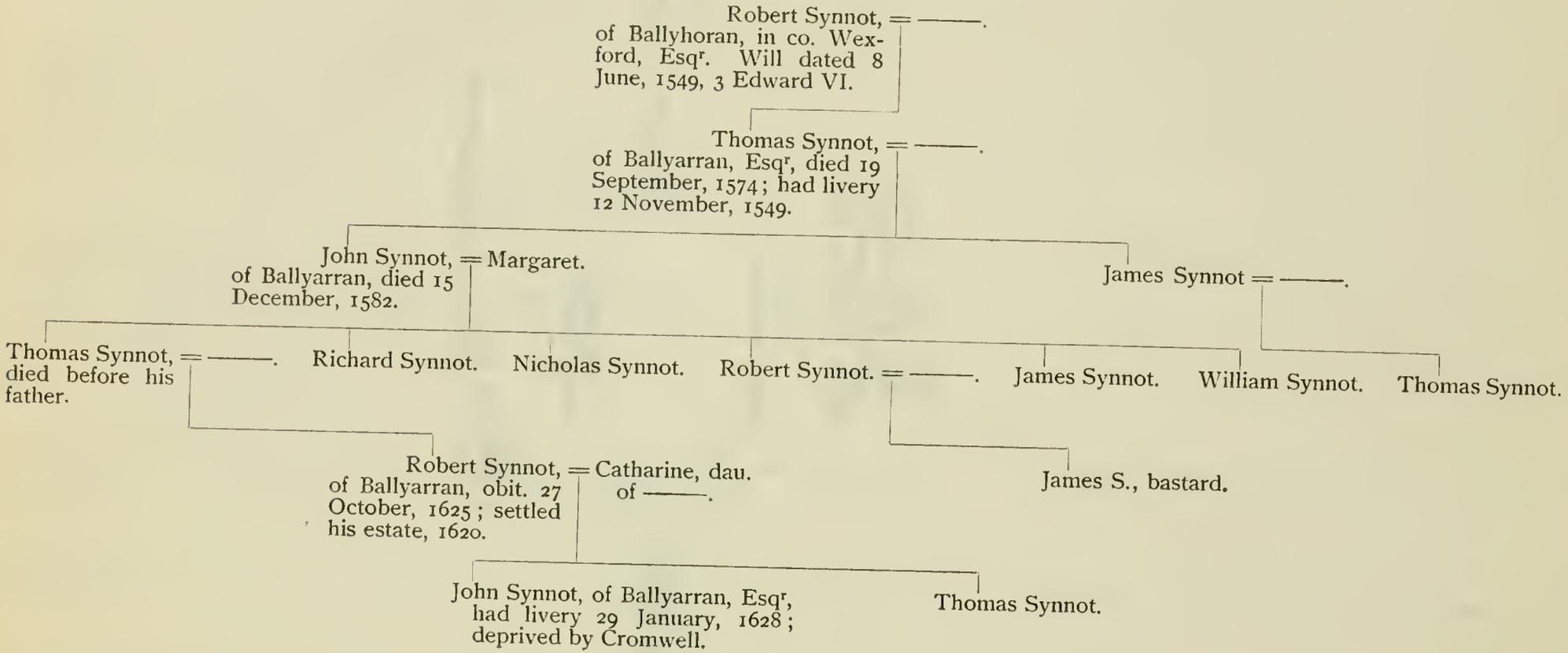
" Synnot (Drumcondra, County Dublin, descended from Pierce Synnot, of Ballytramon, County Wexford, Esq^{r}, brother of Walter Synnot, of Ballybrennan, Esq^{r}, who died in 1529). Gules three swans close, in pale argent. *Crest.*—A swan sitting argent ducally crowned and pierced in the breast with an arrow or. *Motto.*—Sine maculâ.

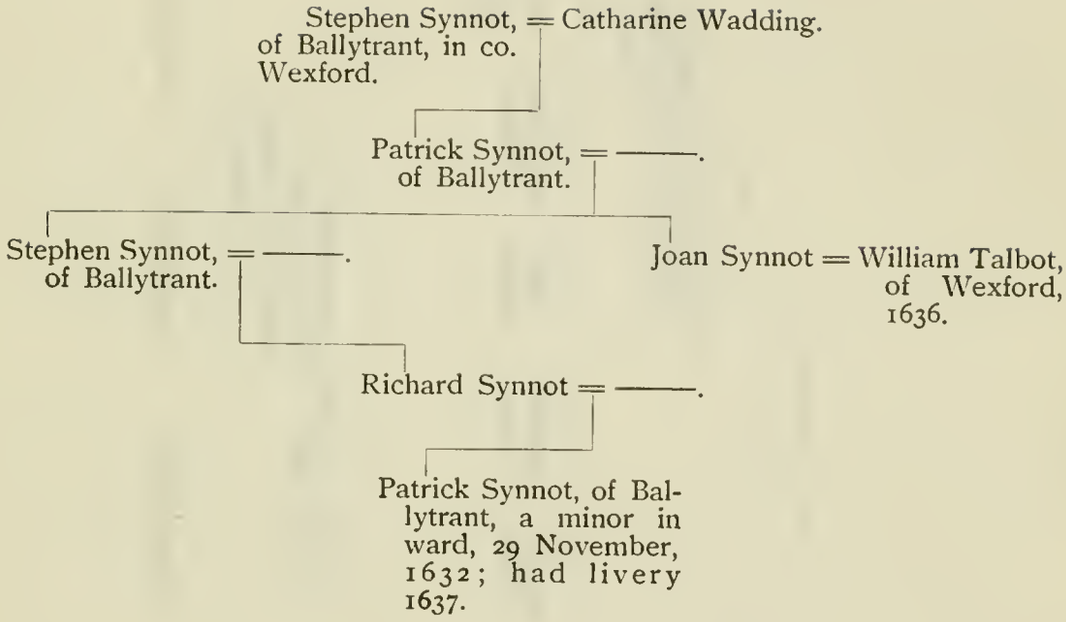
" Synnot (Ballymoyer, County Armagh; as borne by Marcus Synnot, of Ballymoyer House, Esq^{r}, high sheriff of the county in 1830, and by Captain Walter Synnot, of Ballywater, in the same county, sons by Jane, his wife, daughter of John Seton, Esq^{r}, representative of the Setons of Parbroth, of the late Sir Walter Synnot, knt., who was second son of Mark Synnot, of Drumcondra House, County Dublin, Esq^{r}, by Anne his wife, daughter of Walter Nugent, of Westmeath, Esq^{r}). Gules three swans close, in pale argent. *Crest.*—A swan sitting argent ducally crowned and pierced in the breast with an arrow or. *Motto.*—Sine maculâ."

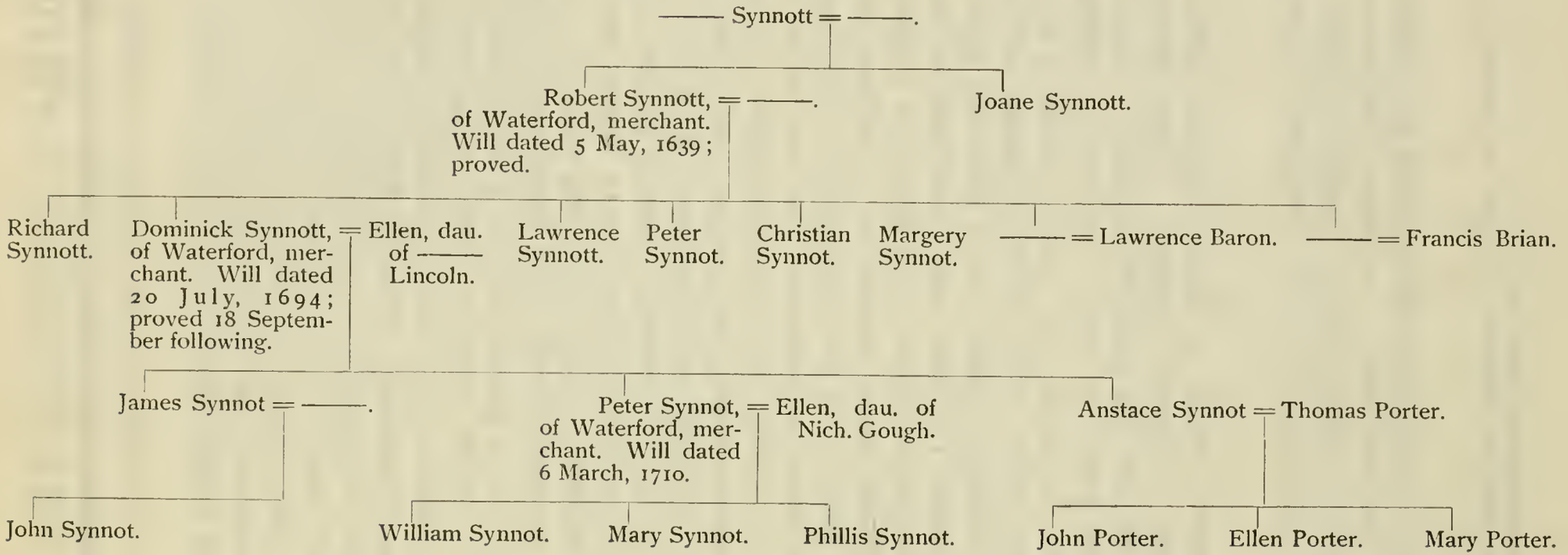
In America the name is to be found in Milton, Massachusetts, as early as 12 March, 1638, when Walter Sinnott had a grant from that town of a house-plot, and the next year he had an additional grant of a " great lott at the mount for three heads." From the context on the town records it would appear that this grant was made as an award for the heads of wolves or other wild beasts. He was afterwards of Boston, where he had " one house and garden bounded with John Odlin south; the streete west; Thomas Buttolph and Miles Readinge east; and Jacob Leger north." * His house and grounds were on the east side of Washington Street, from Bedford Street to Essex Street, bounding the house-yard in which stood the " Liberty Tree," said to have been planted in 1646, and which became famous during the trying period of the Stamp Act and was demolished by the Tories in 1775. His wife Mary joined the church at Boston, 23 May, 1647. His children were: 1. Mary Sinnott, born 19 November, 1640; married, 26 November, 1661, John Sparks. 2. Elizabeth Sinnott, born 23 June, 1642; died young. 3. John Sinnott, born 10 July, 1643. 4. Stephen Sinnott, born 12 November, 1645; died 14 September, 1657. 5. Joseph Sinnott, baptized 12 March, 1648. 6. Sarah Sinnott, baptized 28 April, 1650. 7. Thomas Sinnott, baptized 28 March, 1652. 8. Isaac Sinnott, born 22 September, 1654; died young. The family is later found in Maine, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, carried there possibly by the descendants of this early emigrant,

* Boston Records, 1634–1660, and Book of Possessions, pp. 35–87.


Walter Synnot, of Farrolstown, in co. Wexford, Esqr. = Margaret Turnor.
Nicholas Synnot, of Farrolstown, Esqr. = ———.
Richard Synnot, of Ballykanyle and Ballynamonia, in co. Wexford. = Any, dau. of Ross MacDavid, of the family of MacDavid More.
Pierce Synnot, of Farrolstown, 1629. = Marian.
Walter Synnot, of same, gent. Will dated 11 June, 1622. = Any, dau. of Cahir O'Doran.
Walter Synnot, of Farrolstown, had livery 28 January, 1638; colonel in the French Service, 1650. = Barbe de Choiseed, dau. of Louis François de Choiseed, Baron de Bauprè, one of the most illustrious houses in Champagne.
Melchin Synnot, of same, deprived by Cromwell, obit. 30, 1622.
Balthazar Synnot.
Richard Synnot.
John Synnot.
Mathew Synnot.
Any Synnot = Teige MacBranan Kavanagh.
Ellan Synnot.


Robert Synnot, of Ballyhoran, in co. Wexford, Esqr. Will dated 8 June, 1549, 3 Edward VI. = ———.
Thomas Synnot, of Ballyarran, Esqr, died 19 September, 1574; had livery 12 November, 1549. = ———.
John Synnot, of Ballyarran, died 15 December, 1582. = Margaret.
James Synnot = ———.
Thomas Synnot, died before his father. = ———.
Richard Synnot.
Nicholas Synnot.
Robert Synnot. = ———.
James Synnot.
William Synnot.
Thomas Synnot.
Robert Synnot, of Ballyarran, obit. 27 October, 1625; settled his estate, 1620. = Catharine, dau. of ———.
James S., bastard.
John Synnot, of Ballyarran, Esqr, had livery 29 January, 1628; deprived by Cromwell.
Thomas Synnot.


Stephen Synnot, of Ballytrant, in co. Wexford. = Catharine Wadding.
Patrick Synnot, of Ballytrant. = ———.
Stephen Synnot, of Ballytrant. = ———.
Joan Synnot = William Talbot, of Wexford, 1636.
Richard Synnot = ———.
Patrick Synnot, of Ballytrant, a minor in ward, 29 November, 1632; had livery 1637.


——— Synnott = ———.
Robert Synnott, = ———. of Waterford, merchant. Will dated 5 May, 1639; proved.
Joane Synnott.
Richard Synnott.
Dominick Synnott, = Ellen, dau. of ——— Lincoln. of Waterford, merchant. Will dated 20 July, 1694; proved 18 September following.
Lawrence Synnott.
Peter Synnot.
Christian Synnot.
Margery Synnot.
——— = Lawrence Baron.
——— = Francis Brian.
James Synnot = ———.
Peter Synnot, = Ellen, dau. of Nich. Gough. of Waterford, merchant. Will dated 6 March, 1710.
Anstace Synnot = Thomas Porter.
John Synnot.
William Synnot.
Mary Synnot.
Phillis Synnot.
John Porter.
Ellen Porter.
Mary Porter.

whose name is perpetuated in the well-known romance, "A Woman of Shawmut."

Still another member of the Synnot family to emigrate to America in the seventeenth century was Susan Synnot, of Wexford, who had married George Nixon, also of county Wexford, before 1686, and who was destined to become the grandmother, through her son Richard, of that picturesque figure, Colonel John Nixon, born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1733, who, standing on the platform of the observatory erected in State-House yard, Philadelphia, by the American Philosophical Society, to observe the transit of Venus, 3 June, 1769, read to a waiting world the immortal Declaration of Independence, in tones so clear "as to be heard in Mr. Norris's house on the east side of Fifth Street." A broadside copy of the Declaration, printed at the time, was found among the papers of John Nixon and deposited in Independence Hall. It may be that it was from this sheet that he read on that memorable 8 July, 1776. There is, in the possession of one of Colonel Nixon's descendants, an old sea-chest with these initials and date on the top in large brass nails, a not uncommon method, says Charles Henry Hart, Esq^{r}, author of an extended monograph on Colonel John Nixon,* of denoting and memorizing the period of departure from their native home of the early emigrants to America; and the arrangement of these letters would indicate that the initial letters of the surname was N, and that G and S represented, respectively, the Christian names of the emigrating husband and wife.

N
G S
1686

In New Orleans, Louisiana, the Sinnott name is honorably represented by Mr. James Butterfield Sinnott, son of James and Mary (Butterfield) Sinnott of Banuthas Parish, Callan, county Kilkenny, who descended from the Kilkenny branch in Ireland. Mr. Sinnott served in the Civil War on the staff of General Robert E. Lee. He married Margaret Butterfield, of Nova Scotia, and had the following children: 1. Mary Sinnott, married Charles Holland. 2. Emma Sinnott. 3. Ella Sinnott, married Raoul Vallon. 4. Charles Sinnott. 5. James Butterfield Sinnott, Jun^{r}. 6. Henry Lee Sinnott.

JAMES SYNNOTT, one of the descendants of the Synnotts who remained in Wexford after the great Cromwellian slaughter, was born just one hundred years after that event. Few details of his life have been preserved; he kept the religious faith of his fathers, resided at Castletown, and was buried,

* Printed in the Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography for 1877, pp. 188–202, with addenda in the same publication for 1884, p. 352.

though the date thereof has been lost, at Kilkevan, under Tara Hill, some three miles from Castletown.

He married, 17 January, 1762, Ann Connor, of Ross, in county Wexford, the marriage being recorded at the church of St. Mary and St. Peter, Arklow, county Wicklow, where the baptisms of their children were likewise entered.

Children of James and Ann (Connor) Synnott; born at Castletown:

i. Pierie Synnott, baptized 24 November, 1763; died 1858; married, 15 July, 1791, Catherine Carty. Issue: 1. James Synnott. 2. Thomas Synnott. 3. Ann Synnott, married —— Willis.
ii. Mary Synnott, married, 13 August, 1789, James Ferrill.
iii. John Synnott, baptized 1 May, 1775; married Elizabeth Murphy.

JOHN SYNNOTT, the youngest child of James and Ann (Connor) Synnott, was baptized at the church of St. Mary and St. Peter, in Arklow, 1 May, 1775, just eleven days after that baptism of fire at Lexington, in Massachusetts, which proclaimed to the world the beginning of the long struggle for American Independence. Born in the shadow of war, he had but attained manhood when the internecine troubles in his native country called him to action, and he fought bravely on the Insurgent side, in the rebellion of 1798, against a furious Orange ascendency in the Government of Ireland, which looked forward to the ultimate possession of the landed estate not alone of Catholics, but of liberal Protestants. He was wounded in the celebrated fight at Vinegar Hill, Enniscorthy, and left for dead, but was rescued by a friend through the service of a faithful dog. Some time afterwards he was captured by the king's troops, and sentenced to death, but escaped, according to family tradition, through the effort of the governor's wife, a playmate of his childhood.

Thomas Synnott, of this family, was also a patriot, and his service at Enniscorthy, in the Insurrection, is partially set forth in Thomas Cloney's "Personal Narrative of those Transactions in the County Wexford, in which the Author was engaged during the awful period of 1798:" *

"A division of about 1000 men of the Insurgents was led on by Mr. Thomas Synnott, of Killbride, who was the husband of my paternal aunt—a man aged about sixty years,

* "A | Personal Narrative | of | Those Transactions in the County of Wexford, in which the Author was | engaged during the awful period of | 1798, | Interspersed with Brief Notices of the Principal | Actors in that ill-fated but ever-memorable | Struggle, with Reflections, Moral, | Political and Historical. | By Thomas Cloney. | To which is added, | An Appendix, | Containing a Full and Interesting Report of the | Author's | Trial by Court-Martial, | Which lasted by adjournments for fourteen days;—never before published. | Entered at Stationer's-Hall. | Dublin. | Printed for the Author. | By James M'Mullen, Exchequer-Street. | 1832. | 8vo, pp. xiii & 274."



VINEGAR HILL, ENNISCORTHY, COUNTY WEXFORD

through the male descent has been lost, at Kilkevan, under Tara Hill, some three miles from Castletown.

He married 17 January, 1762 Ann Connor, of Ross, in county Wexford, the marriage being recorded at the church of St. Mary and St. Peter, Arklow, county Wicklow, where the baptisms of their children were likewise entered.

Children of James and Ann (Connor) Symott; born at Castletown

i. Peter Symott, baptized 24 November, 1763; died 1858; married 12 July, 1791, Catherine Carty. Issue: 1. James Symott. 2. Thomas Symott. 3. Ann Symott, married —— Wilks.

ii. Mary Symott, married, 13 August, 1780, James Ferrill.

iii. John Symott, baptized 1 May 1775; married Elizabeth Murphy.

JOHN SYMOTT, the youngest child of James and Ann (Connor) Symott, was baptized at the church of St. Mary and St. Peter, in Arklow, 1 May 1775, just eleven days after the historic affair at Lexington, in Massachusetts which proclaimed to the world the beginning of the long struggle for American Independence. Born in the shadow of war, he had but attained manhood when the intermittent troubles in his native country called him to arms, and he fought bravely on the insurgent side in the rebellion of 1798, against a furious Orange government in the Government of Ireland, which looked forward to the ultimate possession of the landed estate not alone of Catholics, but of liberal Protestants. He was wounded in the celebrated fight at Vinegar Hill, Enniscorthy, and left for dead, but was rescued by a friend through the service of a faithful dog. Some time afterwards he was captured by the king's troops, and sentenced to death, but escaped, according to family tradition, through the efforts of the governor's wife, a playmate of his childhood.

Thomas Symott of this family, was also a patriot, and for serving at Enniscorthy in the insurrection is partially set forth in Thomas Cloney's "Personal Narrative of those Transactions in the County Wexford, in which the Author was engaged during the awful period of 1798."*

* "A Personal Narrative | of | Those Transactions in the County of Wexford, In which the Author was engaged during the awful period of 1798, | Interspersed with Brief Notices of the Principal | Scenes of that Eventful but ever-memorable | Struggle, with Reflections, Moral, | Political and | Historical. | By Thomas Cloney. | To which is added, | An Appendix, | Containing a Full and Interesting | Report of the | Author's | Trial by Court Martial, | Which lasted by adjournments for Fifteen Days | [two indecipherable] | Printed at Stationer's Hall, | Dublin. | Printed for the Author, | by Grace M'Mullen, Exchequer Street. | 1832." 8vo, pp. 281 & 174."

and of very independent property; a person of the most quiet and peaceable disposition, commanding the respect and esteem of all who knew him, and who had a young family growing up about him. Bound by every tie that should make life dear to him, yet his manly and generous spirit was roused at the atrocities he saw committed on the unoffending and defenceless farmers and peasantry, and though sure of protection himself, from his intimacy with the leading Protestants of the country, he spurned that protection which was to be purchased by remaining a cold spectator of the destruction of his neighbors. Humanity, the sure attendant of true courage, was manifested by him so strongly throughout the Insurrection, to his Protestant neighbors, that the respect and esteem of his countrymen, of every religious persuasion, was rather increased than diminished by his heroic resistance to subaltern tyranny.

"This brave man, with his little band, were fired upon warmly, both by cavalry and infantry from a rising ground, while they fearlessly waded through the river Slaney, above Enniscorthy, ascended the rising ground, and put their military opponents to flight. . . . The Insurgents lost in the contest about 100 men in killed and wounded."

Amnesty was finally granted to the Insurgents and peace began to settle over disturbed Ireland, when John Sinnott, of the sketch, whose estates had been confiscated, with fine faith in the future, married, at the church of St. Mary and St. Peter, Arklow, 9 January, 1803, Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of John Murphy,* of Monogarra, by his wife Ann McDonald, and, for a time, resided on his wife's portion of her father's lands at Monogarra, in county Wexford, some eight miles from Arklow. Subsequently he removed to Dublin, where several of his younger children were born, and where he became a sea-captain, sailing to various ports in America, West Indies, Africa, and other foreign lands; and it may have been at this period that Captain Synnott modified the ancient spelling of his surname to Sinnott. Upon retiring from the sea, he spent his declining years with his eldest son, John Sinnott, in northwestern Donegal, but died in 1850, near his birthplace, while on a visit to his niece, Mrs. Willis, at Rathdrum, county Wicklow, at the head of the beautiful vale of Avoca,

"That vale in whose bosom the bright waters meet,"

* CHARLES MURPHY, brother of John Murphy, left Ireland and settled at Baltimore, in America, before 1798. Mary Ann Murphy, a sister, married —— De Fretis, of Portugal, and removed to South America. Another sister, Katherine Murphy, married a Mr. Brown. John Murphy married, 2 January, 1769, Ann M'Donald, by whom he had: 1. Mary Murphy, born 14 May, 1775; died young. 2. Elizabeth Murphy, born 21 December, 1782; married, as above, John Sinnott. 3. Ann Murphy, born 26 December, 1785. 4. Margaret Murphy, born 25 March, 1787; died 5 March, 1852; married Owen Fogarthy. 5. Mary Ann Murphy, born 10 August, 1788, married John Clark. 6. Lucy Murphy, born 27 May, 1789; married Felix O'Neill. 7. Ann Murphy, born 17 February, 1791. 8. Katherine Murphy, married John Kavanagh. 9. Agnes Murphy, a religious, died at Montreal. 10. Johanna Murphy, a religious, died at Montreal. John Murphy, the father of these children, resided at Monogarra, in Wexford, and at his death his estate there was divided among his daughters, Elizabeth Sinnott, the eldest, receiving the homestead.

of which Moore further sings:

> "There is not in this wide world a valley so sweet,
> Sweet Vale of Avoca!"

His wife, Elizabeth Murphy, was born at Monogarra, 21 December, 1782. After the death of her husband she, about 1852, accompanied her daughters Ann, Mary, Eliza, and Eleanor to America, where she died of yellow-fever at Charleston, South Carolina, 9 June, 1854.

The name Murphy is of undying memory in Ireland, by reason of the splendid courage displayed by the martyr-priests, Father John Murphy * and Father Michael Murphy, both of Wexford and cousins of Elizabeth Murphy Sinnott, during the Insurrection of 1798. Substantial monuments in their honor have been erected by a grateful people. To the former, at Boolevogue, and to the latter, at Arklow.

Children of John and Elizabeth (Murphy) Sinnott, born at Monogarra and Dublin:

i. Ann Sinnott, born at Monogarra; died at Charleston, South Carolina, U. S. A., in July, 1854; married, 14 July, 1830, William Dinning.

ii. Mary Sinnott, born at Monogarra; baptized 30 May, 1808; died unmarried at Macon, Georgia, U. S. A.

iii. Robert Sinnott, born at Monogarra; baptized 27 January, 1811; died in infancy.

iv. John Sinnott, baptized 20 June, 1813; died 4 October, 1877; married Mary Armstrong.

v. James Sinnott, born at Monogarra, 7 June, 1815; died at New Haven, Connecticut, U. S. A., 1 September, 1870; married, at the Church of the Conception, Dublin, 15 November, 1846, Mary Barry, and in the following year removed to America with his brother Pierce.

* John Murphy was born at Tuicurry, in the parish of Ferns, in county Wexford, about 1753. He was educated at Seville, in Spain, and having taken holy orders, and apparently graduated D.D., he returned to Ireland in 1785, and was appointed coadjutor or assistant priest of the parish of Boolevogue, in the diocese of Ferns. At the outbreak of the Wexford Insurrection of 1797, he took the oath of allegiance to the government, but the sanguinary measures of the militia and the burning of his chapel, clergy-house, and some twenty farmsteads in the neighborhood of Boolevogue in 1798, drew him to the Insurgents, whom he bravely led at Enniscorthy, Vinegar Hill, Castlecomer, Kilcomney, and Scollagh Gap. At the latter place his followers were dispersed by the king's troops, and he was shortly afterwards captured and hanged at Tullow.

Michael Murphy was born at Kilnew, County Wexford, *circa* 1767. He attended school at Oulart, was ordained a priest at Whitsuntide, 1785, and was sent to Bordeaux to complete his education at the Irish College at that place. After his return to Ireland he was appointed officiating priest of the parish of Ballycanew, in the diocese of Ferns. At the beginning of the troubles in Wexford in 1798, Father Murphy displayed great zeal in inducing his parishioners to take the oath of allegiance to the government and to surrender their arms, but at the outbreak of hostilities he was reluctantly compelled to take up arms for his own safety. He joined the Insurgents at Oulart under Father John Murphy, whose fortunes he shared until his death at the battle of Arklow, 9 June, 1798, where he greatly distinguished himself by his intrepid conduct.



KILLYBEGS, COUNTY DONEGAL

of which Moore further sings:

"There is not in the wide world a valley so sweet
As the Vale of Avoca!"

Elizabeth Murphy was born at Monegarra, 21 December, 1782. After the death of her husband she, about 1852, accompanied her daughters over, Mary, Ellen, and Eleanor to America, where she died of yellow fever at Charleston, South Carolina, 6 June, 1854.

The name Murphy is of undying memory in Ireland, by reason of the splendid courage displayed by the martyr priests, Father John Murphy * and Father Michael Murphy, both of Wexford and cousins of Elizabeth Murphy Sinnott, during the Insurrection of 1798. Substantial monuments in their honour have been erected by a grateful people. To the former, at Boolavogue, and to the latter, at Askamore.

Children of John and Elizabeth (Murphy) Sinnott, born at Monegarra and Enniscorthy:

i. Anne Sinnott, born at Monegarra; died at Charleston, South Carolina, U. S. A., 9 July, 1850; married, January 14, 1808, Michael Devereux.

ii. Mary Sinnott, born at Monegarra; married 10 May, 1808, Rev. Nicholas Devereux, D. D. q. v.

iii. Eleanor Sinnott, born at Monegarra; married 25 January, 1810, Rev. Michael Devereux, D. D. q. v.

iv. Ellen Sinnott, born at Enniscorthy, 1 January, 1811; died at Charleston, South Carolina, U. S. A., 1 September, 1850; married, at the Church of the Conception, Dublin, 12 November, 1846, Mary Barry, and in the following year removed to America with her brother Pierce.

v. John Sinnott, born at Monegarra, 7 June, 1813; died at New Haven, Connecticut, U. S. A., 2 September, 1870; married, at the Church of the Conception, Dublin, 12 November, 1846, Mary Barry, and in the following year removed to America with his brother Pierce.

* John Murphy was born at Tincurry, in the parish of Ferns, County Wexford, about 1753. He was educated at Seville in Spain and having gone to Salamanca graduated D. D., returned to Ireland in 1782, and was appointed professor of philosophy in the college of Boolavogue in the diocese of Ferns. At the outbreak of the Wexford insurrection of 1798, he took the oath of allegiance to the government, and the magistrates sanctioned the erection and the opening of his chapel, a step taken, no doubt, by them in the expectation of rendering him popular and so to the government, whose interests Father Murphy, Vicar-General, Archdeacon, Rhetorician, and Scottish Chief, Alexander Gordon, never forgot. At the latter place Father Murphy was imprisoned by the king's troops, and he was then transported to Ireland and hanged at Tullow.

Michael Murphy was born at Kilmore, County Wexford, circa 1767. He studied abroad at Oulart was ordained a priest at Whitsuntide, 1785, and was sent to Boolavogue to complete the rebuilding of the Irish College of that place. After his return to Ireland he was appointed officiating priest of the parish of Ballycanew, in the diocese of Ferns. At the beginning of the troubles in Wexford in 1798, Father Murphy displayed great zeal in inducing his parishioners to take the oath of allegiance to the government and to surrender their arms, but on the outbreak of hostilities he was reluctantly compelled to take up arms for his own safety. He joined the insurgents at Oulart under Father John Murphy, whose fortunes he shared until he fell at the battle of Arklow, 9 June, 1798, where he greatly distinguished himself on the insurgent cause.

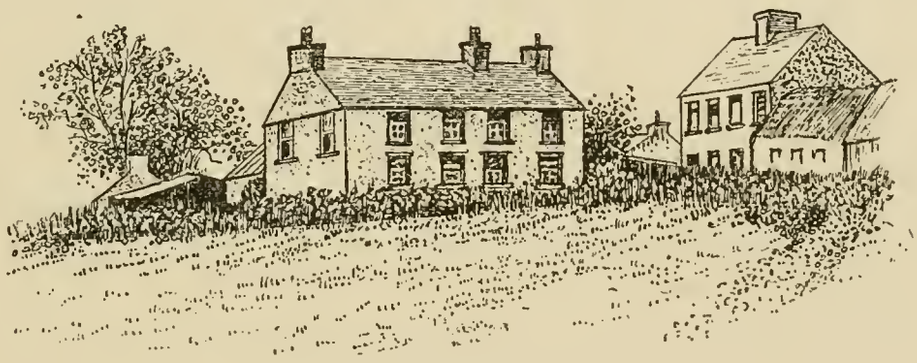
vi. PIERCE SINNOTT, born at Monogarra; baptized 20 February, 1817; died at New Haven, Connecticut, 15 September, 1870; married Katherine Carney.

vii. ELEANOR SINNOTT, born at Monogarra; baptized 4 May, 1820; died at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 11 January, 1902; married William Dinning.

viii. KATE SINNOTT, born at Dublin; died there in 1843.

ix. ELIZA SINNOTT, born at Dublin; died at Augusta, Georgia, U. S. A., February, 1894; married John Bessman.

JOHN SINNOTT, the eldest surviving son of John and Elizabeth (Murphy) Sinnott, was born at Monogarra, and baptized 20 June, 1813. While still a mere youth he accompanied his parents to Dublin, where he received a good education, which secured him in early manhood a position in the custom-house in that city, and enabled him later to enter the revenue service of the United Kingdom. During his incumbency in the last position he was stationed in northwestern Donegal until he retired on a pension, after which he resided at Sea-Bank Cottage, Killybegs, overlooking Killybegs Bay, in the same county. This cottage was taken down in 1900, and another built



Sea-Bank Cottage, Killybegs

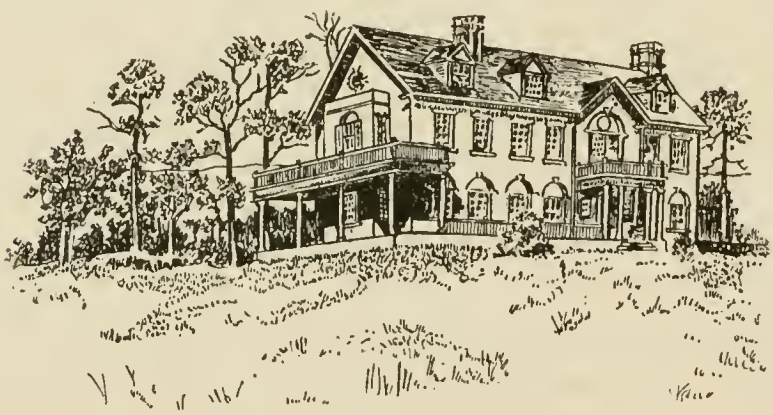
on the same site from plans furnished by an American architect, which is now occupied by Mrs. MacGinley. He was called the " Wizard of the North," by reason of his knowledge and skill as a navigator; and for three successive years he commanded the yacht that won the international races in Ireland. He died at Killybegs, 4 October, 1877.

Mr. Sinnott married, at the church of St. Michael, Kingstown, Diocese of Dublin, 9 January, 1832, Mary, daughter of Francis Armstrong by his wife Margaret Byrne, " of the wild Byrnes of Wicklow." Mrs. Sinnott was born at Glasthule, Kingstown, near Dublin, 1811, and died at Killybegs, on Easter Sunday, 10 April, 1898. Like her husband, she was descended from strong Roman Catholic ancestry, and followed the faith of her fathers with a loyalty and zeal that is a blessed heritage for her descendants. Rising regularly with the dawn, her first hours were spent at devotion, and no morning was too inclement to

find her at early mass in Killybegs church. Her exemplary piety and benevolence won her the respect and affection of all who knew her, and at her death, in extreme old age, her obsequies were attended by a remarkable concourse of clergy and friends. The then current number of the *Derry Journal* gives an account of this sad event which is worthy of preservation:

"FUNERAL OF THE LATE MRS. SINNOTT, KILLYBEGS, CO. DONEGAL.

"The funeral of this much-esteemed lady took place at Killybegs the other day. Her death caused widespread regret, for during the many years she had lived in Killybegs she had gained to a high degree the esteem and respect of all for her unaffected piety and her kindliness of disposition. The remains were conveyed at eleven o'clock from the residence of the deceased to St. Catherine's Church, Killybegs, where the Office for the Dead was recited, followed by solemn Requiem Mass and absolution. His Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell, Bishop of Raphoe, presided at the Office and Mass. At the Requiem Mass the Rev. James MacGinley, Dean, Maynooth College (grandson of deceased), was celebrant; Very Rev. Monsignor Walker, P.P., V.F., Burtonport, deacon; Rev. Daniel Stephens, C.C., Letterkenny, sub deacon; and Rev. Patk. M'Cafferty, Adm., Inver., master of ceremonies. Rev. Patrick Dunlevy, C.C., Killaghtee, and Rev. John M'Ateer, C.C., Ardara, were the chanters at the Office, and there also assisted in the choir the Rev. John Sweeney, P.P., Killybegs; Rev. E. Cassidy, C.C., Donegal; Rev. J. O'Donnell, rector St. Columba's Industrial School, Killybegs; Rev. Jno. Byrne, C.C., Kilcar. After Mass the Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell addressed a few touching words to those present, in which he paid a high tribute to the virtues of the deceased, whose life (he said) had been a constant source of edification to all who knew her. After absolution had been given by the Bishop the remains were borne to the cemetery, where the last rites were also performed by his Lordship. The chief mourners at the funeral were: Rev. James MacGinley, Dean, Maynooth College; Mr. Casimir MacGinley (grandsons of deceased), Mr. Hugh C. O'Doherty, solicitor, Derry (son-in-law). Messages of sympathy were received from Rev. James P. Sinnott and Mr. Joseph F. Sinnott, Philadelphia (sons of deceased); and from Rev. John MacGinley, D.D., Philadelphia (grandson), who were represented at the funeral. Among those present or represented there were, in addition to those already mentioned: Right Rev. Monsignor Kearney, P.P., V.G., Buncrana; Right Rev. Monsignor M'Fadden, P.P., V.G., Donegal; Right Rev. Monsignor M'Glynn, P.P., V.G., Stranorlar; Very Rev. Monsignor Francis Gallagher, P.P., V.F., Carrigart; Very Rev. Dr. Maguire, Gweedore; Very Rev. M. Forker, Professor, Maynooth College; Rev. James M'Fadden, P.P., V.F., Glena; and thirty other priests.



Sea-Bank Cottage, No. 2, Killybegs

Children of John and Mary (Armstrong) Sinnott:

i. ANNE SINNOTT, born at Dublin, in 1833; died near there, about 1851.

ii. ELIZA SINNOTT, twin of the above, died in infancy.

iii. Peter Sinnott, born at Dublin, in 1835; went to America in 1850 to join his uncles, and resided at Charleston, South Carolina, and Savannah, Georgia. He was a sculptor by profession, and gave promise of prominence. There is a fountain of his designing in Augusta, Georgia. He died, unmarried, at Savannah, of yellow fever, in 1857.

iv. Joseph Francis Sinnott, born 14 February, 1837; married Annie Eliza Rogers.

v. John Sinnott, born at Killybegs in 1839; went to Australia about 1862, and after residing there for a few years returned to Ireland, but later sailed for America and died in Texas, 8 May, 1878.

vi. Mary Sinnott, born at Carrickfin, in county Donegal, in 1841, and died at Melbourne, Australia, 19 April, 1893; married, in Australia, in 1860, Robert Dillon. Issue, all born in Melbourne: 1. Mary E. Dillon. 2. Lucy Dillon, married Arthur Ryley Mursell. 3. Joseph Dillon. 4. Ellen Dillon, married Coleman Burke. 5. Teresa Dillon, married John Francis Feehan. 6. Francis Dillon, married Denholm Brown Stevenson. 7. Charlotte Dillon, married George Burke. 8. Robert Dillon. 9. Winifred Dillon.

vii. Elizabeth Sinnott, born at Carrickfin; married, in 1862, John McDermott, of Melbourne, Australia. Issue, born at Melbourne: 1. Mary M'Dermott. 2. Agnes M'Dermott. 3. Annie M'Dermott. 4. Frank M'Dermott. 5. Kate M'Dermott.

viii. Margaret Sinnott, born at Gweedore, in county Donegal; married, 20 October, 1864, Thomas C. MacGinley, Principal of Croagh National School, county Donegal, and author of "General Biology" and several works on folk-lore and scenery of western Donegal. Issue: 1. Maria Teresa MacGinley, died 21 September, 1886. 2. Charles Joseph MacGinley, died May, 1884. 3. Katherine Agnes MacGinley, died 17 February, 1876. 4. James Columba MacGinley, now (June, 1905) the Right Reverend Senior Dean of Maynooth College, Ireland. 5. Lucy Marianna MacGinley, died 3 May, 1894. 6. John Bernard MacGinley, the Reverend Doctor MacGinley, Professor of Moral Theology at the Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo, Philadelphia, and in June, 1905, President of the Theological College at Vigan, Philippines. 7. Casimir Thomas MacGinley. 8. Henry Peter MacGinley, died 11 July, 1880. 9. Anastasia Bridget MacGinley, died July, 1880. 10. Agatha Margaret MacGinley, died July, 1880. 11. Veronica Cecilia MacGinley. 12. Leo Patrick MacGinley, now in American College, Rome, studying for the priesthood. 13. Magdalen Mary Josephine MacGinley, died May, 1888.

ix. Katherine Susan Sinnott, born at Gweedore, 8 April, 1846; died at Wilmington, Delaware, U. S. A., 18 April, 1899; was a Religious at the Convent of the Visitation at Wilmington. A touching memoir, written by one of the Order, bears the title: "A Hidden Apostle of the Sacred Heart. An Abridgment of the Life and Virtues of our dear Sister Mary de Chantal Sinnott, who died in this Monastery of the Visitation of Wilmington, Delaware, April 18, 1899, aged fifty three years. Professed twenty four years, of the rank of Choir Sister."

x. James Patrick Sinnott, born at Carrickfin, in 1848. He was educated at the seminaries of Navan and Letterkenny, and in 1868 went to Philadelphia, and was sent from the Catholic Diocese of that city to the American College in Rome, where, after an eight years' course in theology, he was ordained a priest, 10 June, 1876. He returned to Philadelphia, and in October of that year was appointed, by Archbishop Wood, assistant rector to the Cathedral Parish of

that city, in which position he remained until 1 May, 1888, when he was made rector of the church of St. Charles Borromeo, Philadelphia, by Archbishop Ryan, and on 10 June, 1901, the silver jubilee of his ministry, became permanent rector of that parish. Father Sinnott is one of the managers of the Catholic Protectory, and one of the Building Committee of the Diocese.

xi. Ann Jane Sinnott, born at Bunbeg, Gweedore, county Donegal, 9 March, 1852; was educated at Convent School at Letterkenny, Ireland, and in 1876 accompanied her brother, Father Sinnott, to America, where she entered the novitiate of the order of the Sacred Heart, at Kenwood, Albany, 12 May, 1880. In 1887 she made her last vows at the mother-house in Paris, France, and spent a year at the Convent at Besançon, teaching and perfecting herself in the French language. Mother Sinnott died at Eden Hall, Torresdale, Pennsylvania, 3 March, 1905, having spent nearly twenty-five years in the faithful performance of her duties.

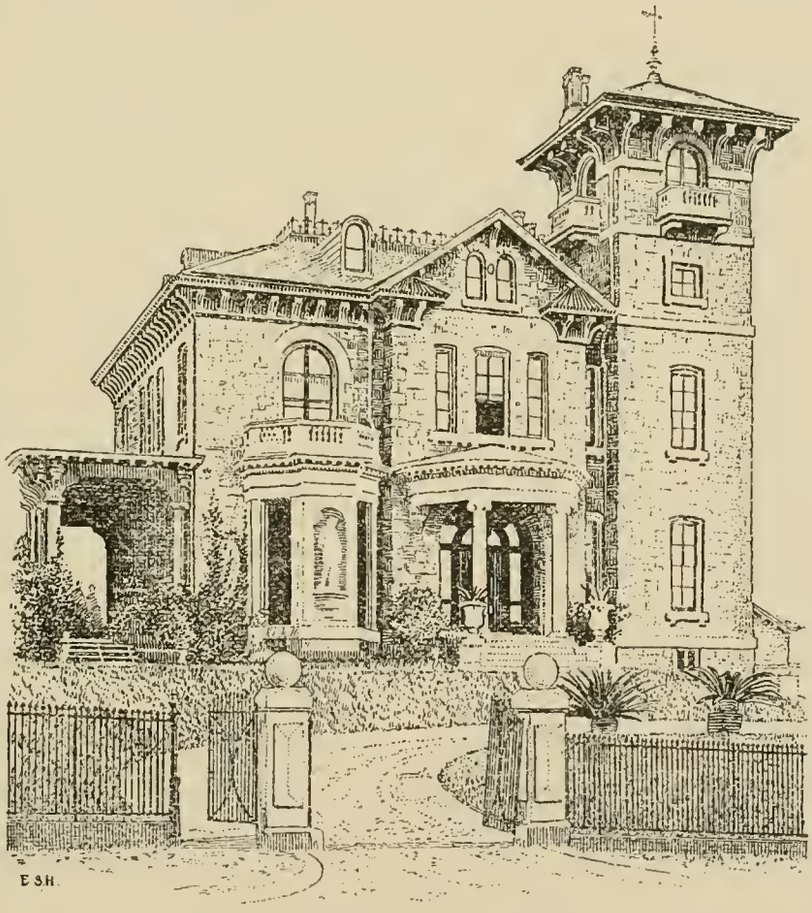
xii. Agnes Sinnott, born at Bunbeg, Gweedore, in 1854; was graduated from the Convent School of the Sacred Heart, at Eden Hall, Torresdale, in 1873. On 12 June, 1874, she entered the order as a religious, and besides her work in teaching she has filled many offices of trust, having been treasurer at the Convents at Manhattanville and Rochester, New York, for several years. Mother Sinnott is now stationed at the Convent of the Sacred Heart at Boston, Massachusetts.

xiii. Francis William Sinnott, born at Gweedore; died in infancy.

xiv. Lucy Charlotte Sinnott, born at Gweedore; married, 23 June, 1884, Hugh Camillus O'Doherty, Esq^{r}, of Londonderry. Issue: 1. John Jerome O'Doherty. 2. Joseph Cahir O'Doherty. 3. James Kearney O'Doherty. 4. Hugh Camillus O'Doherty. 5. Lucie Mary Agnes O'Doherty. 6. Louis Casimir O'Doherty. 7. May Josephine O'Doherty. 8. Angela Eva O'Doherty. 9. Colman Patrick O'Doherty. 10. Margaret Dorus O'Doherty. 11. Francis Izod O'Doherty.

JOSEPH FRANCIS SINNOTT, son of John Sinnott by his wife Mary Armstrong, was born at Killybegs, county Donegal, Ireland, 14 February, 1837. He was educated at the schools of Gweedore, a few miles distant from his native place, and took a special course in navigation at Lord George Hill's School before leaving Ireland. In July, 1854, at the early age of seventeen, he embarked from Londonderry for America, in the ship "Mahongo," and after a passage of thirty-three days arrived in Philadelphia. It was his intention to join his relatives in the South, but upon his arrival he learned of the death of his grandmother and aunt, in Charleston, South Carolina, during an epidemic of yellow fever, which decided him to remain in Philadelphia, where, shortly afterwards, he entered the employ of Watkins & Weaver, custom-house brokers, and remained with them, at a salary of one hundred and fifty dollars a year, until 1856, when he entered the counting-house of John Gibson's Son & Co., distillers, as assistant bookkeeper, receiving for his services two hundred and fifty dollars per annum. This salary was gradually increased until April,

1861, when he responded to the "call to arms," and enlisted as a private in the famous Washington Grays of Philadelphia, which command was the first to pass through Baltimore after the citizens fired upon the Sixth Massachusetts regiment. After three months' active service in West Virginia, under Major-General Robert Patterson, Mr. Sinnott returned to Philadelphia, and was mustered out with his command, resuming his position with John Gibson's Son & Co. About this time the firm determined to establish an agency in Boston, and to send Mr. Sinnott there for that purpose, and, in consequence thereof, he was obliged to decline a captaincy in Rush's Lancers, which was tendered to him. In August of that year he went to Boston, where he advanced rapidly in his knowledge of commercial business. In the establishment of the branch house there he displayed remarkable practical talent, which, with his close application and rigid integrity, and his successful management of the enterprises intrusted to him, won for him the entire confidence of his employers and an interest in the Boston house. In 1866 he returned to Philadelphia, and became a partner in the entire business of the firm, which came to be the most extensive of its kind in the United States. In 1884 Mr. Henry C. Gibson retired from the firm, and the business was continued by Andrew M. Moore and Mr. Sinnott, under the firm name of Moore & Sinnott. Mr. Moore died in 1888, since which time Mr. Sinnott has been sole proprietor of this noted house.



Sinnott House, West Philadelphia

Mr. Sinnott's whole career since boyhood has been marked by activity and enterprise, and it is said that, perhaps his success is due as much to his broad liberality as to his skilful management and strict devotion to busi-

ness. He is a member of the Roman Catholic Church, as were his ancestors for centuries, and he has ever taken a deep interest in the advancement of this church and its many charitable institutions in Philadelphia. He is also deeply interested in the welfare of his adopted city, and has been identified with many of its public institutions. He is a manager of St. Charles Borromeo Theological Seminary, St. John's Orphan Asylum, St. Francis Industrial Home, and Catholic Protectory; has served in the directorate of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company; is a director of the First National Bank of Philadelphia, and a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, the American Catholic Historical Society, the Pennsylvania Society of New York, the Archæological Institute of America, the Archæological Society of Pennsylvania, the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, the Fairmount Park Art Association, the Penn Club, Art Club, Merion Cricket Club, and Radnor Hunt, and has held membership in the Union League of Philadelphia.

He married, at Philadelphia, 8 April, 1863, Annie Eliza Rogers, daughter of Clayton B. Rogers, by his wife Eliza Coffin (see Rogers Family, No. 22), the ceremony being performed by Archbishop (then Bishop) Wood. For two years after his marriage he resided on Warren Street, Roxbury, Massachusetts, and shortly after his return to Philadelphia he purchased from his partner, Henry C. Gibson, the latter's home and property in West Philadelphia, extending from Walnut to Locust and from Forty-second to Forty-third Streets, and resided there until 1891, when he built his present country-seat at Rosemont, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. His town house is at 1816 South Rittenhouse Square. Mrs. Sinnott was born at Mount Holly, New Jersey, 22 August, 1842, and educated at the Friends' Central School, Philadelphia. She is a member of the Pennsylvania Society of the Colonial Dames of America, the Daughters of the American Revolution, and other social and civic organizations.

Children of Joseph Francis and Annie Eliza (Rogers) Sinnott:

i. Joseph Edward Sinnott, born at Roxbury, Massachusetts, 13 April, 1864; died at Rosemont, Pennsylvania, 21 July, 1892. He was educated at the Broad Street Academy, Philadelphia, until his fifteenth year, when he entered the Jesuits' College of St. Stanislaus, Tullamore, Ireland, where he remained two years, travelling on the Continent with tutors during vacations. On his return to America he prepared for Harvard College, where he matriculated in 1882, and was graduated in 1886. During his college course he wrote for many of the college magazines, and developed a talent for journalism. After a year in the



"RATHALLA," THE COUNTRY-SEAT OF JOSEPH F. SINNOTT, ROSEMONT, PENNSYLVANIA

"RATHLEY," THE COUNTRY SEAT OF JOSEPH F. SINNOTT, ROSEMONT, PENNSYLVANIA

Children of Joseph Francis and Annie Eliza (Rogers) Sinnott

1. Joseph Edward Sinnott, born at Roxbury, Massachusetts, 12 April, 1864; died at Rosemont, Pennsylvania, 21 July, 1882. He was educated at the Broad Street Academy, Philadelphia, until his fifteenth year, when he entered the Jesuits' College of St. Stanislaus, Tullamore, Ireland, where he remained two years, travelling on the Continent with tutors during vacations. On his return to America he prepared for Harvard College, where he matriculated in 1882, and was graduated in 1886. During his college course he wrote for many of the college magazines, and developed a talent for journalism. After a year in the

Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania and in the law office of the Honorable Wayne MacVeagh, he abandoned the law for a more congenial profession and became associated with the editorial staff of the *Philadelphia Times*, and rapidly rose to the position of assistant city editor, where he won the respect of his chief and the admiration and affection of his fellows, but which he was forced to resign through ill-health. He then entered the service of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad as assistant to the General Agent, which position he held at his death. He was a member of the Harvard, Hasty Pudding, Lambs, University, Penn, Art, and Radnor Hunt clubs, and of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

ii. MARY ELIZABETH SINNOTT, born 26 March 1866; the compiler of this volume; was educated at the Convent of the Sacred Heart, and the Agnes Irwin School, Philadelphia; is a member of the Pennsylvania Society of the Colonial Dames of America, the Philadelphia Chapter of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the Historical and Genealogical Societies of Pennsylvania.

iii. HENRY GIBSON SINNOTT, born at Philadelphia, 3 November, 1867; died at Pasadena, California, 14 February, 1899; was educated at the Broad Street Academy, Friends' Central, and the George Martin Schools; prepared for the University of Pennsylvania, but was prevented by ill health from pursuing his studies. He was a member of the Art, Radnor Hunt, and Rose Tree Hunt clubs, and of the Colonial Society of Pennsylvania.

iv. ANNIE LEONORA SINNOTT, born 7 December, 1869; married Dr. John Ryan Devereux.

v. CLINTON ROGERS SINNOTT, born at Philadelphia, 12 July, 1872; received his education at the George Martin School, Philadelphia; is a member of the firm of Bickley & Sinnott, New York; married, 22 August, 1891, Grace Hamilton.

vi. JAMES FREDERICK SINNOTT, born 14 December, 1873; married Edith Hynson Howell.

vii. JOHN SINNOTT, born at Philadelphia, 13 December, 1875; matriculated at the Universities of Cornell and Pennsylvania; is a member of the Art, Merion Cricket, and St. David's Cricket clubs, and the Colonial Society of Pennsylvania; is associated with his father in the firm of Moore & Sinnott; married, at San Diego, California, 28 September, 1904, Mary Henrietta, daughter of the Honorable Moses A. Luce by his wife Rhoda Adelaide Mantania.

viii. CLARENCE COFFIN SINNOTT, born at Philadelphia, 6 October, 1878. He attended the Cascadella School of Ithaca, New York, and the Henry Hobart Brown School of Philadelphia.

ix. ELIZA LOREA SINNOTT, born at Philadelphia, 21 November, 1880; died at Philadelphia, 1 June, 1882.

ANNIE LEONORA SINNOTT, fourth child of Joseph Francis and Annie Eliza (Rogers) Sinnott, was born at Philadelphia, 7 December, 1869; was educated at the Convents of the Sacred Heart of Philadelphia and Manhattanville, New York, and the Agnes Irwin School, Philadelphia, and married at the church of St. Thomas, Villa Nova, Pennsylvania, 19 April, 1897, Dr. John Ryan Devereux, born at Lawrence, Kansas, 16 December,

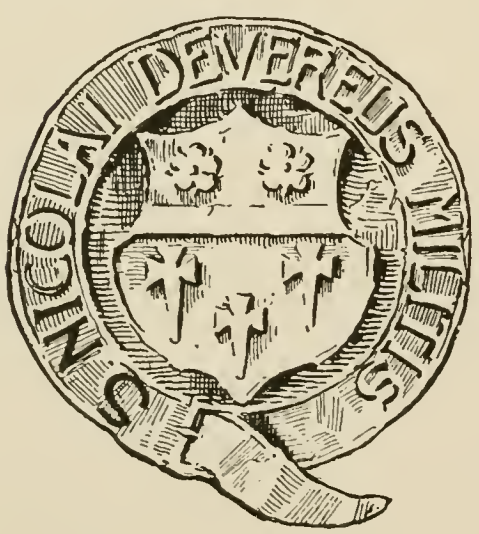
1868, son of Hon. John Pierre Devereux,* by his wife Margaret J. Ryan.† Dr. Devereux was graduated B.S. at Manhattan College, New York, in 1889, and M.A. in 1893. He entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1892. After service in various hospitals in Pennsylvania and Washington, D. C., he became Lecturer in Osteology and Demonstrator of Surgery in the Medical Department of the Georgetown University, which positions he resigned at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War to enter the American army as acting assistant surgeon, in June, 1898. On 29 June, 1901, Dr. Devereux was commissioned first lieutenant in the regular army of the United States. He is a member of the Army and Navy Club, of the Association of Military Surgeons, and of various other medical and social organizations.

Children of Dr. John Ryan and Annie Leonora (Sinnott) Devereux:

i. Joseph Francis Sinnott Devereux, born at Washington, D. C., 9 January, 1898.
ii. Margaret Mary Devereux, born at Rosemont, Pennsylvania, 26 November, 1899.
iii. John Ryan Devereux, Junr, born at Vedado, Cuba, 26 December, 1901.
iv. James Patrick Sinnott Devereux, born at Cabaña, Cuba, 20 February, 1903.
v. Anne Leonora Sinnott Devereux, born at Fort Meade, South Dakota, 26 July, 1904.

JAMES FREDERICK SINNOTT, the sixth child and fourth son of Joseph Francis and Annie Elizabeth (Rogers) Sinnott, was born at Philadelphia, 14 December, 1873. He attended the George Martin School, in Philadelphia, for some years, after which he was prepared for college by private

* John Pierre Devereux, son of Patrick Devereux, of Wexford, Ireland, by his wife Katherine Kane, of Waterford, Ireland, was born at Washington, D.C., where his father had settled soon after his arrival in America, in 1821. The son was educated for the law; became attorney for the Kansas and Pacific Railroad, and subsequently judge of the United States Circuit Court of Kentucky. Judge Devereux traced his descent from Sir Nicholas Devereux, of Ballymagir, county Wexford, who died in 1379, and whose tomb bears the accompanying arms. The family Devereux derives its name from the city of Evreux, in Normandy, and traces its pedigree from Robert Evreux, youngest son of the Earl of Rosman, a leader in the Norman army at Hastings.



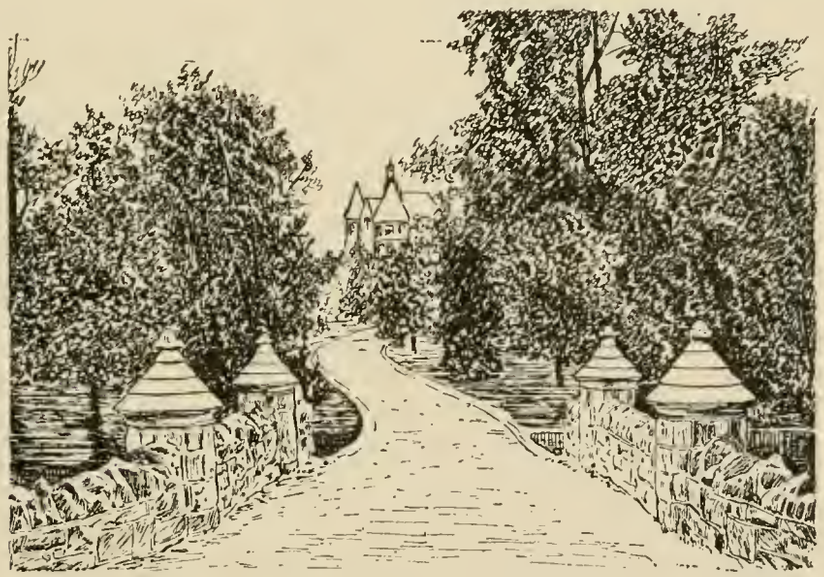
† Margaret J. Ryan, widow of Judge Devereux, and who married (2) Edmund T. Bowen, is the daughter of Jeremiah and Mary (Toohey) Ryan, of Thurles, county Tipperary, Ireland, and sister of the Most Reverend Patrick John Ryan, the present Archbishop of Philadelphia, so widely known for his learning and oratory. This family is of the O'Ryans, the Princes of Idrone, whose valorous deeds are set forth in the Chronicles of the Four Masters.

tutors, and entered the Wharton School of Finance of the University of Pennsylvania, but left before the completion of the course to take a position in the office of the firm of Moore & Sinnott.

He married, at Philadelphia, 18 February, 1896, Edith Hynson Howell, daughter of the late Darius Howell by his wife Mary Carson.

Children of James Frederick and Edith Hynson (Howell) Sinnott; all born at Philadelphia:

i. James Frederick Sinnott, Jun^{R}, born 21 August, 1898.
ii. Annie Eliza Sinnott, born 31 August, 1901.
iii. Mary Howell Sinnott, born 15 November, 1902.



Entrance to Sinnott country-seat at Rosemont

THE ROGERS FAMILY

Rogers Lineage

John Day = ———.

Lieutenant William Rogers[1] = —— . Thomas Branson = Elizabeth Day.

William Rogers[2] = Elizabeth Branson.

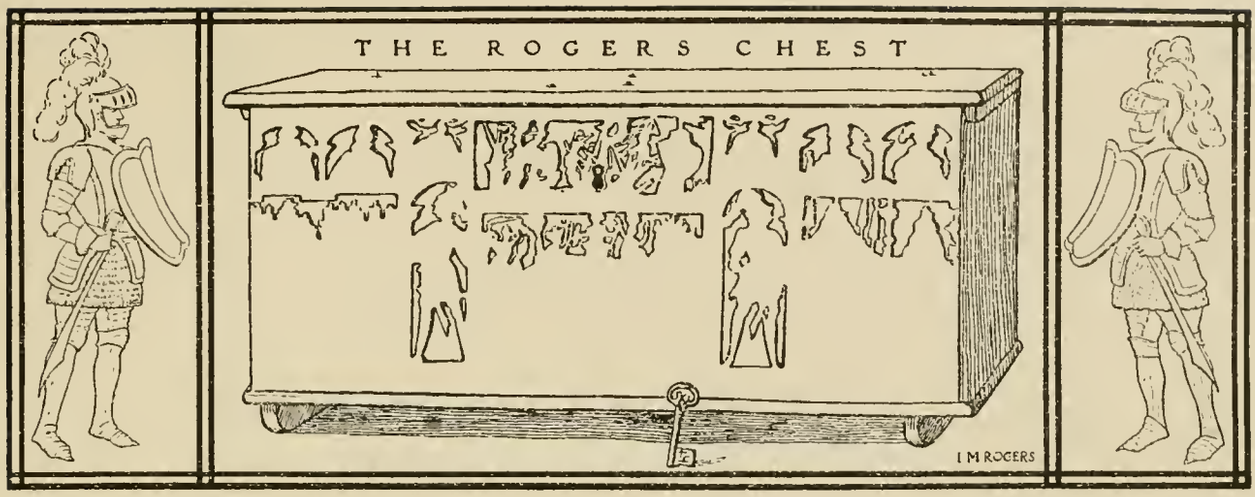
William Rogers[3] = Martha Estergans.

Samuel Rogers[4] = Abigail Reeves.

Clayton Brown Rogers[5] = Eliza Coffin.

Joseph Francis Sinnott = Annie Eliza Rogers[6].

- Joseph Edward Sinnott[7].
- Mary Elizabeth Sinnott[7].
- Henry Gibson Sinnott[7].
- Annie Leonora Sinnott[7].
- Clinton Rogers Sinnott[7].
- James Frederick Sinnott[7].
- John Sinnott[7].
- Clarence Coffin Sinnott[7].
- Eliza Lorea Sinnott[7].



THE ROGERS FAMILY

LIEUTENANT WILLIAM ROGERS[1], the founder of one branch of the Rogers family in Burlington County, New Jersey, located in that county prior to 4 February, 1705, on which day he was commissioned, by Governor Cornbury, a lieutenant in the militia. His antecedents, place of birth, and the date of his settlement in New Jersey have not been ascertained, but this is not surprising when it is remembered that the most careful investigations upon the part of several genealogists have likewise been unproductive in the cases of John Rogers, of Marshfield, Massachusetts; William Rogers, of Southampton, Long Island; and James Rogers, of New London, Connecticut; and also that little, if any, record of the descendants of William Rogers, of Scituate, Massachusetts, is to be found. It has been thought that William Rogers, the subject of this sketch, was of the family of William Rogers, of Southampton, and that he accompanied Richard Ellison, or Allison, from Long Island to New Jersey; but proof of this is wanting. A copy of his commission as lieutenant, and one of a similar date to Richard Ellison as captain of the same militia company, are of record among the archives in the office of the Secretary of State of New Jersey, the first of which reads:

"EDWARD VISCOUNT CORNBURY Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Provinces of New Jersey, New York, and Territories depending thereon in America and Vice-Admiral of ye same &c.

"To Lieutenant WILLIAM ROGERS Greeting: Reposing Special Trust and Confidence as well in the Care Diligence and Circumspection as in the Loyalty Courage and Readiness of you to doe his Majesty's good and faithful service, have Nominated Constituted and appointed and I do by virtue of the power and authority to me given by his Majesty under the great seale of England hereby Nominate, Constitute and Appoint you the said William Rogers Lieut. of that Company of Militia in Springfield and Northampton of which Richard

Ellison is Captain. You are therefor to take the said Company into your charge and care as Lieut thereof and duly to exercise both the officers and soldiers of that Company in Arms and as they are hereby commanded to obey (you) as their Lieut soe are you likewise to observe and follow such Orders and directions from time to time as you shall receive from me, your Coll., Capt., or others your superior officer or officers according to the rules and Discipline of Warr in pursuance of the trust hereby reposed in you.

"GIVEN at FORT ANNE in New York, this fourth day of Febry in the fourth year of his Majesty's Reigne Anno Dom 1705-6.

"CORNBURY.

"By his Excellency's Command
"J. BASS, *Secr.*" *

Lieutenant Rogers was a witness to the will of John Day, of New Hanover, Burlington County, which bears date 10 February, 1723.† It was from this instrument that the autograph herewith inserted was obtained.



He was a farmer, and resided in New Hanover Township, which, prior to 1723, was included in Springfield and Chesterfield Townships. He died intestate before 27 November, 1736, when an inventory of his effects was filed, a *fac-simile* of which is herewith interleaved. Letters of administration upon his estate were granted, 10 December following, to his widow, Hannah Rogers, of which this entry was made among the records of the colony: ‡

"Be it Remembered that on the Tenth Day of December Anno Dni 1736 Letters of Admin^{r} of all and singular the Goods Chattels and Credits of William Rogers late of New Hanover in the County of Burlington Yeoman deceased were granted by the Honble John Hamilton, Esq^{r}, President &c unto Hannah Rogers widow & Relict of the Deceased having first solemnly approved & given Bond & truly to administer the Deced's Estate, to exhibit a true & perfect Inventory & render a just account when lawfully required. Given under the prerogative Seal of the said province at Burl^{n}, the day and year above sd.

"ARCH^{D} HOME,
"*Reg^{r} &c.*"

The inventory named "a chest in the Lodging room below," and this chest is still preserved as an heirloom in the Rogers family, having been the property of a William Rogers for five generations in a direct line.

Two unrecorded deeds, of which *fac-similes* are here interleaved, show

* Liber A. A. A. of Commissions, page 62.
† Burlington County Probate Files.
‡ Ibid.



DEED TO WILLIAM ROGERS FOR LOT No. 31 IN BURLINGTON, 1715

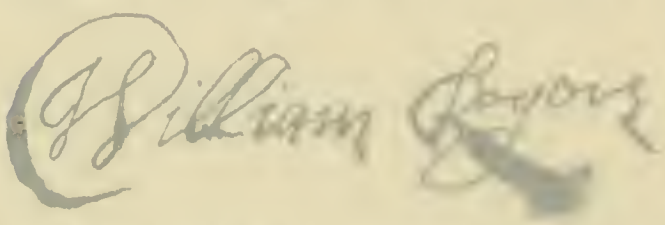
Ellison is Captain. You are therefor to take the said Company into your charge and care as Lieut thereof and duly to exercise both the officers and soldiers of that Company in Arms and as they are hereby commanded to obey (you) as their Lieut soe are you likewise to observe and follow such Orders and directions from time to time as you shall receive from me your Coll., Capt or others your superior officer or officers according to the rules and Discipline of Warr in pursuance of the trust hereby reposed in you.

"Given at Fort Anne in New York, this fourth day of Febry in the fourth year of his Majesty's Reigne Anno Dom 1705-6.

"Cornbury.

"By his Excellency's Command
"J. Bass, *Secr.*"*

Lieutenant Rogers was a witness to the will of John Day, of New Hanover, Burlington County, which bears date 10 February, 1723.† It was from this instrument that the autograph herewith inserted was obtained.



He was a farmer, and resided in New Hanover Township, which, prior to 1724, was known as Concord Township. He died intestate before [illegible], when an inventory of his effects was filed, and letters of administration upon the same were granted, 10 December, following, to his widow, Hannah Rogers, by which this entry was made among the records of the colony: ‡

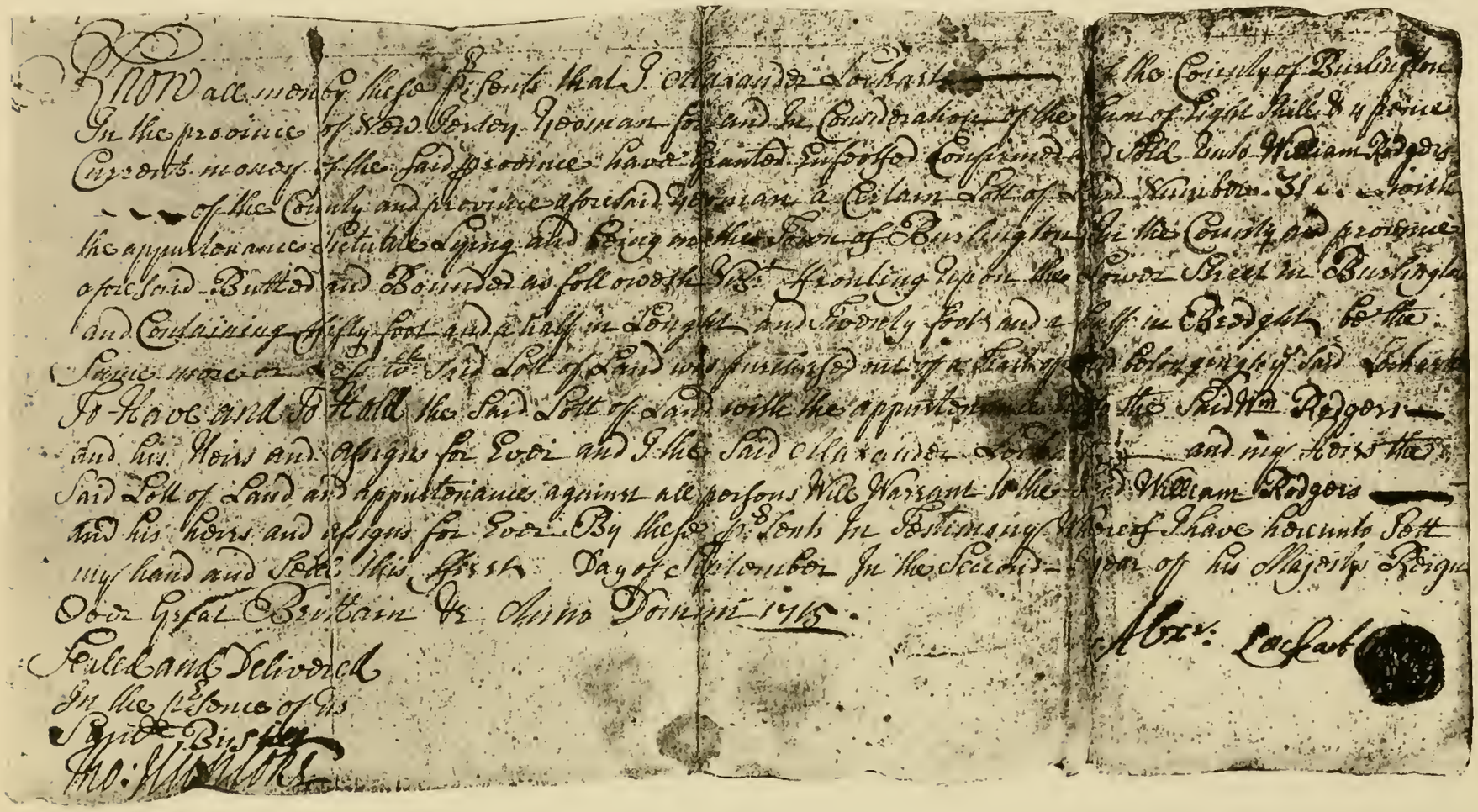
"Be it Remembered that on the Tenth Day of December Anno Dm 1723 Letters of Admin^r of all and singular the Goods Chattels and Credits of William Rogers late of New Hanover in the County of Burlington Yeoman deceased were granted by the Honble John Hamilton, Esq^r, President &c unto Hannah Rogers widow & relict of the deceased having first solemnly affirmed & given Bond & duly to administer the Decedt's Estate & exhibit a true & perfect Inventory & render a just account when lawfully required. Given under the prerogative Seal of the said province at Burlington the day and year above sd.

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"*Regr &c.*"

The inventory named "a chest in the Lodging room below," and this chest is still preserved as an heirloom in the Rogers family, having been the property of a William Rogers for five generations in a direct line.

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* Liber A. A. A. of Commissions, page 62
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‡ Ibid.





DEED TO WILLIAM ROGERS FOR LOT NO. 32 IN BURLINGTON, 1715

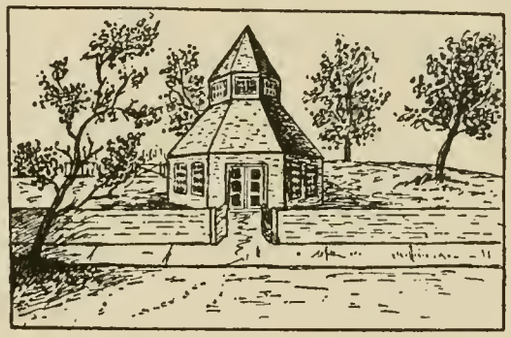
Know all men by these Presents that I Alexander Lockart of the County of Burlington in the Province of new Jersey Yeoman for and in Consideration of the Sum of Eight Shillings & four pence Current money of the said Province have Granted Bargained Sold and Confirmed and do by these Presents Grant Bargain Sell and Confirm unto William Rogers of the County and Province aforesaid Yeoman a Certain Lott of Land Number 32 ... with the Appurtenances Situate Lying and being in the Town of Burlington in the County and Province aforesaid Butted and Bounded as follows viz. Fronting upon the River Street in Burlington and Containing Fifty foot & a half in Breadth by the same in Length or Depth and Fifty foot & a half in Breadth at the Rear of the said Lott Lying and being Purchased by me the said Alexander Lockart of and belonging to the said William Rogers To Have and to Hold the said Lott of Land with the appurtenances to the said William Rogers His Heirs and Assigns for Ever and I the said Alexander Lockart ... and my Heirs the said Lott of Land and appurtenances against all person Will Warrant & for ever Defend by these Presents In Testimony Whereof I have Hereunto Set my Hand and Seal this first ... Day of September In the Second Year of his Majesties Reign over Great Britain &c and In the Year of our Lord 1715

Alex: Lockart

Sealed and Delivered
In the Presence of us
Jacob Heulings
Saml Smith

William Rogers to have purchased, under date of 1 September, 1715, two lots of land in the town of Burlington. The erasure of John Rogers's name in the instrument for lot No. 32 is possibly an intimation of a relationship between William Rogers of the text and the John Rogers of Burlington, who conveyed lands to his son, William Rogers, of Evesham, in Burlington County, by deed of 9 September, 1727,* and to his grandson, William Rogers, of the same place, 10 June, 1753.†

William Rogers married, first, Abigail ——, who died 3 December, 1719, and was buried the following day, beside John and Elizabeth Woolman, in Friends' Ground at Rancocas, Burlington County. The maiden surname of his second wife, Hannah, is likewise unknown. She was without doubt a member of the Burlington Meeting of Friends, and married, after a widowhood of about a year, 7 November, 1737, as second wife, Alexander Beal, of Bucks County, Pennsylvania, when, as in all similar cases, "Friends were appointed by the Meeting to see that the children by the former husband were properly cared for." Of these "children" little or nothing is known. There is, however, a well-established tradition that some of the early members of the family went to Virginia, where they were afterwards visited by their New Jersey kinsmen.



First Friends' Meeting-House, Burlington

In the issue ascribed to Lieutenant Rogers the first three are his with certainty, and the latter two with great probability.

Children of Lieutenant William Rogers[1]:

(2) i. William Rogers[2], born about 1705; died *circa* December, 1771; married Elizabeth Branson.

(3) ii. Esther Rogers[2], died 4 January, 1778, married James Eldridge.

iii. Abigail Rogers[2], married, 23 September, 1743, George Hinton.

iv. —— Rogers[2], married Mary ——, who, 1 June, 1737, had a license to marry William Dennis; both described as of New Hanover Township.‡

v. Sarah Rogers[2], married, 1 September, 1733, Stephen Adams, of Springfield.

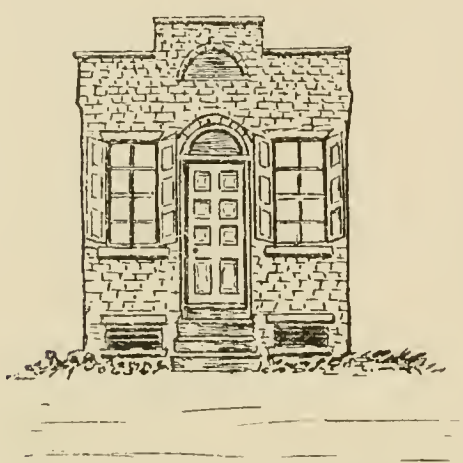
2. WILLIAM ROGERS[2] (Lieutenant William[1]) was born in Burlington County, New Jersey, *circa* 1705, and died there in 1771. Like his

* West Jersey Deeds, Liber A 1, folios 8–12.

† Ibid., Liber S, folio 271.

‡ New Jersey Marriage Licenses.

father, he was a farmer, and resided in the township of New Hanover. He had an assignment from Charles Read, Esq^{r}, under date of 11 March, 1751, of lands in the township of Little Egg Harbor, beginning at a tree marked W. R. and T. M., which was surveyed for forty acres, and the same was inspected and approved by the Council of Proprietors of West Jersey, 7 February, 1752.* Under date of 15 October, 1759, he received a warrant for part of two hundred acres situated at a place called Chestnut Beach,† in Great Egg Harbor, Gloucester County. He had a further warrant for nineteen and a half acres, which was surveyed 11 April, 1760, and the lands located in "that part of Egg Harbor that goeth between the westerly side of an easterly branch of Wading River, called Tranquillity, and beginning at a pine tree lettered W. R., standing about fifteen or twenty chains below Rogers Bridge that crosseth the said Tranquillity on a point of rising ground." The boundary also "crossed Rogers Mount Misery Road to a pine tree." ‡ These surveys are all of record in the Surveyor-General's office at Burlington.



Surveyor-General's Office, Burlington

Mr. Rogers was one of the chosen freeholders of Burlington County in 1767. He married Elizabeth, the daughter of Thomas Branson, § of

* Records of the West Jersey Surveyors' Association, Liber H, 196, 197.

† Ibid., 288.

‡ Ibid., K, 254.

§ The date of Thomas Branson's emigration to America is uncertain. On 13 March, 1703, he, then of Springfield Towsnhip, Burlington County, New Jersey, conveyed to Thomas Ridgway one hundred acres of land in that county. It may be that he was earlier of Virginia, as in his will he mentions land on the Shenandoah River in Virginia, which he "had laid out" for Thomas Alexander. The first patent of record in Virginia is to Thomas Branson, Jun^{r}, his son, under date of 12 June, 1734, for "a certain parcel of land containing 1370 acres lying on the western side of the Shenandoah River, on both sides of Crooked Run, and designed to be included in a county to be called the County of Orange, being part of 40,000 acres purchased by Jost Hite." (Land Grants, xv. 531.) Another patent bears date 12 November, 1735, for a tract of eight hundred and fifty acres beginning at Jost Hite's corner, at the head of a small stream or branch of the Apeckon River. (Ibid., xvi. 385.) John Branson, son of Thomas Branson, Sen^{r}, also received a patent, bearing the same date as his brother's, for one thousand acres on the western side of the Shenandoah River. (Ibid., xv. 336.) Various deeds from Thomas Branson, Jun^{r}, and John Branson are of record in Orange County, for portions of the before-named patents, which, after 1742, were found to be in the then newly erected counties of Augusta and Frederick.



Thomas Branson, Sen^{r}, died in Springfield Township, Burlington County, New Jersey, before November, 1744, on the first of which month his will was proved. His wife, Elizabeth, whom he married 13 November, 1703, was the daughter of John Day, of New Hanover, Burlington County. The



INVENTORY OF ESTATE OF LIEUTENANT WILLIAM ROGERS, 1736

father, he was a farmer, and resided in the township of New Hanover. He had an assignment from Charles Read, Esq[r], under date of 01 March, 1751, of lands in the township of Little Egg Harbor, beginning at a tree marked W. R. and T. M., which was surveyed for forty acres, and the same was inspected and approved by the Council of Proprietors of West Jersey, 7 February, 1752.* Under date of 15 October, 1750, he received a warrant for part of two hundred acres situated at a place called Chestnut Beach,† in Great Egg Harbor, Gloucester County. He had a further warrant for nineteen and a half acres, which was surveyed 11 April, 1760, and the lands located in "that part of Egg Harbor that goeth between the westerly side of an island known as Winding River, called Tranquility, and beginning at a pine tree [illegible] W. R., standing about fifteen or twenty chains below Rogers' house, runs crosseth the said Tranquility on a point of cedar trees." The boundary also "crosseth Rogers Mount Misery Road to a pine tree." ‡ These courses are all of record in the Surveyor-General's office at Burlington.



Surveyor-General's Office, Burlington

Mr. Rogers was one of the eleven freeholders of Burlington County in 1767. He married Elizabeth, the daughter of Thomas Branson, § of

* Records of the West Jersey Surveyors' Association, Liber H., folio 197.

† Ibid., 208.

‡ Ibid., K., 251.

§ The date of Thomas Branson's emigration to America [illegible]. On 31 March, 1735, he, then of Springfield Township, Burlington County, New Jersey, [illegible] Thomas Ridgway one hundred acres of land in that county. It may be that he [illegible] in his will to settlement land on the Shenandoah River in Virginia, which he had had [illegible] for Thomas Alexander. The first patent of record in Virginia is to Thomas Branson, Junr, his son, under date of 10 June, 1734, for "a certain parcel of land containing 100 acres lying on the western side of the Shenandoah River, on both sides of Crooked Run, and designed to be included in a county to be called the County of Orange, being part of 40,000 acres purchased by Jost Hite." (Land Grants, xv 551.) Another patent bears date 12 November, 1735, for a tract of eight hundred and fifty acres beginning at Jost Hite's corner, at the head of a small stream, or branch of the Opeckon River. (Ibid., xvi 385.) John Branson, son of Thomas Branson, Senr, also received a patent, bearing the same date as his brother's, for one thousand acres on the western side of the Shenandoah River. (Ibid., xv. 536.) Various deeds from Thomas Branson, Junr, and John Branson are of record in Orange County for portions of the before-named patents, which, after 1745, were found to be in the then newly erected counties of Augusta and Frederick.

Thomas Branson, Senr, died in Springfield Township, Burlington County, New Jersey, before November, 1744, on the [illegible] which [illegible] and proved. His wife, Elizabeth, whom he married 13 November, 1703, was the daughter of John Day of New Hanover, Burlington County. The

1736.

A true Inventory of all and Singular the goods Chattles and Credits of William Rogers Deceas'd Appraisd at his house in Hanover the 27th day of November by William Davis and John Marshall as Followeth 1736:

	£	s	d.
Imprimis Purse and Apparell	8	0	0
Item Bed and furniture two looking glasses and a chest in the Lodging room below	8	0	0
A bed and furniture and some Oddments in the little room	9	0	0
In the Kitchen some pewter an Iron pot two Iron Kettles and other furniture	5	0	0
A bed and some furniture above Stairs	1	0	0
A bridle and Saddle	0	10	0
Nineteen Neat Cattle	47	0	0
Twenty four Sheep	6	0	0
Thirteen Swine	3	5	0
Green Corn on the ground	11	4	0
Wheat Rye and Oats in the barn	12	0	0
A plough and harrow a grindstone a chain 2 axes & 2 hoes	2	0	0
A waggon and a Cart	6	0	0
A parcell of hay	3	12	0
Five Horses	15	0	0
Some horse Collars and geers	0	10	0
Specialities	21	10	6
Totall	159	11	6

davis
~~Thomas~~ Marshall
William

John Marshall

Hannah Rogers Widow & Relict of the above named Wm Rogers ~~dec~~ Exd. of the Goods Rights & Credits of the sd Deced being duly sworn did declare that the above Writing contains a true & perfect Inventory of all & singular the Goods Rights & Credits of the sd Deced so far as hath come to her knowledge or possession or to the possession of any other person or persons for her Use.

Affirmed at Burlington the Tenth Day of December 1736
before me Joseph Kill Surrogate

Springfield Township, by his wife Elizabeth Day,* who predeceased him, but who was named in her father's will of November, 1744.

He died between 4 November and 14 December, 1771, the dates of the execution and the probate of his will, a copy of which is subjoined:

"BE IT RECORDED that I, WILLIAM ROGERS, SEN^R of New Hanover in the County of Burlington and Province of West New Jersey—Yeoman, this Fourth day of November in the year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and seventy-one being very sick and weak of body but of perfect Mind and Memory do make this my Last Will and Testament in Manner and form following (that is to say) *Imprimis.*—My will is and I do hereby order in the first place that all my just debts and funeral charges be fully paid and satisfied by my Executors herein after named.

"ITEM. I give and bequeath unto my Daughter Abigail Jones the wife of Samuel Jones the sum of Five shillings lawful money of the Province aforsd.

"ITEM. I give and Bequeath unto my Daughter Rhoda Rogers my feather bed and

marriage was contrary to the custom of Friends, and she was accordingly dismissed from membership in the Burlington Meeting. In her old age she offered a "paper of acknowledgement" to that meeting, which was accepted, and she was restored to the Society, 2 of 7th month, 1745. Children of Thomas Branson as learned from his will: i. THOMAS BRANSON, removed to Virginia; married Rebecca, daughter of Benjamin Borden, of Monmouth County, New Jersey, who was a patentee of five hundred thousand acres of land on the Shenandoah and James Rivers, Virginia (Peyton's "History of Augusta County"). ii. JOHN DAY BRANSON, removed to Virginia; married (1) Isabella ——; (2) "marriage reported as accomplished," 6 November, 1749, Martha, widow of John Osmond, and daughter of Thomas Antrim. iii. ELIZABETH BRANSON, married William Rogers. iv. DAVID BRANSON, married 6 May, 1736, Mary Bullock. v. JOSEPH BRANSON, married, license, 18 March, 1745, Mary Edge, of New Hanover. vi. MARY BRANSON, married Zachariah Robins. vii. SARAH BRANSON, married Joshua Owens; ceremony reported as performed 2 April, 1744. viii. JONATHAN BRANSON, married Alice Atkinson; liberty granted by the Burlington Meeting, 3 March, 1746, for the contracting parties to solemnize their marriage. ix. LIONEL BRANSON, married Rachel Rogers before 1 January, 1749, when the marriage was reported to the Burlington Meeting. x. WILLIAM BRANSON, married 11 April, 1753, Elizabeth, daughter of John and Martha (Antrim) Osmond, and removed to Stafford County, Virginia, where she died 14 November, 1788. xi. DAY BRANSON, married, at Old Swedes, Philadelphia, 22 September, 1755, Christiana Anderson. He was one of the early members of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Philadelphia.

* JOHN DAY, father of Elizabeth Branson, presented to the Philadelphia Meeting of Friends a certificate of removal from the Meeting in Ashwell, County Hertford, dated 12 March, 1682, and on 30 October of that year had a survey of one hundred acres of land in Springfield Township, Burlington County, New Jersey, on Assiscunk Creek, to which large additions were subsequently made. He was a member of the Council of Proprietors of West Jersey, 6 September, 1688, and one of the Rangers for the county of Burlington. His will of 4 December, 1723, proved 6 June, 1724, styled him of New Hanover, Burlington County. His legatees were his daughter Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Branson, and her children, and a grandson, Thomas Barton. The inventory of his estate valued the personalty at £225, and the realty at £150. He married Elizabeth, the sister of Peter Harvey, who predeceased him. Issue: i. ELIZABETH DAY, born 20 September, 1685; married Thomas Branson. ii. MARY DAY, born 13 January, 1685. iii. SARAH DAY, born 9 August, 1693; married, 21 November, 1706, Edward Barton.

Another John Day, also of Ashwell, had a grant of twelve hundred acres from the Proprietary of Pennsylvania, on 18 and 19 August, 1681. He settled in Philadelphia and was one of the committee to build the first Meeting-House in that town. His will of 15 October, 1692, divided his estate between his wife Hannah and daughters Hannah, Grace, and Sarah. The daughter Hannah died under age, and the widow Hannah, who received, under the will of her husband, a brick house standing in Delaware Front Street, married (2) James Atkinson, of Philadelphia.

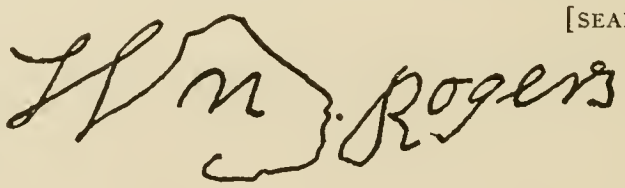
bedding that I now lye on in my present lodging room together with a set of Curtains to be purchased for her out of my Estate and Delivered to her by my Executors, together with the bed and bedding aforesaid when she shall attain the age of eighteen years. I likewise give and bequeath unto my said daughter Rhoda the sum of Twenty-five pounds lawfull money of the Province aforesaid to be paid to her by my executors when she shall attain the age of eighteen years.

"ITEM. I give and bequeath unto Job Rogers shop keeper at the New Mills in New Hanover aforesaid, the sum of Ten pounds lawfull money of the Province aforesaid to be paid to her by my Executors as soon as conveniently can be after my decease. I likewise give and Bequeath unto the said Job Rogers all the rents arising from the lands that I leased of Anne Briggs which are now in the tenure of Joseph Adams and John Thomas Morris.

"ITEM. I do hereby order and impower my executors hereinafter named to sell all my Lands and Cedar Swamp whatsoever and wheresoever to be found, and the money arising from the sale thereof and from my Personal Estate after my just debts and funeral charges and the legacy's named before given are fully paid and satisfied, I give and bequeath and dispose of as follows, (viz). My will is and I do hereby order that the said Residue and Remainder of my Estate as aforesaid be divided into eight equal parts and the one equal eighth part thereof I give and bequeath unto my son Abner Rogers, and one equal one eighth part thereof I give and bequeath unto my son William Rogers; and one equal eighth part I give and bequeath unto my son Thomas Rogers; one equal eighth part I give and bequeath unto my daughter Elizabeth Jones wife of Benjamin Jones; two equal eighth parts thereof I give and bequeath to my daughter Mary McIntosh the wife of Joseph McIntosh; two eighth parts Thereof I give and bequeath unto my son Job Rogers aforesaid. And I do hereby Constitute and Appoint my two sons Abner and William Rogers to be Executors of this my Last Will and Testament, And I do hereby utterly Revoke and Disannull all other and former Wills Testaments and Executors by me in any wise heretofore made. Ratifying and Confirming this and no other to be my last Will and Testament.

"In Testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the day and year first Before written. 1771

[SEAL]



"Signed sealed Published Pronounced and Declared by the said William Rogers to be his Last Will and Testament in the Presence of the subscribers.*

"LOTT RIDGWAY
RESTOR SHINN
JOS. GOLDY"

A *fac-simile* of the inventory of his personal estate is interleaved.

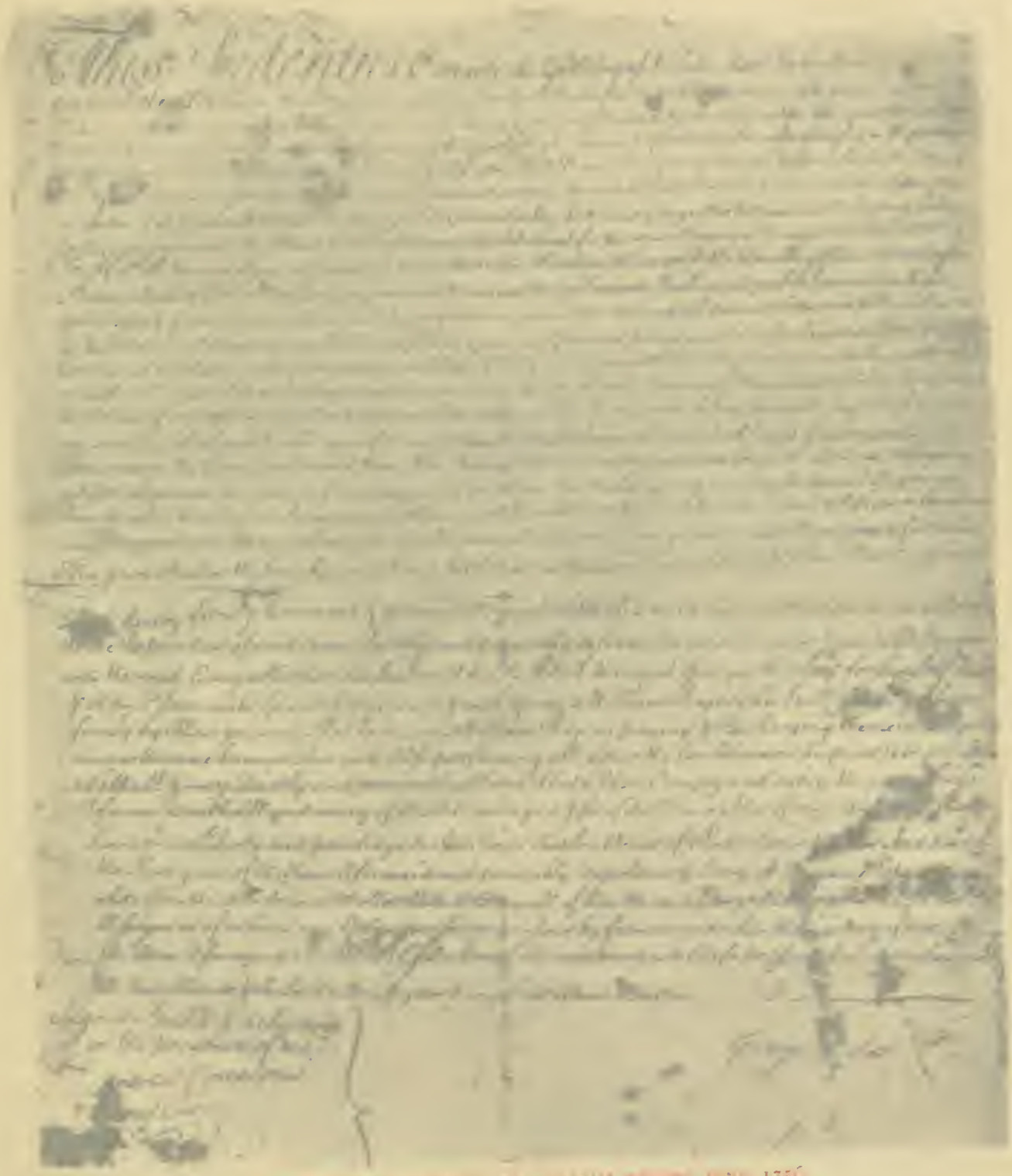
Children of William[2] and Elizabeth (Branson) Rogers:

(4) i. ABNER ROGERS[3], born *circa* 1728–29; died 11 March, 1804; married (1) Hope Shinn; (2) Mrs. Sylvania Evans.

(5) ii. ABIGAIL ROGERS[3], born *circa* 1730; married Samuel Jones.

(6) iii. WILLIAM ROGERS[3], born 27 May, 1732; died 28 November, 1796; married Martha Estergans.

* Proved 3 April, 1772. Letters granted by Governor Franklin to Abner and William Rogers. Will Book 15, page 226, etc., in the office of the Secretary of State at Trenton, New Jersey.



LEASE, GEORGE LEMBERT TO WILLIAM WILLIAMS, 1756

bedding that I now lye on in my present lodging room together with a set of Curtains to be purchased for her out of my Estate and Delivered to her by my Executors together with the bed and bedding aforesaid when she shall attain the age of eighteen years. I likewise give and bequeath unto my said daughter Rhoda the sum of Twenty-five pounds lawfull money of the Province aforesaid to be paid to her by my executors when she shall attain the age of eighteen years.

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"In Testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the day and year first Before written. 1771

[SEAL]

Wm Rogers

"Signed sealed Published Pronounced and Declared by the said William Rogers to be his Last Will and Testament in the Presence of the subscribers.*

"Lott Rakeway
Reuben Shinn
Jos. Geldy"

A *fac-simile* of the inventory of his personal estate is interleaved.

Children of William[2] and Elizabeth (Branson) Rogers:

(4) i. Abner Rogers[3], born *circa* 1728–29; died 11 March, 1804; married (1) Hope Shinn; (2) Mrs. Sylvania Evans.

(5) ii. Abigail Rogers[3], born *circa* 1730; married Samuel Jones.

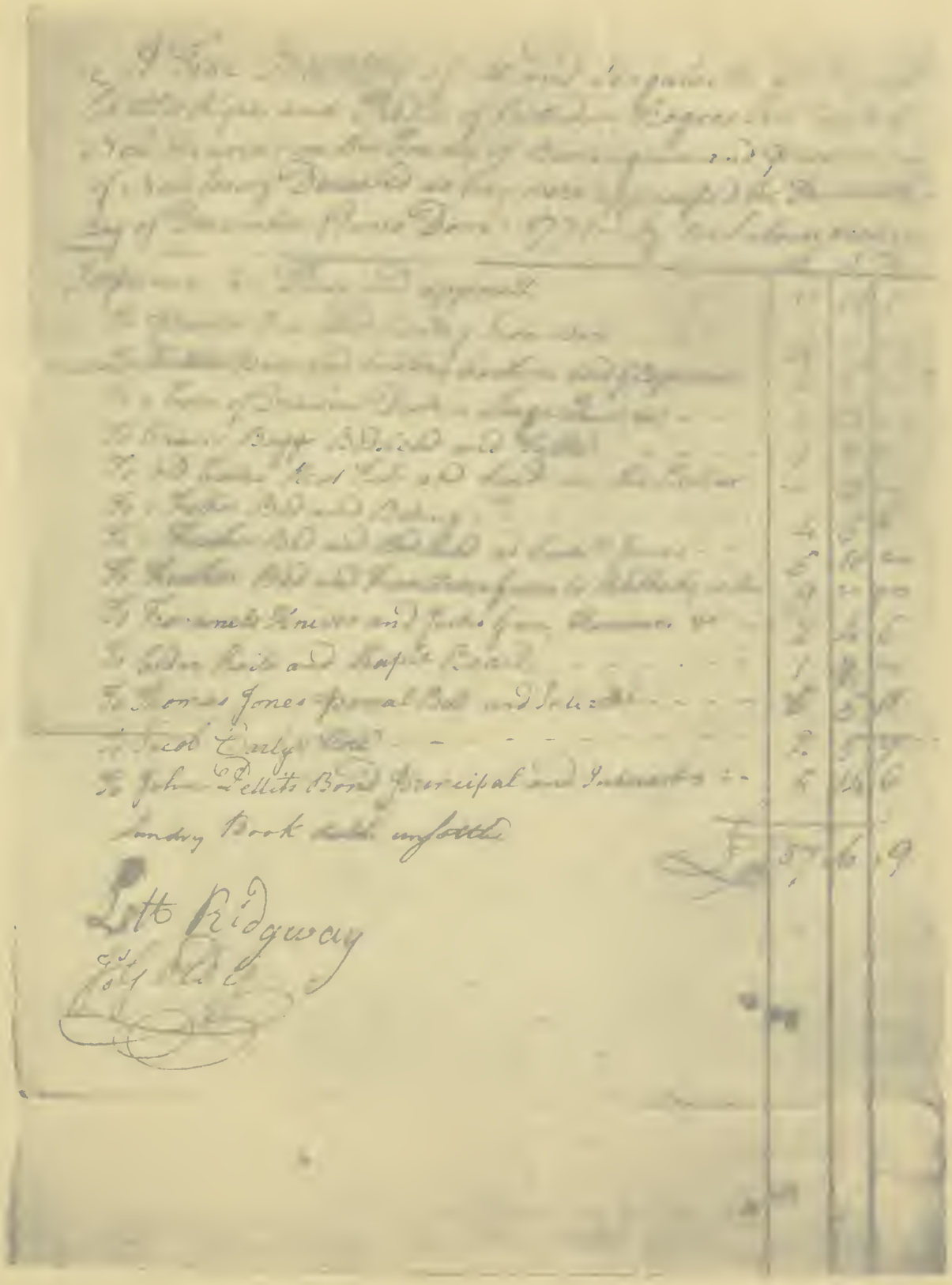
(6) iii. William Rogers[3], born 27 May, 1732; died 28 November, 1796; married Martha Estergons.

* Proved 3 April, 1772. Letters granted by Governor Franklin to Abner and William Rogers. Will Book 15 page 226, etc., in the office of the Secretary of State at Trenton, New Jersey.

This Indenture Made the Eighth Day of December Anno Domini One Thousand Seven hundred forty & Eleven Between George Herbert of Springfield in County of Burlington in the Eastern division of the province of New Jersey Yeoman on the one part and William Rogers Esqr of County & province aforesaid Merchant on the other part Witnesseth That the said George Herbert for and in Consideration of the Yearly Rents Covenants & Conditions hereinafter specified on the part and behalf of the said William Rogers his Exrs Admrs & Assigns Hath and by these presents doth Demise & Grant Let for the Term of three years to commence the Twenty fifth Day of March next and from thence to be fully Compleat & ended All that Farm or Plantation of Joseph Lambs situate in Springfield aforesaid where he the said George Herbert now dwells having a Lease for the same from under the Hand & Seal of the said Joseph Lamb for the same Term yet unexpired To Have & To Hold the said Farm or Plantation being About One Hundred Acres with the Dwelling House Out Houses Barns Stables Orchards Gardens Pastures Meadows Fences Ornaments Emoluments profits Commodities Lights Privileges & Appurtenances whatsoever to the same belonging or in anywise appertaining whatsoever to the said William Rogers his Exrs Admrs & Assigns during the Term of Three years aforesaid Except as is hereafter Excepted And it is also Covenanted by & between the said parties as follows Viz That he the said William Rogers or any under him neither shall nor will Cut or Destroy any Firewood or Timber on the said Farm more than shall be Absolute Necessary for the Use of said Farm nor Let or otherways Dispose of more than Three Loads of Hay during the said Two first years nor more than Five Loads the Last year of the said Term The said George Herbert doth Except & Reserve to himself the Grain now in the Ground on the said Farm Five Acres of Meadow on the South West Corner of said Land Adjoyning to Joseph Lippincotts Meadow the first three years of said Term but the Last year of said Term he the said Rogers may have the whole benefit of the said Meadow And the said William Rogers for himself his Exrs Admrs & Assigns in Consideration of the privileges aforesaid hath Given his Three several Obligations bearing even Date with These presents for the said Three years Rent as the same becomes Due And the said William Rogers for himself his Exrs Admrs & Assigns doth hereby firmly Covenant & promise to & with the said George Herbert his Exrs Admrs & Assigns at the Expiration of said Term Quietly and peaceably to leave the said Farm in Tenantable Repair unto the said George Herbert his Exrs or Admrs And the said George Herbert for himself his Exrs & Admrs Covenants Grants & Agrees to & with the said William Rogers his Exrs Admrs & Assigns firmly by These presents that he the said William Rogers paying & Discharging the said Obligations as the same becomes Due and Also performing all other the Conditions on his part to be performed shall & may Quietly and peaceably Have Hold Use Occupy and enjoy the premises aforesaid with all and every of the Advantages & profits Arising therefrom And he shall have free Liberty and privilege to Sow Tenor Twelve Acres of Winter Grain at a Seed time of the Last year of the Term aforesaid and peaceably Exp[illegible] & Carry off the same Without Suit Trouble Hindrance Molestation or Denyall of him the said George Herbert his Exrs Admrs or Assigns or of or from any other person or persons by from or under him them or any of them during the Term aforesaid In Witness whereof the said parties to these presents have interchangeably Set their Hands & Seals the Day & year being first Above Written

Signd Seald & delivered in the presence of us
Jam[illegible]
Andrew Conarrow
[illegible]

George Herbert



INVENTORY OF ESTATE OF WILLIAM ROGERS, 1771

INVENTORY OF ESTATE OF WILLIAM ROGERS, 1771

A True Inventory of all and Singular the Goods and Chattles Rights and Credits of William Rogers Sen.r late of New Hanover in the County of Burlington and Province of New Jersey Deceased as they were appraised the Thirteenth day of December Anno Dom.i 1771 by the Subscribers

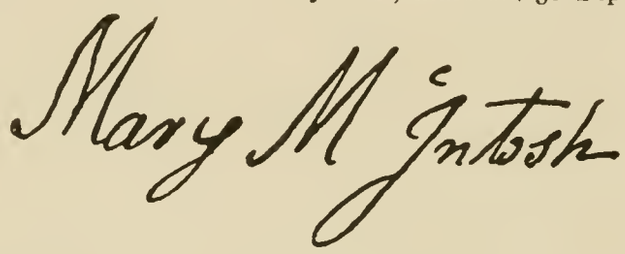
	£	S	D
Imprimus his Purse and apparell	9	12	1
To Pewter Tin and Sundry Iron ware	4	1	0
To Kettles Pots and Sundry Earthen and Glass ware	2	6	0
To a Case of Drawers Desk a Large Chest &c	2	13	0
To Chairs Baggs Bedstead and Table	1	8	6
To 2 Casks Meal Tubs and Sundrs in the Cellar	0	13	0
To 1 Fether Bed and Beding	4	5	6
To 1 Feather Bed and Bedstead at Sam.l Jones	5	10	0
To Feather Bed and Furniture given to Rhoda by will	9	0	0
To Frammels Knives and Forks Gun Hammer &c	2	4	6
To Cedar Rails and Maple Boards	1	7	0
To Thomas Jones Penal Bill and Interest	6	5	11
To Jacob Earlys Note	2	5	9
To John Pellits Bond Principal and Interest	5	14	6
Sundry Book debt unsettled	57	16	9

Lett Ridgway
Joseph Ely

(7) iv. JOB ROGERS[3], died 17 February, 1799; married Margery Allen.

(8) v. THOMAS ROGERS[3], born 26 August, 1740; died 17 January, 1817; married Ann Rodman.

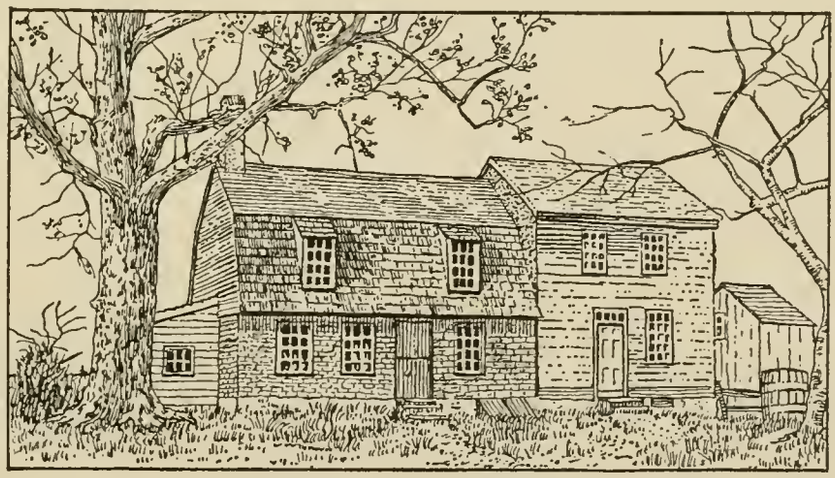
vi. ELIZABETH ROGERS[3], married Benjamin Jones, of Springfield Township, whose will of 24 October, 1791, proved 16 December, 1791,* mentioned his three children and several grandchildren. Issue: 1. LYDIA JONES[4], married, 30 September, 1777, William Evernham. 2. SARAH JONES[4], married, 14 December, 1780, John Shinn. 3. ELIZABETH JONES[4].



vii. MARY ROGERS[3], married Joseph McIntosh, of New Hanover Township. His estate was administered upon by the widow, Mary McIntosh, with Job Rogers as bondsman, 25 March, 1777.†

viii. RHODA ROGERS[3], married, 14 April, 1779, John Osborn, of Philadelphia. Issue: ELIZABETH OSBORN[4], born July, 1780.

3. ESTHER ROGERS[2] (Lieutenant William[1]), of whose date and place of birth nothing is certainly known, died at Evesham, Burlington County, 4 January, 1778. She married, license dated 4 June, 1729, James Eldridge, of Evesham, born in 1699, died 23 June, 1760, son of Jonathan Eldridge, who arrived at Burlington, in 1678, and some time afterwards located on Pensaukin Creek, Evesham Township, where he died in 1735, leaving sons Jonathan, Joseph, Obadiah, and James. ‡ The will of James Eldridge, dated the 7th, and proved the 26th of June, 1760, § named as executors wife Esther and sons Abraham and Levi. To his sons Levi and James he bequeathed lands in Gloucester County, New Jersey; to son William, land in the town of Mount



Eldridge House at Eldridge Hill

* New Jersey Wills, Liber 32, folio 163.
† Ibid., Liber 18, folio 143.
‡ Ibid., Liber IV., folio 86.
§ Ibid., X. 36.

Holly; and sons Isaac and Enoch are described as under age. The son Isaac Eldridge lived at Eldridge Hill, Gloucester County, and the house occupied by him there is still standing, about one and a half miles from Woodstown.



Esther Eldridge, the widow, calling herself "advanced in years," executed her will 26 June, 1777, which was probated 18 February, 1778.* It made bequests to her children, constituted her kinsman, Abner Rogers, one of her executors, provided for the education of two young slaves, Sally and Thomas, and the liberation of two older ones, Primus and Sibilla.

Children of James and Esther[2] (Rogers) Eldridge:

i. Abraham Eldridge[3], born 23 November, 1730; married, 14 November, 1757, Mary, daughter of Isaac Lippincott, and removed to Culpeper, Virginia.

ii. Abigail Eldridge[3], born 30 March, 1734; died 9 June, 1807; married, in 1763, Abraham Matlack, born 1730; died 19 January, 1813.

iii. Levi Eldridge[3], born 27 October, 1736; married, license dated 26 July, 1763, Sarah Pongard. His will, probated 29 April, 1773, speaks of children Enoch, Mary, Thomas, and James.

iv. James Eldridge[3], born 27 October, 1738; married, in 1766, Hannah, daughter of William Evans: The records of the Evesham Friends' Meeting give the births of their children Rachel, Abigail, William, and Sarah.

v. William Eldridge[3], born 18 February, 1740; died 31 August, 1823; married, 20 January, 1772, Sarah Crispin.

vi. Enoch Eldridge[3], born 12 September, 1743; died, unmarried, 1 November, 1766.

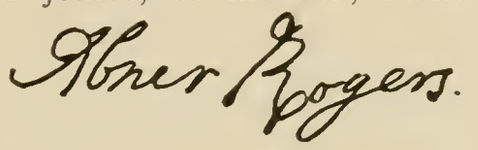
vii. Isaac Eldridge[3], born 23 May, 1746; married (1), license dated 23 April, 1772, Mary, daughter of Thomas Rakestraw, of Evesham; (2) Mrs. Phebe Clark. His will of 27 July, 1814, mentions no children, and gives his estate to his various nephews and nieces.

4. ABNER ROGERS[3] (William[2], Lieutenant William[1]), was born in Burlington County, *circa* 1728–29; died there, 11 March, 1804, and was buried with his first wife, Hope Rogers, in Friends' Graveyard, at Mount Holly, in the lot next to his brother, William Rogers. He built the brick farm-house, which is now standing, on the road from Vincentown to Buddtown. The letters A. & H. Rogers are in green brick on the gable of the house. He was a member of the Burlington Meeting of Friends, and, with his wife Hope, received a certificate of removal therefrom to the Richland Meeting in Pennsylvania, 5 August, 1751. On 8 January, 1777, he was

* New Jersey Wills, Liber XIX. 497.

proposed as an overseer of Mount Holly Meeting, and was in membership with that meeting at his decease.

He was one of the executors of his father's will, and his signature as such is here reproduced.



On 11 May, 1801, he, then described as of Northampton Township, executed a deed, in which his wife Sylvania joined, to his son, Abner Rogers, Junr, for a certain messuage and tract of land, the bounds of which began "at a stone standing on the bank of the north side of the south branch of Rancocas Creek, and which contained some sixty-three acres, being the same which Abner Rogers, Senr, purchased, together with other lands, of Abraham Leeds, 23 May, 1772." *

He died intestate, and his estate was administered upon by his sons Joseph and Abner. The inventory of his effects described him as "late of Northampton Township," and was dated 23 March, 1804.† At the May Term, 1804, of the Orphans' Court of Burlington County, Joseph Rogers, one of the children of Abner Rogers, deceased, set forth that the only heirs of the said Abner Rogers were Joseph Rogers, Abner Rogers, Moses Rogers, Jane Rogers, the children of Lettice, late wife of Hezekiah Jones, and the children of Abigail, late wife of William Brannin, and that, by reason of the minority of the children of Lettice Jones and Abigail Brannin, the estate of Abner Rogers could not be divided by agreement. The court therefore appointed Hudson Burr, Job Jones, and William Irick, to make the desired division.‡

His first marriage, to Hope, daughter of William Shinn, took place 4 March, 1750–51. She died 3 November, 1780, aged forty-nine years. He married (2), 4 December, 1782, Sylvania, widow of Nathan Evans, of Burlington County, and daughter of Jacob and Susanna Gaskill, by whom there was probably no issue.

Children of Abner[3] and Hope (Shinn) Rogers; born at Vincentown:

i. Abigail Rogers[4], died before May, 1804; married, 3 March, 1779, William Brannin.

ii. Jane Rogers[4], married, 3 April, 1782, William Sleeper, who died before 5 May, 1797. There were at least two children by this marriage, who died young.

iii. Joseph Rogers[4], born 13 August, 1760; died 10 January, 1830; married, 25 August, 1783, Esther, daughter of Samuel and Esther Atkinson, and removed in 1813 to Ohio.

* Burlington County Deeds, Liber P, 437.

† Burlington County Inventories, A, 11.

‡ Orphans' Court Records, II. 58.

iv. Lettice Rogers[4], died 7 February, 1796; married, 6 March, 1782, Hezekiah Jones, Jun[r], of Burlington County.

v. Hope Rogers[4], died unmarried, 10 June, 1790.

vi. Abner Rogers[4], born 1769; died 23 December, 1854; married Mary Atkinson, born 1773; died 10 December, 1842; and both are buried in the Baptist church-yard at Pemberton. He and wife Mary executed a deed of trust to John Dobbins, of Burlington County, 28 October, 1811, for the benefit of Elizabeth, wife of Lewis Atkinson.* Their children were: 1. Hope Rogers[5], married, 30 October, 1817, Isaac Woolston. 2. Job Rogers[5], married, 25 January, 1823, Sarah, daughter of Nathan and Hannah (Doren) Shinn, of Vincentown. 3. Abner Rogers[5], married, 23 December, 1841, Sarah Ann Lanagan. 4. Mary Ann Rogers[5], married, 6 June, 1839, John A. Pippitt, of Vincentown.

vii. Moses Rogers[4], died intestate, unmarried, before February, 1812.†

5. ABIGAIL ROGERS[3] (William[2], Lieutenant William[1]), was born about 1730, and married, 1 June, 1750, Samuel Jones, who is said to have been born in Glamorganshire, Wales, in 1727, and to have come to New Jersey about 1740. After his marriage he resided for a time in Pennsylvania, and during this period probably acquired the "pine lands, cedar swamp, and saw-mill in Northampton County," in that State, which he afterwards bequeathed to his son Abraham. He settled, in or about 1760, at New Mills, now Pemberton, New Jersey, where he established a tannery and built a large house overlooking the Rancocas. The former building was burned to the ground in 1820, and the latter has been entirely remodelled. He and his wife were constituent members of the Baptist Church of Pemberton, and he was buried near the centre of its old graveyard. According to his tombstone, which is in an excellent state of preservation, he died 6 November, 1783, aged fifty-six years. His wife Abigail was living at the date of his will, 27 August, 1782.

Children of Samuel and Abigail[3] (Rogers) Jones:

i. Abraham Jones[4], born 19 July, 1753; died 20 March, 1799; married, 31 August, 1773, Elizabeth Bolton. Issue: 1. Elizabeth Jones[5], married William Shinn.

ii. Elizabeth Jones[4], married (1), 31 August, 1772, Samuel Allen, who died before his father-in-law, and she married (2) Frank D. Dobbins.

iii. Ann Jones[4], born 1758; died 17 April, 1837; married, 12 March, 1777, Thomas Scraggy. Her son, Samuel Scraggy, was named in his grandfather's will.

iv. Samuel Jones[4], born 11 December, 1762; died 28 September, 1849; married (1), 7 December, 1786, Elizabeth Woolston, born 6 October, 1769; died 15 September, 1823; married (2), 21 January, 1828, Mary Woolston, born 1772; died 14 September, 1843.

v. Abigail Jones[4], described in her father's will of 27 August, 1782, as not twenty-one; married Thomas Jennings.

* Burlington County Deeds, Liber E[2], 120-122.

† Burlington County Orphans' Court Records, February, 1812.

6. WILLIAM ROGERS[3] (William[2], Lieutenant William[1]), was born in New Hanover, Burlington County, 27 May, 1732, and died in Northampton Township, 28 November, 1796, being buried on 1 December of that year. At the beginning of his married life he leased from George Herbert, under date of 8 November, 1755, for the term of three years, a plantation in Springfield, "containing about one hundred acres with the Dwelling house, Out-houses, Barns, Stables, Orchards, Gardens, Pastures, Meadow-ways &c," thereunto belonging. The instrument for this leasehold is still in possession of the family.* By deed of 8 March, 1763, he became possessed of some one hundred and fifty acres of land in Nottingham Township, which he purchased from Ebenezer Doty, and Margaret his wife, of Bridgetown (Mount Holly), and to this he added, on 1 May, 1764, seventy-nine acres in the same township, by purchase from Hannah Cox, John Cox, and Hugh Hollinshead, executors of the will of William Cox, of Willingsborough in the same county.† To these last-named tracts, he, from time to time, added sundry others,‡ and became a large landed proprietor, a successful farmer and miller. In 1768, he built a grist-mill and distillery, a short distance from Mount Holly, on the road to Rancocas, the ruins of which still exist, and bear the initials



Mount Holly Meeting-House

* Owned by Mr. Leander Rogers.

† Both purchases noted in a mortgage deed from William Rogers and Martha his wife, to Joseph Noble, dated 9 March, 1767. (Burlington County Mortgages, I, 36.)

‡ One hundred and seventy-five acres purchased from Joseph Cox and Mary his wife, 3 February, 1770. (Burlington County Deeds, K, 42, 43.)

Twenty-four acres also purchased from Joseph Cox, on which was a dwelling-house, stables, and out-buildings, and which William Rogers conveyed to Robert Domard, 23 March, 1776. (New Jersey Deeds, A L, 18–29.)

Five acres and fourteen perches of Cedar Swamp, in Evesham, purchased in partnership with Micajah Reeve from Henry Burr, Junr, of Northampton, 25 January, 1775. Deed in possession of Mr. Leander Rogers.

Eight lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situated on the southerly side of the main north branch of Rancocas Creek, purchased 10 September, 1784, from John Sleeper and Hannah his wife. (Burlington County Deeds, L, 722, 723.)

A parcel of land and cedar swamp in Gloucester County, New Jersey, on Little Egg Harbor River, and containing about ninety-six acres, purchased from Abraham and Nehemiah Leeds, of Northampton.

W. R. and the above date. During the occupancy of the Mount Holly Meeting-House by the British, in 1777, as the head-quarters of the commissary department, the mill is said to have been attacked by the Hessian troops, who, in their attempt to enter the distillery, destroyed the bolting cloth and much of the machinery.

Mr. Rogers was identified with the Society of Friends, and he requested that his children might be taken under Friends' care, but his connection therewith was not, however, strong enough to keep him from expressing his patriotic impulses during the Revolutionary struggle. He served at one time as express rider or light horseman,* took the "test oath," and paid the "military fines." Such conduct being a violation of the discipline of the Friends, they took his "delinquencies" into consideration, and on 4 April, 1781, the Mount Holly Meeting disowned him from their body. Mr. Rogers appealed the case to the Quarterly Meeting, and was eventually restored to membership.†

His will, which was probated 20 December, 1796, and is of record in the office of the Secretary of State, at Trenton, is given in full. The chest therein mentioned and bequeathed for "antiquities sake" to the son William, was of carved oak, painted a dull red. Surrounding the key-hole is a scene depicting the storming of a fortress, and below are plumed knights in armor. It was originally four feet ten inches in length, one foot ten inches in width, and two feet in height, but, some fifty years since, five inches were taken from each end. The lock is six inches square, and one and one-quarter inches thick, and the key is six inches in length.

"I William Rogers of the Township of Northampton in the County of Burlington being at this time in a degree of Health and of Sound and Disposing Mind and Memory, Calling to Mind the Uncertainty of this life and the Certainty of Death and being Desirous to Dispose of all the Temporal Estate which it hath Pleased Providence to Give me in this life Do Make this my last Will and Testament, hereby Revoking and making void all other Wills heretofore by me made and this only to be taken for the Same as followeth. Imprimis. I will and Order all my Just Debts and funeral Charges be paid by my Executors hereinafter named out of such Moneys as may arise from Such Part of my Estate as may hereafter Come into their hands to be disposed of. *Item* I give and Bequeath unto my Loving Wife Martha Rogers Two of my Feather Beds, Beadsteads and Necessary Beddings, thos Curtins and low Case of Drawers which was formerly hers Also Such other of my Household Goods and Kitchen furniture as she may want toward housekeeping her Choice of a Milck Cow, My Grey Mare. *Item* I also Give and Bequeath unto my Said wife for and during her Natural life a free and uninterrupted priviledge off and in the Two North westerly

* Stryker's "New Jersey in the Revolution," 833.

† Minutes of the Mount Holly Meeting of Friends.

Rooms in the Dwelling house where I now live below and above Stairs, Priviledge in the Celler under the said House In the Kitchen to Do her Necessary Work of the Oven to bake, of the Pump for Water and the use of one half the Garden Pailed in on the South Side of my said house. *Item* I give and Devise unto my Son William Rogers and to his heirs and Assigns one equal Undivided fifth Part of fifty Acres of Cedar Swamp which I purchased of John Bispham, Junior. Also a Chest which have been in the family Sometime for Antiquity Sake and no More he being heretofore Provided for agreeable to my Abilitys. *Item* I Give and Devise unto my Son John Rogers and to his heirs and Assigns all that Land Situate on the Southerly Side of Ancocus Creek which I Purchased of John Sleeper Excepting and Reserving therefrom Ten and a half Acres lying on the said Creek Between Grubs Run and horse Point And is by a Map thereof Dated May tenth A.D. 1794 Sign^{d} William Woolman thus bounded Beginning at a bunch of white oak Suckers Standing a Small Distance from the said Creek from which it Runs North Sixty Nine Degrees and fifteen minutes East Ten Chains & Twenty five Links to a Post or Stone Thence North Nine Degrees West Two Chains and thirty one Links to a black oak by the side of the said Creek Thence Down the said Creek the Several Courses thereof untill the Cource first above Mentioned and the distance of One Chain and fifty Eight Links will fall on the Place of Beginning as p^{r} the Map aforesaid will Appear which said Ten and a half Acres I Reserve for and by Reason of a Certain bond I have against him the said John Rogers and is hereby Discharged I also Give and Devise unto the said John Rogers and his heirs and Assigns one equal undivided fifth Part of the aforesaid fifty Acres of Cedar Swamp Purchased of John Bispham Jun^{r} And all that my Equal half of about five and half Acres of Cedar Swamp Lying in the Bear Swamp which I Purchased in Company with John Hancock of Jonah Woolman and Joseph Burr Also All that Piece of Cedar Swamp about Two and a half Acres which was formerly my Fathers and Purchased of Eleazer Fenton. *Item* I Give and Devise unto my Son Samuel Rogers and his heirs and Assigns the following Land Viz: All that Land Called the Beat House Place which I Purchased of Thomas Conrow, All that Land I Purchased of Anne Smith, Biddle Shinn and Abraham Reeves lying on the Southerly Side of the said Ancocus Creek. And Sixteen Acres and Twenty Perches of Meadow and Marsh lying on the Southerly Side of the said Creek which by the Map of the same William Woolman dated the Seventh day of June A.D. 1787, with other lands adjoining thereunto Annexed is thus Bounded, Beginning at a Stake by the side of said Creek and Runs South Seventy Eight Degrees West four Chains and fifty Links to a Perseman (tree), thence South thirty four Degrees and thirty minutes West six Chains to the aforesaid Creek thence up the Same the Several Courses thereof to the Place of Beginning. One equal Undivided fifth Part of the aforesaid fifty Acres of Cedar Swamp Purchased of John Bispham, Junior, And one equal undivided third Part of two Pieces of Cedar Swamp lying on the Southerly Branch of Mount Misery Creek which I Purchased of John Bispham. *Item* I Give and Devise unto my Son Asa Rogers and to his heirs and Assigns the following Lands Viz: All that Land by the Map of the Same William Woolman Dated the Seventh day of June A.D. 1787 with other Lands Adjoining thereunto Annexed and is thus bounded, Beginning at a Stone in the Road leading from Mount Holly to Willingborough Corner to John Hancocks Land, and Runs 1st South Seventy three Degrees East Eight Chains to the Corner of my Other Land Containing Twenty four Acres and Twenty one Perches by which it Runs. 2^{d} North fourteen Degrees East Twenty Chains and Twelve Links to a white oak Saplin corner to said last mentioned Land. 3^{d} by the Same, North Eighty three Degrees East Seven Chains and forty Eight Links to a forked Maple also corner to the said last Mentioned land and Corner to my Son Williams Land. 4th North seven Degrees West Sixteen Chains and fifteen Links. 5th north four Degrees West Eight Chains and five links. 6th North Seventy five Degrees West three Chains and Ninety four links. 7th South Eighteen Degrees West Six Chains

and Twenty nine links. 8th South Sixty six Degrees and fifty Minutes west Two Chains and fifty nine Links. 9th South Twenty three Degrees and thirty Minutes West fourteen Chains and forty one Links. 10th North Sixty seven Degrees West one Chain and forty two links. 11th South Twenty three Degrees and thirty Minutes West Seven Chains and fifty Links. 12th North forty Degrees West five Chains and fifty seven Links. 13th South forty two Degrees West nine Chains and thirty links. 14th South Eighty four Degrees West Six Chains and fifty links. 15th South forty Six degrees West four Chains and thirty Six links. 16th North Seventy five Degrees West Two Chains and Eighty five links to Corner of Two Acres One Rodd and thirteen Perches I purchased of Valentine Jacobs which is herein in this Devise Granted. 17th by the Last mentioned lot North fifty six Degrees West three Chains and Seventy five links to another Corner of said Lot. 18th North One Degree West about two Chains and Eighty Links. 19th North fifty Eight Degrees and thirty Minutes East fifteen Chains and Eighty Eight Links. 20th North Sixteen Degrees East Seventeen Chains to a pine. 21st North Seventy three Degrees and forty minutes west Sixteen chains and Sixty Links. 22d South Twenty three Degrees and Twenty minutes West Twenty three chains and Seventy five Links to a Stone by the South edge of the Road in John Runes's line and Corner to land hereafter Devised to my son Henry Rogers by which it Runs. 23d South fifty nine degrees and thirty Minutes East seven Chains and Twenty links. 24th by the same South One Degree East Twelve Chains and Ten links. 25th by the same South fifty Degrees and thirty minutes East four Chains and fifty Links. 26th by the same South Seventy Seven Degrees East Twenty six Chains and Eleven Links to corner of the Land Devised to Henry as aforesaid in the Line of John Hancock Land. 27th by the said Hancock North Eighteen Degrees East Ten Chains to the Place of Beginning be the Same more or less One equal Undivided fifth Part of the aforesaid fifty Acres of Cedar Swamp Purchased of John Bispham, Junr, One equal Undivided third Part of two Pieces of Cedar Swamp lying on the Southerly branch of Mount Misery Creek which I purchased of John Bispham. Likewise Twenty nine Acres and thirteen Perches of Meadow and Upland lying on the Northerly Side of the sd Creek as pr the sd Map last Mentioned of the same William Woolman which is thus bounded, Beginning at a Twin Poplar by the aforesaid Creek and Corner to the Land hereafter Devised to the said Henry Rogers By which it Runs 1st North fourteen Degrees West Eleven Chains & Twenty Links to a Stone Corner to the sd Henry as aforesaid and Corner to John Reeves. 2d North Eighty Degrees West Eleven Chains and fifty three links. 3d South Eighty Seven Degrees West Seven Chains. 4th South Seven Chains to the aforesaid Creek thence up the sd Creek the Several Courses thereof to the place of Beginning. All of which Land & Premises so devised unto my Son Asa Rogers as aforesaid on his Paying to, and for the use of, and Toward the Legacies hereafter Ordered to be paid out of my Estate. *Item* I Give and Devise unto my Son Henry Rogers and to his Heirs and Assigns the following Land hereafter mentioned, 'Subject to the Legacies & Priviledges hereafter Particularly Mentioned' That Plantation Tract of Land and Premises where I now live as by the last mentioned Map of the said William Woolman with other Land Adjoining thereunto annexed, and is thus Bounded, Beginning at a Black Oak Corner to John Hancocks Land on the Northerly side the said Creek And Runs 1st North Eighteen Degrees East Twenty one Chains and thirty links to Corner of Land herein before Devised unto my Son Asa Rogers by which it is bounded the Several Courses to a Stone Corner to the said Asas Part and in the line of John Reeves Land, thence by the said Reeves South Twenty three Degrees & Twenty Minutes West Forty one Chains and Seventy five Links to a Stone Corner to said Reeves and the Beginning Corner of Twenty nine Acres and Thirteen Perches herein before Divised to the said Asa Rogers by which it is Bounded South Fourteen Degrees East Eleven Chains & Twenty Links to a twin Poplar by the aforesaid Creek Corner to the last mentioned Devise to Asa Rogers, thence up the

said Creek the Several Courses to the Corner of Sixteen Acres and Twenty Perches herein before Devised unto my Son Samuel Rogers thence by the said Samuels Part the two several Courses to the aforesaid Creek Corner to the said Samuels Part Thence up the said Creek the Several Courses thereof to the Place of Beginning Containing one hundred and Sixty two Acres and thirty three Perches as by the Map aforesaid will Appear. One equal undivided fifth part of the aforesaid fifty Acres of Cedar Swamp Purchased of John Bispham, Junr And one equal Undivided third Part of two pieces of Cedar Swamp lying on the Southerly Branch of Mount Misery Creek which I Purchased of John Bispham And I do Order and Direct my son Henry Rogers to pay to the persons Hereafter named out of the Lands herein Devised to him 'as follows' To my three Grandchildren Namely William, Samuel & Mary the Children of my Daughter Mary Kirkbride Deceased And to Each of them the Sum of Ten Pounds in Specie Money as they shall arrive the age of Twenty one years. To my Granddaughter Elizabeth Daughter of my Daughter Martha Kirkbride the Sum of Sixty pounds in Like money when She Attain the age of Eighteen years. To my Granddaughter Ann Rogers the Sum of Ten Pounds in Like Money when She Attain the age of Eighteen years To my five Daughters Namely Elizabeth, Martha, Hester, Anne and Sarah and to Each of them the Sum of Twenty Pounds in Like Money at the End and Expiration of One year after the Decease of my wife, And to my wife the Sum of Ten Pounds in like Money yearly and every year for and During her Natural Life; And permit my said wife to have, hold, occupy, possess, use and enjoy the priviledges herein before Given her, And Furnish and Provide for her Sufficient firewood at the Door Ready and fiting for the use of her fires Likewise find and Provide Keeping for her horse and Cow for and during her Natural life. *Item* I Do Give and Bequeath unto my Two Daughters Namely Hester & Sarah and to Each of them the Sum of Seventy Pounds in Money aforesaid to be Paid to them by my Executors hereafter named out of the Sales of Such Part of my Estate as I shall Hereafter Order and Direct to be Sold. *Item* I Do Order the Residue and Remainder of my Estate what soever and wheresoever to be Sold as soon after my Decease as may be most to the Advantage of my Estate, And the moneys arising therefrom after the Payment of the Debts and Legacies aforesaid to be Divided into Six Equal Parts as follows, One Sixth Part to my said Wife All of which so Given and Devised to her is in full and in Lieu of her Right of Dower or thirds, the Remaining five equal Parts I Do Give and Bequeath unto my five Daughters namely Elizabeth, Martha, Hester, Anne & Sarah, Share and Share alike. *Item* and Lastly I do Nominate, Constitute and Appoint my Sons Asa, Samuel & Henry Rogers Executors of this my last Will and Testament Giving and Granting unto them or the Survivors or Survivor of them full power and Authority to Sell & Convey by Deed and Deeds of Conveyance all Such Real Estate and to Do and perform all such Lawful & Reasonable Matters and Things as shall or may be for the advantage of my Estate.

"In testimony whereof I have hereunto Set my hand and Seal this thirteenth day of September in the year of Our Lord One thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety four. 1794.

[SEAL]

William Rogers

"Signed, Sealed, Published, pronounced, Declared by the said William Rogers as and for his last will and Testament in the Presence of us the Subscribing Witnesses who in his Presence and at his request Set our hand hereunto.

"John Walker
Joseph Budd
Moses Kempton"

The surname of his wife Martha is uncertain. He was licensed to marry, 19 August, 1754, and on the license bond, filed at Trenton, her name is written Martha Estergan or Estergans. As no such surname is elsewhere found, it is thought her name was possibly Martha Esther Gans or Gano. She was born 11 August, 1732, and died 12 December, 1800,* and was buried by the side of her husband in Friends' ground at Mount Holly. Her signature as given, is reproduced from a deed of mortgage executed by herself and husband to Joseph Noble, 9 March, 1767. Her will is as follows:



"I, Martha Rogers, of the Township of Northampton in the County of Burlington being at this time in a sound disposing mind and memory and calling to mind the uncertainty of this life and the certainty of death, and being desirous to dispose of all my Estate which it hath pleased Providence to give me in this life, do make this my last Will and Testament making void all other Wills heretofore by me made and this one to be taken for the same as followeth, I do order all my just debts and funeral Charges be paid by my Executors hereafter named out of such monies as may arise from my Estate. I do give and bequeath unto my two Grand Children, the Children of my Daughter Mary Kirkbride, namely William and Mary Kirkbride, thirty pounds each, to be paid to them in one year after my death out of my Estate by my Executors hereafter named and I do give and bequeath unto my Granddaughter Elizabeth Kirkbride my Calico Curtains one pair of sheets and pillow cases and Bed quilt and I do give and bequeath to my granddaughter Ann Rogers, daughter of my son John my silver tea spoons; one figure worked coverled and one pair of Sheets and pillow cases and my white curtains and one Deaper Table Cloth, and I do give Elizabeth Kirkbride one Deaper Table Cloth which I had forgot, and I do give and bequeath to my Daughter Esther Rogers, my Mare in lieu of any other pay for nursing and taking care of me, and I do give and bequeath unto my five sons, namely William, John, Asa, Samuel, and Henry Rogers, five shillings each, to be paid to them in hand by my Executor hereafter named, and the remainder of my Estate wheresoever or whatsoever it may be, I do leave to be sold and equally divided betwixt my five daughters namely Elizabeth, Martha, Esther, Ann, and Sarah, Share and Share alike, and I do appoint and nominate my son Henry and my daughter Esther Rogers, Executor and Executrix of this my last Will and Testament, Giving or granting unto them or the Survivor of them full power to sell and distribute agreeable to the words above written to the best advantage of my Estate. In Testimony whereof I have thereunto set my Hand and Seal this twenty-fifth day of September one thousand eight hundred 1800.

"Martha Rogers [seal]

"Signed, Sealed by the sd Martha Rogers in the presence of us subscribing Witnesses hereunto,

"Abraham Reeves
Granville Woolman
Joseph White."

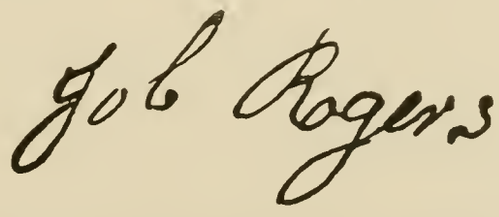
* As entered on the Records of the Mount Holly Meeting of Friends.

Children of William[3] and Martha (Estergans?) Rogers; all born near Mount Holly: *

(9) i. Elizabeth Rogers[4], born 12 January, 1755; died 11 January, 1810; married Jarvis Stokes.
(10) ii. William Rogers[4], born 28 July, 1756; died 26 July, 1819; married Anne Elton.
(11) iii. John Rogers[4], born 5 June, 1758; died 16 December, 1828; married (1) Ann Norcross; (2) Anne Kemble.
(12) iv. Mary Rogers[4], born 15 June, 1760; died 25 November, 1784; married Phineas Kirkbride.
(13) v. Martha Rogers[4], born 27 May, 1762; died 4 March, 1828; married, as second wife, Phineas Kirkbride.
(14) vi. Asa Rogers[4], born 16 March, 1764; died 10 May, 1838; married Beulah Gaskill.
(15) vii. Samuel Rogers[4], born 18 January, 1766; died November, 1825; married Abigail Reeves.
viii. Esther Rogers[4], born 20 November, 1767; died 13 March, 1844; married, 19 September, 1822, William Fox,† by whom she had no issue.
(16) ix. Ann Rogers[4], born 16 February, 1770; died 12 December, 1822; married William Lippincott.
(17) x. Henry Rogers[4], born 31 July, 1772; died 16 April, 1850; married Rachel Haines.
(18) xi. Sarah Rogers[4], born 15 March, 1776; died 13 November, 1846; married Darnell Braddock.

7. JOB ROGERS[3] (William[2], Lieutenant William[1]), was born in Burlington County, about 1739, and died there, 17 February, 1799, aged fifty-nine years.

In his father's will he is styled "shop keeper at New Mills," and he probably was its pioneer in this pursuit. Previous to 1752, the village of New Mills, now the borough of Pemberton, was called Hampton Hanover, but in that year, David Budd, Robert Smith, Daniel Smith, and Patrick Reynolds built a grist-mill on Rancocas Creek below the bridge, and in or near the site of the present mill, and from that time the place was known as the New Mills in contradistinction to the old one on Budd's Run.



Mr. Rogers made over to Thomas Allen, also of New Mills, in the township of Hanover, by deed of 6 May, 1795, certain lands that had come to

* As entered on the Records of the Mount Holly Meeting of Friends.

† "William Fox, of Northampton, son of Jonathan Fox, of Hanover, and Deborah his wife, both deceased, and Esther Rogers, daughter of William Rogers, of the township of Northampton, and Martha his wife, also deceased, married 19th of 9 month, 1822, at the meeting-house in Mount Holly. Witnesses: Mary Rogers, Charles Rogers, Hannah A. Kirkbride, Martha Haines, Martha Kirkbride, Asa Rogers, Beulah Rogers, Amy Rogers, Abner Rogers, Elizabeth Rogers, Abigail Rogers, Samuel Rogers, John Rogers, and many others." (Mount Holly Monthly Meeting Marriages, 1783–1830, 286.)

him from his father. He died intestate, and Samuel Rogers and Isaac Carlile were constituted administrators of his estate, 1 March, 1799; and Isaac Carlile, as acting administrator, presented his first account to the Orphans' Court of Burlington County, 5 May, 1799.

Mr. Rogers married, license, 16 January, 1769, Margery, daughter of Robert and Mary Allen, who died 8 April, 1792, aged forty-four years. Either husband, or wife, or possibly both, were members of the Baptist Church of Pemberton, in the quietness of whose shadow they lie side by side.

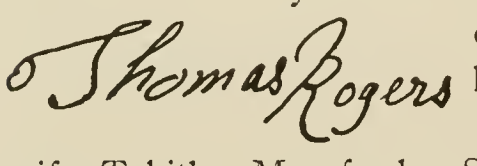
Children of Job[3] and Margery (Allen) Rogers:

i. Rhoda Rogers[4], born 1776; died 16 June, 1852; married Daniel, son of John Estell, born 1770; died at Philadelphia, 11 August, 1815; buried in the Baptist churchyard at Pemberton, where a fine ledger-stone marks his grave. Issue: 1. Daniel O. Estell[5], died at Richmond, Virginia, 28 May, 1829, aged twenty-four years. 2. Mary Estell[5], born 1811; died March, 1879; became the wife of the late eminent Honorable Morton McMichael, of Philadelphia, and the mother of all his children. He was born 2 October, 1807, and died 12 January, 1879.

ii. Margaret Rogers[4], married, 27 September, 1798, Isaiah, son of Vincent Shinn, by his wife Elizabeth Budd, born 11 May, 1775.

iii. Keziah Rogers[4], named in the will of her grandmother, Mary Allen, of New Hanover, Burlington County, which bears date 22 March, 1789. The real estate of the testator was left to her children, Samuel Allen, Margery Rogers, and Margaret Allen, and the personalty to her grandchildren,—Rhoda to receive the silver, Keziah the pewter, and Margaret various articles of furniture.*

8. THOMAS ROGERS[3] (William[2], Lieutenant William[1]), was born in Burlington County, 26 August, 1740; died in Ohio, 17 January, 1817. He removed to Fayette County, Pennsylvania, after 29 March, 1796, and settled on the east bank of the Monongahela River. He purchased a large tract of land in Columbiana County, Ohio, and at his death he left one hundred and sixty acres to each of his seven sons, and eighty acres to each of his seven daughters. This tract is now known as Rogersville. He married, 10 May, 1765, Ann, daughter of Joseph Rodman by his wife Tabitha Mumford. She was born 31 January, 1749, and died at Brown's Ferry, Pennsylvania, 20 July, 1823. All of their sons were tall men, the shortest being six feet in height, and the tallest, Daniel Rogers, six feet six inches.



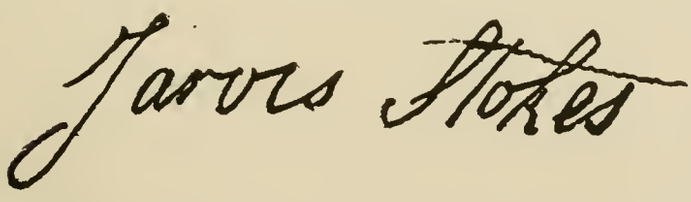
* New Jersey Wills, Liber 32, folio 72.

Children of Thomas[3] and Ann (Rodman) Rogers:

i. Joel Rogers[4], born 25 August, 1766; died 31 December, 1842; married, 29 November, 1790, Milcah Young.
ii. Abraham Z. Rogers[4], born 26 June, 1768; died 6 July, 1848; married, 25 September, 1798, Mary Smith.
iii. Thomas Rogers[4], born 26 May, 1770; died 29 December, 1855; married, 26 February, 1801, Hope Rossell.
iv. Elizabeth Rogers[4], born 1 August, 1772; died 5 August, 1857; married, 13 January, 1801, Job Rossell.
v. Rebecca Rogers[4], born 17 April, 1774; died 20 October, 1825; married, 24 September, 1795, John Briggs.
vi. Robert Rogers[4], born 2 February, 1776; married, 6 August, 1801, Mary Fitts.
vii. Levina Rogers[4], born 6 March, 1778; died 10 October, 1821; married, 21 January, 1802, Robert Williams.
viii. Levi Rogers[4], born 5 March, 1780; died 27 January, 1846; married, 26 November, 1805, Hannah Menill.
ix. Stacy Rogers[4], born 13 March, 1783; married, 23 February, 1809, Sarah Jackson.
x. Mary Rogers[4], born 10 February, 1785; died 27 September, 1826; married, 11 March, 1806, Nicholas Menill.
xi. Abigail Rogers[4], born 7 May, 1787; died unmarried.
xii. Daniel Rogers[4], born 9 April, 1789; married, 12 January, 1809, Elizabeth Jackson.
xiii. Beulah Rogers[4], born 7 July, 1791; died 15 August, 1822; married, 21 December, 1809, Henry Jackson.
xiv. Ann Rogers[4], born 5 November, 1793; died 21 October, 1857.

9. ELIZABETH ROGERS[4] (William[3], William[2], Lieutenant William[1]), was born in Burlington County, 12 January, 1755, and died at Rancocas, 11 January, 1810. She married, 27 November, 1773, Jarvis Stokes,* son of John Stokes by his wife Hannah Stogdell, of Rancocas, born 10 November, 1753; died 14 December, 1804. Mrs. Stokes was received into membership with the Rancocas Meeting of Friends by request, with two of her children, in August, 1778. Her husband, who had received his Christian name from his maternal grandfather, Jarvis Stogdell, was also in membership with the Rancocas Meeting.





Children of Jarvis and Elizabeth[4] (Rogers) Stokes; all born near Mount Holly:

i. Martha Stokes[5], born 26 June, 1774; died 12 August, 1838; married, 29 October, 1795, Aaron Haines, Jun[r].

* For parentage of Jarvis Stokes, see "Ancestry of the Stokes and other Families."

ii. Hannah Stokes[5], born 11 August, 1775; died 28 January, 1868; married, 11 February, 1795, Granville, son of Asher and Rachel Woolman.

iii. John Stokes[5], born 11 April, 1777; died 22 February, 1854; married, 17 November, 1799, Elizabeth Woolman.

iv. William Stokes[5], born 14 January, 1779; died 17 August, 1838; married, 8 April, 1798, Hannah Hatcher.

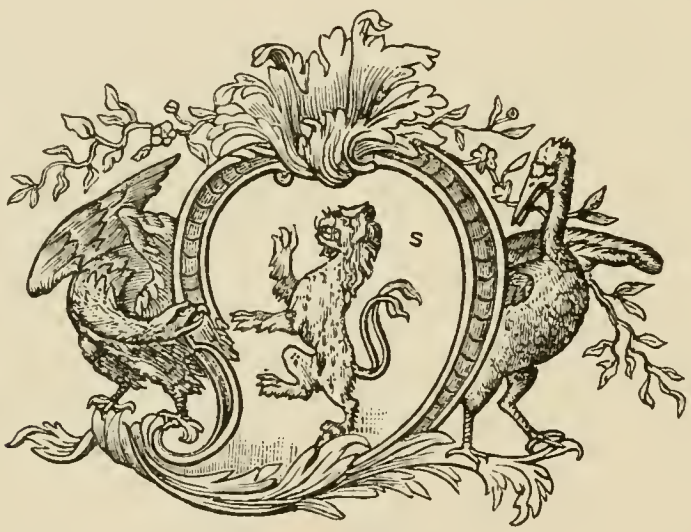
v. Jarvis Stokes[5], born 5 November, 1780; died 28 August, 1865; married, 1806, Abigail Woolman.

vi. Elizabeth Stokes[5], born 29 May, 1782; died 25 July, 1865; married, 30 October, 1800, Abel Haines.

vii. Edith Stokes[5], born 22 February, 1784; died in infancy.

viii. Joseph Stokes[5], born 26 February, 1787; died 23 August, 1851; married, 28 November, 1812, Harriet Stockton.

ix. Mary Stokes[5], born 18 November, 1788; died, unmarried, 18 May, 1875.



Stokes Arms

x. Esther Stokes[5], born 22 January, 1791; died 22 July, 1847; married, 1813, Joseph E. Butterworth.

xi. Stogdell Stokes[5], born 20 October, 1792; died 22 August, 1843; married, 1813, Wilhelmina Metzgar.

xii. Samuel Stokes[5], born 13 August, 1794; died 11 October, 1860; married, 1814, Amy Middleton.

xiii. Mordecai Stokes[5], born 26 March, 1796; died in infancy.

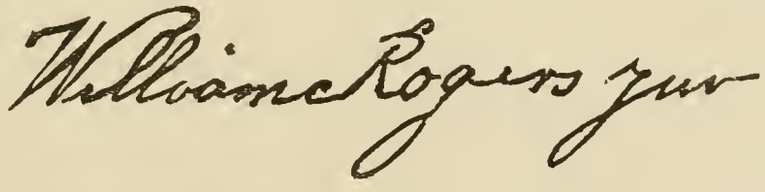
xiv. Sarah R. Stokes[5], born 24 February, 1798; died 22 July, 1851; married, 4 August, 1825, Uriah Haines.

xv. Mordecai Stokes[5], born 22 March, 1800; died 29 August, 1835; married Sarah Thompson.

10. WILLIAM ROGERS, Esq[R4] (William[3], William[2], Lieutenant William[1]), was born in Burlington County, 28 July, 1756; died at Mount Holly, 26 July, 1819, and was buried in the Baptist church-yard of that town. By deed of 14 April, 1800, he received from William Deacon, executor of the

will of Thomas Elton, certain lands in Northampton Township, beginning at a stone in the great road leading from Burlington to Rancocas.*

He was a farmer, and is so described in a deed executed by himself and wife Anne, to Abraham Merritt, 9 January, 1801, for a plantation of one hundred and seventy-five acres in Northampton Township, which he had received from his father, William Rogers, and Martha his wife, by deed of 23 November, 1786.† William and Anne Rogers were also parties to a deed of 27 March, 1801, to William Cowperthwait for forty-six acres in Northampton Township, which his, the grantor's, father purchased from Joseph Cox, 3 February, 1770. ‡ In 1812 he purchased the old house on Mill Street in Mount Holly, known as the Stephen Girard House, where Philadelphia's greatest philanthropist, her merchant and marine prince, carried on his business of bottling wines and brandies while Lord Howe held possession of the city of Penn in 1777–78. Mr. Rogers held various township offices, and was a justice of the peace and of the courts of the county. His will, which bears date 5 September, 1818, and was probated 17 August, 1819, § declares him to be in his sixty-third year, makes bequests to all the children enumerated below, except Caleb, Martha, and Elizabeth, who are not named, and gives to son William "a large oak chest for antiquities sake."



He married, 20 December, 1777, Anne, daughter of Revel Elton by his wife Anne Lippincott, || born 11 April, 1757; died 26 August, 1843. By deed of 24 December, 1819, Anne Rogers, Elton Rogers, and William Rogers, as executors of William Rogers, Esq^{r}, conveyed to Stacy Downs, Jun^{r}, of Mount

* Burlington County Deeds, I, 278.

† Ibid., K, 42–44.

‡ Ibid., I, 634.

§ Burlington County Probate Records, B, 581, 582.

|| William Rogers, Junr, and Anne his wife, late Anne Elton, were parties to a deed of 11 May, 1793, with Joseph Butterworth, of Mount Holly, tanner, and Sarah his wife, Alexander Shiras, of the same, merchant, Anna Lippincott, of Springfield Township, spinster, John Black, surveyor, and Mary his wife, of Marshfield, Elizabeth and Patience Lippincott, of Springfield, John Mullen, carpenter, and Anna his wife, late Anna Butterworth, of Northampton, Josiah Dungan, and Mary his wife, late Mary Butterworth, of Philadelphia, Sarah Butterworth, Jun^{r}, Lettice Butterworth, and Elizabeth Butterworth, of Mount Holly, spinsters, grantors, to John Butterworth, of Northampton, and John Ross, of Mount Holly. The deed recites that Anne Lippincott devised by will to her daughter Sarah, the wife of Joseph Butterworth, and to her granddaughters, Mary, wife of John Black, Elizabeth, Anna, and Patience Lippincott (daughters of her deceased son Job Lippincott), Anna, wife of John Mullen, and daughter of Joseph and Sarah Butterworth, Mary, Sarah, Lettice, and Elizabeth Butterworth, and to Anne Rogers, wife of William Rogers and daughter of Revel Elton, etc. (Burlington County Deeds.)

Holly, a plantation in Northampton Township, of which William Rogers, Esq[r], had become possessed by virtue of a conveyance from his father, William Rogers, the elder, and Martha his wife, bearing date 26 November, 1786.* The last will and testament of Mrs. Rogers was executed on the eighty-second anniversary of her birth,—11 April, 1839,—and was probated 20 October, 1843.† She left a legacy to all the children named in her husband's will, to grandchildren Beulah Rogers, Anne Rogers, William Rogers, John Rogers, and Lydia Rogers, and to the Baptist Church of Mount Holly.

Children of William, Esq[r][4], and Anne (Elton) Rogers; all born at Mount Holly: ‡

i. Mary Rogers[5], born 24 January, 1780; married, 17 May, 1801, James French.

ii. Elton Rogers[5], born 6 September, 1781; died 31 August, 1866, and resided in Willingborough Township. He married, 20 February, 1810, Ruth Matlack, born 24 September, 1790; died 7 June, 1869. Issue: 1. William Rogers[6], born 29 November, 1810. 2. George W. Rogers[6], born 15 March, 1813; died 12 May, 1881. 3. Rebecca B. Rogers[6], born 16 January, 1815; died 19 October, 1881; married Nathan Hunt Stokes, § born 6 November, 1815. 4. Martha Rogers[6], born 20 August, 1816; married (1) Josiah Woolman; (2) Joel Horner. 5. Elton Rogers[6], born 7 April, 1819; married, in Baltimore, Maryland, 30 December, 1845, Margaretta, daughter of Captain Abraham Pastorius, of Philadelphia. 6. Isaac Harris Rogers[6], born 11 May, 1821; died 21 March, 1853. 7. Ruth Ann Rogers[6], married William Wilkins. 8. Letitia Rogers[6], married William Mortland.

iii. Caleb Rogers[5], born 3 September, 1783; died 15 July, 1794.

iv. Anna Rogers[5], born 18 June, 1785; died 26 November, 1868; married, 27 October, 1803, William Braddock, of Evesham, born 19 October, 1779; died 12 December, 1853.

v. Captain William Rogers[5], born 10 June, 1788; died at Mount Holly, where he had resided, 10 December, 1837; married, in 1812, Rebecca Woolston, born 13 November, 1794; died 15 November, 1852. Issue: 1. Ann Rogers[6], born

* Burlington County Deeds, L2, 91.

† Burlington County Probate Records, Liber F, 266.

‡ As entered on the Mount Holly Meeting Records.

§ For parentage of Nathan Hunt Stokes, see "Ancestry of the Stokes and other Families." His children by his wife Rebecca B. Rogers, were: 1. Amanda Rogers Stokes[7], born 5 November, 1840; died 17 February, 1876; married William P. White. 2. Dillwin Stokes[7], born 3 July, 1842; died young. 3. Mordecai Stokes[7], born 8 August, 1843; died young. 4. Elizabeth Woolman Stokes[7], born 13 February, 1845; died young. 5. Martha Woolman Stokes[7], born 7 April, 1846; died 1 July, 1903; married, 9 November, 1866, John W. Woodward. 6. Franklin Rogers Stokes[7], born 5 December, 1847; married Emily Geraldine Quicksall, born 31 January, 1856; died 16 August, 1896. 7. Charles Henry Stokes[7], born 3 March, 1849; died young. 8. John Dillwin Stokes[7], born 22 June, 1850; died 9 January, 1895; married Mary S. Randall. 9. George W. R. Stokes[7], born 3 April, 1852; married, 20 December, 1883, Ella Harkness Garbrell. 10. Ruthana Stokes[7], born 4 September, 1853; died young. 11. Rebecca Rogers Stokes[7], born 2 April, 1855; died young. 12. Laura Stokes[7], born 27 July, 1857; died 7 August, 1894; married, 16 December, 1881, George Fassnacht.

22 December, 1814; died 13 November, 1816. 2. BEULAH W. ROGERS[6], born 14 November, 1817; died 11 February, 1896; married Daniel Holman, born 3 November, 1819; died 1 October, 1889. 3. ANNA ELTON ROGERS[6], born 14 December, 1819; died 28 August, 1865; married Charles Bennett. 4. MARIA W. ROGERS[6], born 15 March, 1822; died 1 May, 1834. 5. WILLIAM BRADDOCK ROGERS[6], born 5 June, 1826; died 25 March, 1902; married (1), 5 November, 1857, Sarah Southwick Dobbins; married (2), 16 May, 1870, Josephine Mildred Wentz. 6. JOHN WOOLSTON ROGERS[6], born 4 June, 1828; died 16 April, 1886; married Amy Folwell. 7. LYDIA B. ROGERS[6], born 28 December, 1830; died 18 March, 1886; married, 12 February, 1851, Alexander Elwell, M.D. 8. HANNAH MARIA ROGERS[6], born 15 August, 1834; died 31 December, 1836.

vi. JONATHAN ROGERS[5], born 1 May, 1790; died 31 August, 1845; married Mary Peacock, born 16 September, 1790; died 18 March, 1883.

vii. JOSEPH ROGERS[5], born 24 April, 1792; died 21 June, 1863; married Jemima Westcott, born 29 September, 1802; died 4 August, 1874. Issue: 1. SAMUEL ROGERS[6], born 30 September, 1829; died 8 August, 1830. 2. ISAAC ROGERS[6], born 1839; died 24 February, 1859.

viii. MARTHA ROGERS[5], born 23 September, 1794; died 6 October, 1798.

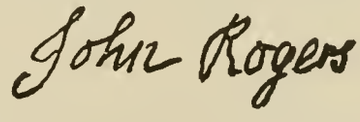
ix. ELIZABETH ROGERS[5], born 16 January, 1797; died 9 October, 1798.

x. THOMAS ROGERS[5], born 16 March, 1799; married, 30 May, 1827, Marian Steelman.

xi. ISAAC ROGERS[5], born 16 August, 1802; died 30 November, 1819.

11. JOHN ROGERS[4] (William[3], William[2], Lieutenant William[1]), was born in Mount Holly, 5 June, 1758, and died at Rancocas, 16 December, 1828.

He received from his father land on the south side of Rancocas Creek, and certain pieces of swamp land, one of which had been purchased by his grandfather, William Rogers, from Eleazer Fenton. He and his wife Ann were joint parties with his brothers and sisters, as heirs of William Rogers, to various conveyances for land in Northampton Township, which had been acquired by their father, the said William Rogers, and by their grandfather, William Rogers; the instruments for the same being of record among the public archives of Burlington County.*



Mr. Rogers married (1) Ann Norcross, born 18 February, 1762; died 20 March, 1785, daughter of Joshua Norcross by his wife Jane Stratton. He married (2), in 1787, Anne Kemble, born 15 February, 1767, died 22 July, 1859, daughter of Joseph and Martha Kemble.

Child of John[4] and Ann (Norcross) Rogers; born at Rancocas:

i. ANN ROGERS[5], born 20 February, 1785; died unmarried.

* Burlington County Deed Books, J, 170; K, 453; L, 722, 723; Q, 535.

Children of John[4] and Anne (Kemble) Rogers; born at Rancocas:

ii. Charles Rogers[5], born 27 November, 1787; died 6 September, 1790.
iii. Martha Rogers[5], born 6 May, 1790; married Thomas Vanneman.
iv. Asa Rogers[5], born 31 October, 1792; died 31 July, 1874; married, 26 January, 1817, Rebecca Parker, born 8 October, 1797; died 15 December, 1872.
v. John Rogers[5], born 10 April, 1795; died, unmarried, 19 March, 1844.
vi. Margaret Rogers[5], born 6 September, 1797; died 17 August, 1864; married, 1 September, 1824, John H. Kinsell.
vii. Charles Rogers[5], born 2 March, 1800; married, 29 December, 1825, Jane Chamberlain.
viii. Joseph K. Rogers[5], born 14 July, 1802; died 3 March, 1859; married, 16 February, 1837, Mary Wright.
ix. Harriet Rogers[5], born 25 October, 1804; died 9 November, 1806.
x. Mary Ann Rogers[5], born 15 January, 1807; died 24 November, 1872; married, 3 October, 1844, Thomas Davenport.
xi. Esther Rogers[5], born 29 April, 1809; died 26 July, 1892; married, 19 December, 1833, Samuel Peacock, born 7 August, 1807; died 16 February, 1889.
xii. Furman Rogers[5], born 16 October, 1814; married (1) Naomi Shaw; (2) —— Spray.

12. MARY ROGERS[4] (William[3], William[2], Lieutenant William[1]), was born near Mount Holly, 15 June, 1760, and died at Mount Holly, 25 November, 1784, leaving three children. She married, 22 July, 1779, Phineas Kirkbride, son of John Kirkbride by his wife Margery Woolston, born in Falls Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, 25 February, 1754, and died at Mount Holly, 5 April, 1815. Mr. Kirkbride was the pioneer wheelwright and carriage-builder of Mount Holly, and his shops there were located on the present Main Street, just opposite the county buildings. Mary Kirkbride had been in membership with the Mount Holly Meeting of Friends, and was disciplined by that meeting, 7th of 2 mo., 1781, for her marriage out of conformity with Friends' customs. Her "sorrow," expressed in writing, was "considered," and she was accordingly reinstated to good standing. After her death, Mr. Kirkbride married her sister, Martha Rogers (13), who was born near Mount Holly, 27 May, 1762, and died there, 4 March, 1828. By this last marriage he had nine children.



The paternal ancestry of Phineas Kirkbride furnishes names which have figured prominently in the early history of the two Quaker settlements of Pennsylvania and West Jersey. Joseph Kirkbride, his great-grandfather, came to Pennsylvania with the Proprietary, William Penn, in the "Welcome," in 1682, then a young man of nineteen, having been born 29 September, 1662, and son of Mahlon and Magdalen Kirkbride, of the quaint little town of Kirkbride, in county Cumberland, England. He settled in Bucks County, Penn-

sylvania, where he became a wealthy and influential man, a magistrate, member of the Assembly, and a leading minister among the Friends, and where he died in March, 1737. He married (1), 14 March, 1688, Phebe, daughter of Randall Blackshaw; (2), 7 February, 1702, Sarah, daughter of Mahlon and Rebecca Stacy, of Burlington County, New Jersey. She dying 28 November, 1703, he married (3), 17 February, 1704, Mary Yardley, by whom he had a son, John Kirkbride. This John Kirkbride married (1), 16 March, 1731, Hannah, daughter of John and Joanna Sykes, of Chesterfield, who died the following year. He married (2), in 1744, Edith Newbold, of Chesterfield, and (3), 11 November, 1750, Margery Woolston, by whom he had Phineas Kirkbride, the subject of this sketch.



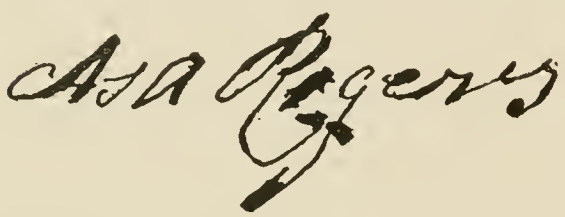
Children of Phineas and Mary[4] (Rogers) Kirkbride; all born in Northampton Township:

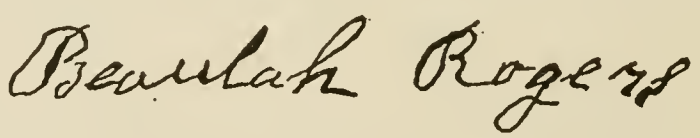
i. William Kirkbride[5], died 24 June, 1848; married, 8 August, 1799, Elizabeth Rogers.
ii. Samuel Kirkbride[5], born 7 August, 1781; died unmarried, 9 September, 1800.
iii. Mary Kirkbride[5], born 17 November, 1784; died 5 August, 1835; married, 15 September, 1807, Thomas Wilson.

Children of Phineas and Martha[4] (Rogers) Kirkbride; all born in Northampton Township:

iv. Phineas Kirkbride[5], born 18 March, 1787; died 24 July, 1867; married, 30 December, 1809, Rebecca Walton.
v. John Kirkbride[5], born 9 February, 1790; died 20 March, 1859; married (1), 17 December, 1813, Elizabeth Prickett; (2), 27 December, 1834, Priscilla H. Stricker; (3), 9 December, 1845, Mrs. Lydia Haines Woolman; (4), in 1858, Ann Shinn.
vi. Stacy Kirkbride[5], born 28 September, 1791; died 23 October, 1865; married, 29 December, 1814, Sarah Rose Hammett.
vii. Mahlon Kirkbride[5], twin of above; died 26 January, 1876; married, 5 June, 1814, Ann Hilliard.
viii. Margery Kirkbride[5], born 14 May, 1794; died 15 January, 1859; married, 19 May, 1814, Aaron Mathis.
ix. Joseph Kirkbride[5], born 17 March, 1796; died 27 September, 1848; married (1), 25 January, 1817, Letitia Day Branson; (2), 14 May, 1828, Mary H. Collins.
x. Jonathan Kirkbride[5], born 30 July, 1798; died 23 September, 1867; married, 25 January, 1821, Rebecca B. Hilliard.
xi. Job Kirkbride[5], born 6 December, 1800; died 14 April, 1878; married (1) Abigail Eldridge; (2) Eliza Johnson; (3), in June, 1867, Mrs. Jane Kirkbride.
xii. Martha Kirkbride[5], born 31 March, 1805; died 6 September, 1869; married (1), 27 December, 1830, John Oliphant; (2), 8 May, 1838, Joshua Hilliard.

14. ASA ROGERS[4] (William[3], William[2], Lieutenant William[1]), was born near Mount Holly, 16 March, 1764, and died at Vincentown, Burlington County, 10 May, 1838. He was one of the executors of his father's will, and as such gave bond with his brothers, Samuel Rogers and Henry Rogers, 13 April, 1797, to William Rogers, John Rogers, Phineas Kirkbride, Esther Rogers, and Sarah Rogers, all of the township of Northampton, Jarvis Stokes, of the township of Willingborough, and William Lippincott, of the township of Chester, legatees under the will of William Rogers, late of Northampton, deceased. The instrument recited that the aforesaid William Rogers, by virtue of a conveyance from Abraham Engle and Patience his wife, bearing date 18 March, 1796, became possessed of a certain plantation in Northampton Township, containing about ninety acres, which was not disposed of in his will, and which the above-named executors were empowered to sell and to divide the proceeds equally among the heirs. In 1804 Asa Rogers was living on a farm on the road leading from Mount Holly to Rancocas Meeting-House,* but he later purchased several tracts of land and a stone house in Vincentown, and there resided until his death. He was one of the trustees of the Vincentown school in 1808 and in 1819. His will, made 5 August, 1834, named the children given below, and made all his daughters executors.† He married, about 1795, Beulah Gaskill, who was living as late as 16 May, 1839, when she advertised that all debts due to the estate of her husband, Asa Rogers, of Vincentown, should be paid to herself and her daughters, Elizabeth Rogers and Harriet Oliphant, as the executors of his will.





Children of Asa[4] and Beulah (Gaskill) Rogers; all born in Northampton Township:

i. Job Rogers[5], married, 4 April, 1822, Margaret, daughter of William Stockton.
ii. Asa Rogers[5], died unmarried; sold his business at Vincentown, 13 May, 1833.
iii. Abner Rogers[5], died 20 October, 1858; married Mary W. Bodine.
iv. Sarah Rogers[5], married, 28 October, 1826, Charles Wilkinson.
v. Elizabeth J. Rogers[5], died unmarried.
vi. Harriet Rogers[5], born 1811; died 16 May, 1847; married, 20 October, 1835, Job Oliphant, born 8 January, 1812; died 2 August, 1849.

* Burlington County Deeds, M, folio 633.
† Burlington County Probate Records, E, 234.

15. SAMUEL ROGERS[4] (William[3], William[2], Lieutenant William[1]), was born near Mount Holly, 18 January, 1766, and died at Mount Holly, in November, 1825. He was a successful farmer, and the owner of considerable land, as well as a large plantation on the south branch of Rancocas Creek, between Hainesport and Mount Holly, a part of which he had inherited from his father. The following advertisement from the *Mount Holly Mirror,* of 24 September, 1832, somewhat describes his homestead, which was sold when his youngest child, Clayton Brown Rogers, attained his majority:

"Sale of valuable Farm. South side of Rancocas.

"Residence of Samuel Rogers, Township of Northampton, 1¼ miles from Mount Holly, 16 from Philadelphia. 150 acres, 4 of meadow land, residue upland. Large two story Dwelling. Three rooms on first floor, 4 on second floor. One-half of house stone and the other brick. Large barn, hay-house, wagon-house, and crib. Situation retired and remarkably healthy. See Samuel E. Rogers on premises. George Haywood, of Mount Holly. Clayton B. Rogers, of Philadelphia."

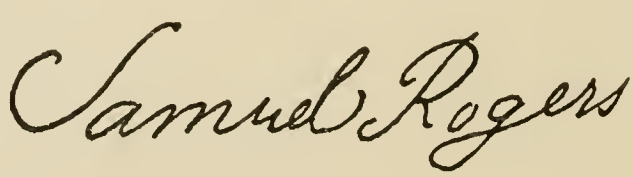
Mr. Rogers was in fellowship with the Society of Friends and a member of the Mount Holly Meeting, and was buried in the graveyard surrounding the old Meeting-House on Main and Garden Streets. His will, which was executed 27 July, 1825, and probated 13 November, 1826,* follows herewith:

"In the name of God, Amen, I, Samuel Rogers of the Township of Northampton in the County of Burlington and State of New Jersey, being sick and low as to bodily health, but of sound and disposing mind, memory and understanding and knowing the uncertainty of this transitory life, do make and publish this as my last will and testament in manner and form following viz: First.—It is my will and I do order that all my just debts and funeral charges be duly paid and satisfied as soon as conveniently can be after my decease. Second.—I give and bequeath unto my beloved wife, Abigail Rogers, all the household goods and kitchen furniture of every kind and description which she brought to me at the time of our marriage or since, and for such or such kinds and parts of the same, that is or shall be worn out or injured by use at the time of my decease, I desire may be made good to her, and I also give to my dear wife all my right and title, of in and to the barn standing on her lot of land in Gaskill's lane. Third.—I give and bequeath to my daughters viz: Mary Rogers, Achsah Haines, late Achsah Rogers, Abigail Rogers, Rachel Rogers, and Elizabeth Rogers, each the sum of one hundred and ninety dollars, desiring nevertheless that the account which I have or shall have charged against them or either of them at my decease to be considered as part or parcel of either respective share or legacies, and further I also give and bequeath unto my said six daughters the two following tracts or lots of woodland, the first of which is thus bounded viz: Beginning at a stone corner to my other lands and corner to Read & Hughes' land from which it runs first, South forty-seven degrees, East twelve chains and forty-two links, thence Second, North forty-four degrees & thirty minutes, East ten chains and seventy-four links, thence North eighty-six degrees & fifteen minutes, West

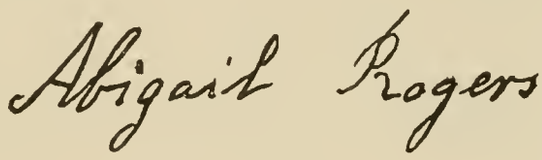
* Burlington County Probate Records, C, folio 679.

four chains and twenty-four links, thence North sixty-six degrees and thirty minutes, West eleven chains and eighty-five links then South eighteen degrees and thirty minutes West four chains and seventy-three links to the place of Beginning Containing nine acres and sixty-two hundredths of an acre be the same more or less the second is a lot I purchased of Henry Rogers and wife in 1812, and is thus bounded viz: Beginning at a chestnut oake tree Standing on the Steep bank on the South side of the North branch of Ancocas Creek anciently marked for a corner or as a line tree and in the line of my other lands and runs from thence first South fifty-two degrees and twenty-three minutes, East thirteen chains and eighty-two links to a corner of my other lands and to the estate of Samuel Moore deceased, thence by the same (Second), South forty-six degrees and fifteen minutes, West fifteen chains and seventy links to a stone in the North edge of Woolman's road, thence third, North sixty-three degrees and twenty minutes, West ten and twenty links to a white oak tree, thence fourth, North, five degrees & thirty minutes, East eleven chains and sixty-eight links until it comes exactly half way down the steep hill or high Bank between the upland and marsh, thence bounded up the several courses of the said steep hill or high bank at exactly half way between the Top of the hill and marsh to the place of Beginning, Containing twenty-two acres three rods and twenty perches together with two acres and twenty perches of my other land adjoining the North easterly end of the above last described lot to begin at Moore's Corner and to run a straight and direct line to the Creek—so far up the same as to contain the said two acres and twenty perches the said above described tracts, pieces, or parcels of woodland, I desire to be equally divided between my said six daughters share and share alike according to quality and quantity. Fourth.—I give and bequeath to my three sons Zachariah, Samuel, and Clayton Rogers all the rest, residue, and remainder of my estate real and personal and mixed including all my oak land, pine lands and Cedar Swamp whatsoever and wheresoever the same can, shall or may be found subject nevertheless to the right of dower which my said dear wife, Abigail Rogers, their mother, shall, should, or ought to claim, have, hold, occupy, use, and enjoy agreeably to law of in and to the same during her natural life and also subject to the charges hereinafter created or put upon the same viz should either of my said sons after they attain their ages of twenty-one years Continue to work on the said farm or elsewhere for me it is my will and I do direct that he or they thus working may be paid for their labour such wages as shall or may be right & reasonable also desiring that the said estate real personal and mixed thus bequeathed to my said three sons be equally divided between them according to quality and quantity also particularly requesting that the same division between my said three sons be not made to take effect until my youngest son attains his age of twenty-one years should he live to attain that age. I give the same to them their heirs and assigns forever. Fifth.—Should either of my said children die without lawful heirs or issue or before they shall have received his, her or their share or shares of my said estate, It is my will and I do order that the said share or shares of the said deceased child or children be divided between the residue or survivors of my said children in such a manner that the boys shall receive two shares and the girls one. Lastly.—I do hereby nominate and appoint my dear wife Abigail Rogers, Executrix, my sons Zachariah and Samuel Executors of this my last will and testament and guardians of my minor children during their minority. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the twenty-seventh day of the seventh month July in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty-five.

"William H. Rogers
Henry Rogers
Daniel Wills."



Mr. Rogers was married, 27 March, 1796, by George Nelson, justice of the peace, to Abigail Reeves, daughter of Henry Reeves by his wife Abigail Jess, who was born 2 March, 1770, and was buried at Mount Holly, 24 February, 1849. Her will, dated 17 April, 1848, proved 7 March, 1849, made bequests to all her children and grandchildren then living.

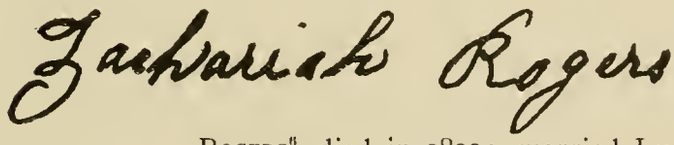


Children of Samuel[4] and Abigail (Reeves) Rogers; all born at Hainesport:

i. Mary Rogers[5], born 10 February, 1798; died unmarried, 21 July, 1844.

(19) ii. Achsah E. Rogers[5], born 15 May, 1799; died 3 October, 1844; married George A. Haines.

iii. Zachariah' Rogers[5], born 26 August, 1800; died at Burlington, in September, 1832; married Martha Archer. Issue: 1. Mathilda A. Rogers[6], born 11 September, 1828; died 20 March, 1893; married Joseph C. Dill. 2. John Stratton Rogers[6], died in 1899; married Lydia Engle; resided in Newtown, Cumberland County, New Jersey, and had no issue.



iv. Abigail Rogers[5], born 17 April, 1802; died, unmarried, 18 November, 1832.

(20) v. Martha Rogers[5], born 2 June, 1803; died 30 May, 1884; married David Sharp.

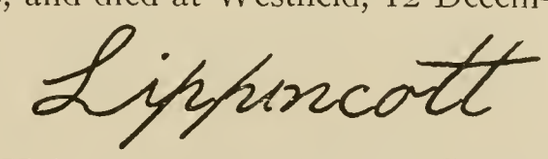
vi. Rachel Rogers[5], born 11 September, 1805; died 24 September, 1887; married, 1 January, 1850, as second wife, Joseph Eayre Butterworth, born 19 February, 1788; died 29 March, 1873. Issue: Eayre Butterworth[6], died in infancy.

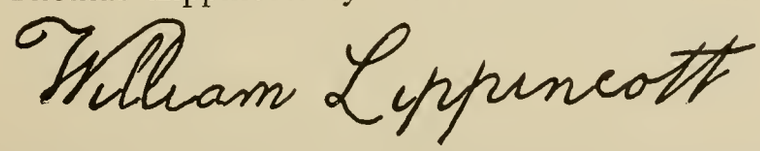
(21) vii. Samuel Elton Rogers[5], born 26 January, 1807; died 27 March, 1890; married (1) Sarah Lamb; (2) Susan B. Gibbs; (3) Emeline Kirkbride.

viii. Elizabeth S. Rogers[5], born 1808; died 2 November, 1847; married Ira Haines, born 3 January, 1804; died 11 April, 1846. Issue: 1. Martha A. Haines[6], born 18 January, 1844; died in 1855. 2. Abigail R. Haines[6], born 28 March, 1846; died in 1871; married, in November, 1867, Robert K. Neff.

(22) ix. Clayton Brown Rogers[5], born 22 August, 1810; died 16 December, 1885; married (1) Eliza Coffin; (2) Sarah Taylor Middleton.

16. ANN ROGERS[4] (William[3], William[2], Lieutenant William[1]), was born near Mount Holly, 16 February, 1770, and died at Westfield, 12 December, 1822. She married, 11 September, 1793, William Lippincott, son of Thomas Lippincott by his wife Elizabeth Haines, who was born in Chester (now Cinnaminson) Township, in 1770–71, and died there, 7 April, 1813. Mr. Lippincott was a farmer, and lived on a part of the old Lippincott tract of one thousand and thirty-four acres on Swedes' Run, which had been bought





of Thomas Stevenson, son-in-law of Edward Billinge, one of the proprietors of West Jersey, and which Thomas Lippincott, father of him of our sketch, had inherited from his uncle, Thomas Lippincott.

The ancestry of this branch of the Lippincotts is set forth in the "Genealogy of the Stokes Family," by Richard Haines, of Medford, New Jersey.

Children of William and Ann[4] (Rogers) Lippincott; all born in Chester (now Cinnaminson) Township:

i. Amasa Lippincott[5], born 3 July, 1794; died 26 February, 1862; married (1), 30 April, 1818, Esther Collins; (2), 6 April, 1827, Hannah Bishop.

ii. William Lippincott[5], born 8 January, 1798; died 7 May, 1879; married, 2 May, 1826, Catharine Rudderow.

iii. Israel Lippincott[5], born 17 May, 1800; died 9 May, 1879; married, in 1829, Maria Wallace; (2), 30 March, 1848, Atlantic Warrington.

iv. Martha Lippincott[5], born 3 March, 1802; died in May, 1884; married, in May, 1834, Timothy Paxson, of Pennsylvania.

v. Thomas Lippincott[5], born 8 February, 1804; died 16 February, 1895; married, 9 February, 1831, Hannah Rudderow, daughter of William and Rachel Rudderow, born 9 May, 1812; died 8 August, 1863.

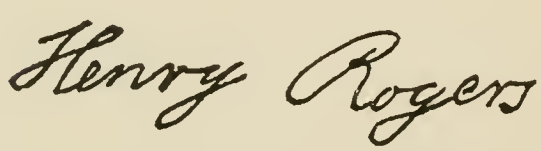
vi. Ann Lippincott[5], born 30 November, 1805; died unmarried, 10 January, 1879.

vii. Benjamin Lippincott[5], born 6 February, 1808; died at Tampico, Mexico, 24 March, 1832.

viii. Clayton Lippincott[5], born 19 January, 1810; died 26 December, 1891; married, in 1837, Rachel Collins. He was master in Chancery, and judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Burlington County from 1860 until 18—.

ix. Elizabeth Lippincott[5], born 6 April, 1812; died 3 August, 1895; married, 13 February, 1834, Nathan Hunt Conrow.

17. HENRY ROGERS[4] (William[3], William[2], Lieutenant William[1]), was born near Mount Holly, 31 July, 1772, and died at Mount Holly, 16 April, 1850. He was one of the executors of his father's will, and as such, joined his brothers Asa and Samuel in a bond of 13 April, 1797, to the other legatees, for the proper sale, and a just distribution of the moneys thereunder arising, of certain lands in Northampton Township, which had not been disposed of in the said will. His autograph here given is from that document.* And he was, under similar conditions, on 8 January, 1820, a party to the sale of three lots of cedar swamp on Absecon Creek, in all about forty or fifty acres. He was in membership with the Friends, and was one of the overseers of the Mount Holly Meeting. He





* Original bond in possession of Mr. Leander Rogers.

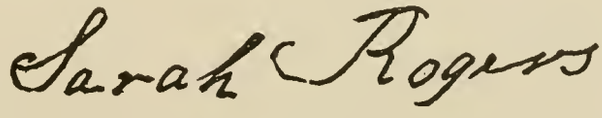
left a will, which made provision for all his children living at its execution, 24 August, 1848.*

Mr. Rogers married Rachel, daughter of William Haines, born 13 June, 1775; died 10 January, 1852.

Children of Henry[4] and Rachel (Haines) Rogers; all born near Mount Holly:

i. Lydia Rogers[5], born 2 October, 1795; died, unmarried, 6 October, 1837.
ii. Edith Rogers[5], born 24 March, 1797; died 27 May, 1869; married, 13 March, 1817, Robert W. Haines, born 2 January, 1791; died 2 April, 1862.
iii. Benjamin Rogers[5], born 1 April, 1799; died 12 September, 1804.
iv. Rachel Rogers[5], born 9 December, 1801; died 14 September, 1804.
v. William H. Rogers[5], born 24 October, 1803; died 31 May, 1889; married, in 1829, Hannah Thackara.
vi. Henry Rogers[5], born 4 November, 1805; died 1 August, 1844; married, 7 March, 1839, Lydia Brown, by whom he had the following children, named in their grandfather's will: 1. Charles Rogers[6]. 2. Henry Rogers[6]. 3. Reading Rogers[6]. 4. Benjamin Rogers[6].
vii. Stacy Rogers[5], born 23 September, 1807. His daughter, Rachel Ann Rogers, was a legatee of her grandfather.
viii. Rebecca Rogers[5], born 7 January, 1810; died 25 February, 1814.
ix. Beulah Ann Rogers[5], born 16 February, 1812; died 2 February, 1862; married, 4 September, 1828, Nathan Austin, of Evesham.
x. Benaiah Rogers[5], born 20 December, 1815; died 20 January, 1862; married Harriet Crammer.
xi. Martha Esther Rogers[5], born 16 April, 1818; died 15 July, 1891; married, 17 November, 1842, Reading Margerum, born 11 February, 1811; died 20 December, 1897.

18. SARAH ROGERS[4] (William[3], William[2], Lieutenant William[1]), was born near Mount Holly, 15 March, 1776, and was married, 31 January, 1799, by Daniel Newbold, justice, to Darnell Braddock,† of Evesham, Burlington County, son of Rehoboam Braddock by his wife Jemima Darnell, born at Evesham, 18 April, 1777, and died intestate before 14 March, 1822, when his widow, Sarah Braddock, as administratrix, advertised the sale of his dwelling-house in Eves-



* Burlington County Wills, G, 461, 462.

† Robert Braddock, the first of the name in Burlington County, married, in 1709, Elizabeth, daughter of Timothy Hancock, by his wife Rachel Firman. Their son, Robert Braddock, married, license, 24 November, 1737, Elizabeth Bates, of Burlington County, and had Rehoboam Braddock, born 14 February, 1742; died 20 May, 1812; married, 3 March, 1763, Jemima, daughter of John Darnell by his wife Hannah Borton, born 6 October, 1744; died 13 January, 1818. Rehoboam Braddock described himself in his will of 30 December, 1809, as of Evesham. His legatees were wife Jemima, children Darnell, William, Elizabeth, Bathsheba, Hannah, Phebe, Jemima, Rachel, Mary, wife of Edward Borton, and grandchildren Charlotte and Job Braddock, and Marie Borton.

ham.* Their eldest son, William Rogers Braddock, was one of the constituent members of the Surveyors' Association of West Jersey, and for many years the principal surveyor of South Jersey. In politics he was an old-time Whig, and was twice elected a member of the New Jersey Legislature. In 1848 he planted the first cranberry vines, and in 1850 cultivated successfully the first cranberry plantation in West Jersey. Darnell Braddock was a member of the Upper Evesham Meeting of Friends, but was disunited 3 mo. 8, 1800, for his marriage out of the order of Friends.

Children of Darnell and Sarah[4] (Rogers) Braddock; all born in Evesham Township:

i. William Rogers Braddock[5], born 5 November, 1799; died 4 August, 1879; married, 30 February 1823, Sarah Shreve, born 1 April, 1801; died 17 February, 1877.

ii. Martha Braddock[5], born 28 February, 1802; died 21 February, 1872; married, in 1819, Samuel Phillips.

iii. Jemima Braddock[5], born 1 February, 1805; died 28 August, 1878; married in 1823, William Sharp, born 6 October, 1796; died 9 May, 1884.

iv. Asa Braddock[5], died 25 June, 1859; married Mrs. Sarah Stoy Horner.

v. Eliza Braddock[5], died 5 November, 1886; married, 18 February, 1827, Franklin Sharp.

vi. Reuben Braddock[5], born 14 February, 1810; died 12 July, 1880; married, 6 February, 1834, Elizabeth Hammell, born 9 April, 1815; died 18 August, 1895.

vii. Benjamin Braddock[5], died 25 July, 1880; married Mary Madden, born 1809; died 1893.

viii. Esther Ann Braddock[5], died, unmarried, 7 January, 1848.

ix. Sarah Braddock[5], died 19 February, 1901; married (1) William Cox; (2), 7 November, 1850, William Jones, born 2 August, 1820; died 28 July, 1854.

x. Darnell Braddock[5], born 6 February, 1819; died 13 June, 1891; married (1), 27 June, 1839, Adeline Lloyd; (2), 12 June, 1856, Sarah J. Houghton, born 22 February, 1831; died 8 August, 1874.

19. ACHSAH E. ROGERS[5] (Samuel[4], William[3], William[2], Lieutenant William[1]), was born at Hainesport, New Jersey, 15 May, 1799, and died there, 3 October, 1844. She married, 28 December, 1820, George A. Haines, son of George Haines by his wife Lydia Austin, who died near Mount Holly, 5 August, 1838, and both husband and wife were buried in the quiet graveyard of the Mount Holly Meeting of Friends.

Children of George A. and Achsah E.[5] (Rogers) Haines; all born near Mount Holly:

i. Austin R. Haines[6], born 10 July, 1821; died 27 April, 1902; married, 2 November, 1842, Mary Heisler, died 24 March, 1884.

* Mount Holly Mirror.

ii. Abigail Amanda Haines[5], born 10 May, 1823; married, 3 March, 1842, Jonathan Roberts.
iii. Henrietta Haines[6], born 14 September, 1825; died 3 July, 1880; married, 25 December, 1845, Jacob Leeds.
iv. Anna Maria Haines[6], born 14 November, 1827; married, 20 June, 1850, Samuel N. Wright.
v. Rebecca Austin Haines[6], born 20 February, 1830; married, 28 April, 1853, Joshua Bates.
vi. George Jackson Haines[6], born 17 September, 1833; married, 17 June, 1869, Mary Pritchard.

20. MARTHA ROGERS[5] (Samuel[4], William[3], William[2], Lieutenant William[1]), was born at Hainesport, 2 June, 1803, and died near there, 30 May, 1884. She married, 18 March, 1826, David Sharp, son of Aaron Sharp by his wife Rachel Cox, who died 5 March, 1866, aged seventy-three years, two months, and fifteen days. David Sharp and his wife were buried in Friends' old graveyard at Mount Holly, on Mill Street and Woodpecker's Lane.*

Children of David and Martha[5] (Rogers) Sharp; all born near Mount Holly:

i. William B. Sharp[6], born 20 March, 1827; died 17 February, 1899; married, at Philadelphia, 12 October, 1854, Martha P. Rogers.
ii. Jacob C. Sharp[6], born 29 January, 1829; died 14 October, 1891; married, 1 February, 1865, Charlotte H. Ellis.
iii. Ann H. Sharp[6], born 14 April, 1831; died 1 January, 1894; married, at Philadelphia, 12 November, 1857, George N. Peacock.
iv. Abigail R. Sharp[6], born 15 December, 1833; died 7 February, 1896; married, at Philadelphia, 10 March, 1859, William Haines.
v. Samuel R. Sharp[6], born 27 January, 1839; died 14 April, 1898; married, at Philadelphia, 11 November, 1862, Hannah Ann Deacon.
vi. Martha R. Sharp[6], born 24 September, 1842; married, 3 March, 1870, Joseph B. R. Wriggins.

21. SAMUEL ELTON ROGERS[5] (Samuel[4], William[3], William[2], Lieutenant William[1]), was born at Hainesport, 26 January, 1807, and died there, 27 March, 1890. He resided on a large plantation just south of Mount

* Mr. Sharp was sixth in descent from William Sharp, of Northamptonshire, England, who, with his sons William, Hugh, and John, arrived at Burlington in the ship "Samuel" in 1682. John Sharp[2], the son, married, at Burlington, 17 June, 1688, Elizabeth, daughter of John Paine, of Northampton, Burlington County, by whom he had a second son, John Sharp[3], born 8 December, 1693, and to whom, by his will of 17 May, 1725, he devised three hundred and eighty acres of land in Evesham. John Sharp[3], called Junr, of Evesham, married, 28 November, 1717, Ann, daughter of Thomas Haines by his wife Elizabeth Austin. He made his will 5 July, 1785, and left widow Dinah, and children John, Amos, Mahlon, Isaac, Samuel, Ann, Deborah, Hannah, Mary, and Priscilla, among whom, excepting Mahlon, who had died without issue, his real estate was divided in July, 1791. Amos Sharp[4], the second son, born in 1720, married, license, 2 May, 1751, Deborah, daughter of Enoch Haines, of Evesham. Their son, Aaron Sharp[5], born 15 December, 1764, and his wife Rachel Cox were the parents of David Sharp[6], of the text.

Holly, and his long and useful life was mainly spent in the pursuit of farming, in which he had an abundant measure of success. Mr. Rogers married (1), 24 June, 1840, Sarah Lamb, who died 18 December, 1848. His sons, Samuel E. Rogers, a leading agriculturist of Westhampton, and Edward L. Rogers, formerly president of the Corn Exchange Bank, of Philadelphia, were of this marriage. He married (2), 18 February, 1851, Susan B. Gibbs, who died 23 November, 1874. His third marriage, 7 January, 1876, was to Emeline Kirkbride, who was born 21 May, 1825, and died 22 July, 1901.

Children of Samuel Elton[5] and Sarah (Lamb) Rogers; born near Mount Holly:

i. Samuel E. Rogers[6], married (1) Elizabeth Hollinshead; (2), 27 May, 1895, Edith Atkinson.
ii. Edward L. Rogers[6], married, 19 October, 1870, Harriet McIlvaine.
iii. Mary Ann L. Rogers[6], born in 1847; died in 1853.

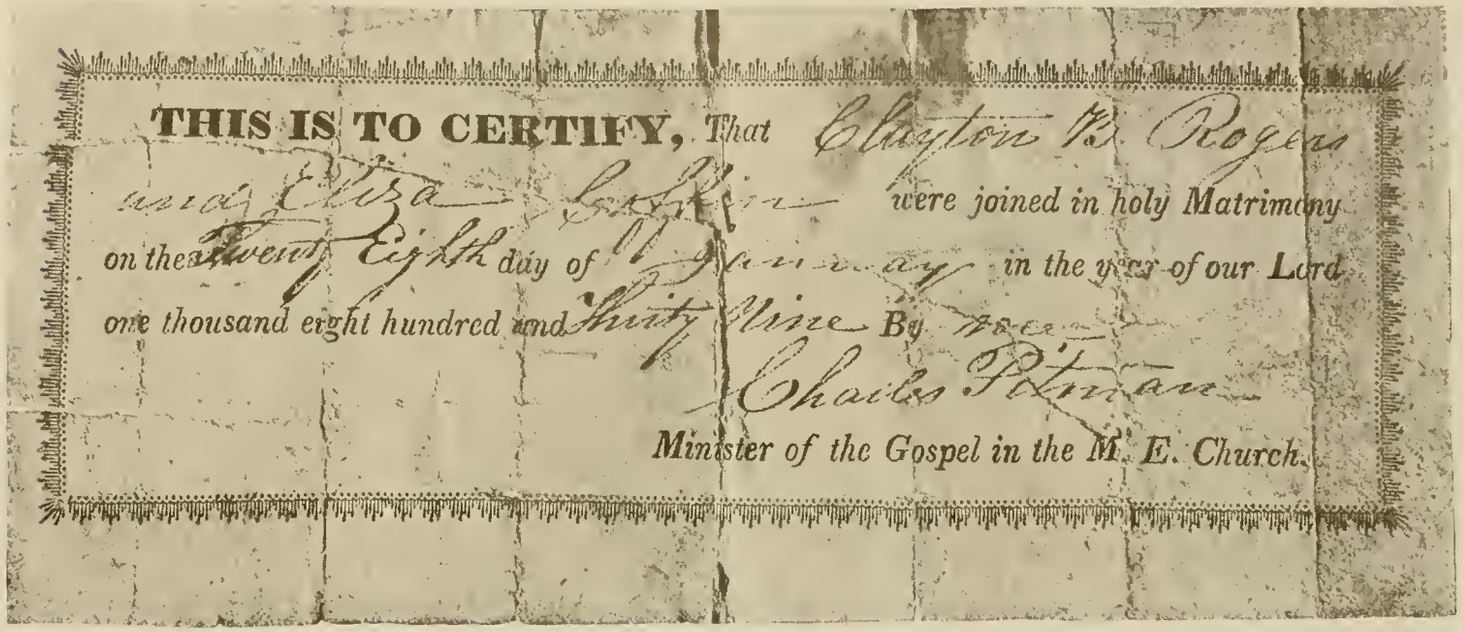
Child of Samuel[5] and Susan B. (Gibbs) Rogers; born near Mount Holly:

iv. George W. Rogers[6], born 20 January, 1853; died 6 November, 1887; married Elizabeth A. Lippincott.

22. CLAYTON BROWN ROGERS[5] (Samuel[4], William[3], William[2], Lieutenant William[1]), was born at Hainesport, New Jersey, 22 August, 1810, and died at Philadelphia, 16 December, 1885. He was graduated at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, and shortly afterwards opened a drug-store in Mount Holly, New Jersey, under the firm name of Bullock & Rogers. On 13 May, 1833, the announcement was made in the *Mount Holly Mirror* that "Bullock & Rogers had taken a New Building opposite the Meeting-House, where they would dispense Drugs, Medicines, etc." The firm later became Wilson & Rogers, and Mr. Rogers continued at Mount Holly in this business until about 1848, when he removed to Philadelphia, and founded there a seed and agricultural warehouse, of which he remained proprietor until his death. "Philadelphia as it is in 1852," published by Lindsay & Blackiston (1852), contains his advertisement of that date:

"C. B. ROGERS'S
Seed and Agricultural Warehouse
No. 29 Market Street, Philadelphia,

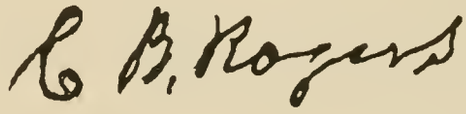
Manufacturer and Dealer in all the most approved Agricultural and Horticultural Implements, Imported and American, Field and Garden Seed, Fruit, Shade, and Ornamental Trees, Guano, Poudrette, &c. Inventor and Manufacturer of the Cast-Steel Extending-Point Surface and Sub-soil Ploughs."



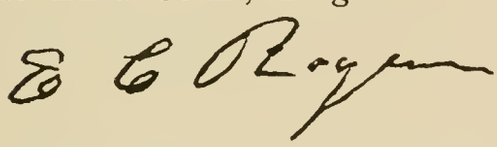
THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That Clayton B. Rogers
and Eliza Coffin were joined in holy Matrimony
on the Twenty Eighth day of February in the year of our Lord
one thousand eight hundred and Sixty Nine By me
Charles Pitman
Minister of the Gospel in the M. E. Church.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE OF CLAYTON B. ROGERS AND ELIZA COFFIN

Mr. Rogers was much interested in blooded cattle and in the possibilities of a higher grade of dairy stock under the then newly discovered system of Guenon, and he published, in 1853, a little manual on the subject, arranged and simplified from Guenon's investigations, by Mr. John Nefflin, and entitled "A Method of increasing the Yield of the Milch-Cow by selecting the Proper Animals for the Dairy according to Guenon's Discovery."



Mr. Rogers was married (1), 28 January, 1839, by the Rev. Mr. Pitman, to Eliza Coffin, daughter of William Coffin, of Hammonton, New Jersey, by his wife Ann Bodine, born 20 October, 1817; died 4 April, 1859. (See Coffin Family, No. 7.) He married (2), 1 July, 1861, Sarah Taylor Middleton, daughter of Samuel and Sarah Taylor Middleton.



Children of Clayton Brown[5] and Eliza (Coffin) Rogers:

i. Almira Rogers[6], married, 23 February, 1859, William Huston, of Philadelphia. Issue: 1. Annie Huston[7]. 2. Hannah West Huston[7]. 3. William Huston[7], married, 28 March, 1897, Florence Guentel. 4. Frank Percival Huston[7], married, 10 November, 1889, Kate P. Hatfield. 5. Clinton Huston[7]. 6. Mabel Huston[7], married, 24 April, 1901, William Jardeneaux MacDonald. 7. Charles Huston[7].

ii. Annie Eliza Rogers[6], married, 8 April, 1863, Joseph Francis Sinnott. (See Sinnott Family, page 20.)

iii. William Coffin Rogers[6], died 2 September, 1847, aged three years.

iv. Clinton Bodine Rogers[6], died at Philadelphia, 17 September, 1884; married, in New York, 16 April, 1871, Matilda Francis. Issue: Clinton B. Rogers, Jun[r][7].

v. Helen Hay Rogers[6], married, 24 April, 1877, Harry C. Vouté. Issue: Helen Vouté[7], married Fred. Hamroad Elsner.

vi. Leila Coffin Rogers[6], married, 6 November, 1883, Cecil A. Preston. Issue: 1. Helen Preston[7]. 2. Leila Preston[7].

vii. Jennie W. Rogers[6].

Child of Clayton Brown[5] and Sarah Taylor (Middleton) Rogers:

viii. Howard Taylor Rogers[6], married, 8 October, 1888, Mary Eavanson. Issue: 1. Mary Rogers[7]. 2. Clayton Rogers[7]. 3. Alban Eavanson Rogers[7].

THE COFFIN FAMILY

Coffin Lineage

Nicholas Coffin[1] = Joan ———. Robert Kember = Anna ———.

Peter Coffin[2] = Joan Kember. Robert Steven = Joan ———. William Bunker = ———.

Tristram Coffin[3] = Dionis Steven. George Bunker = Jane Godfrey.

Stephen Coffin[4] = Mary Bunker.

Daniel Coffin[5] = Elizabeth ———.

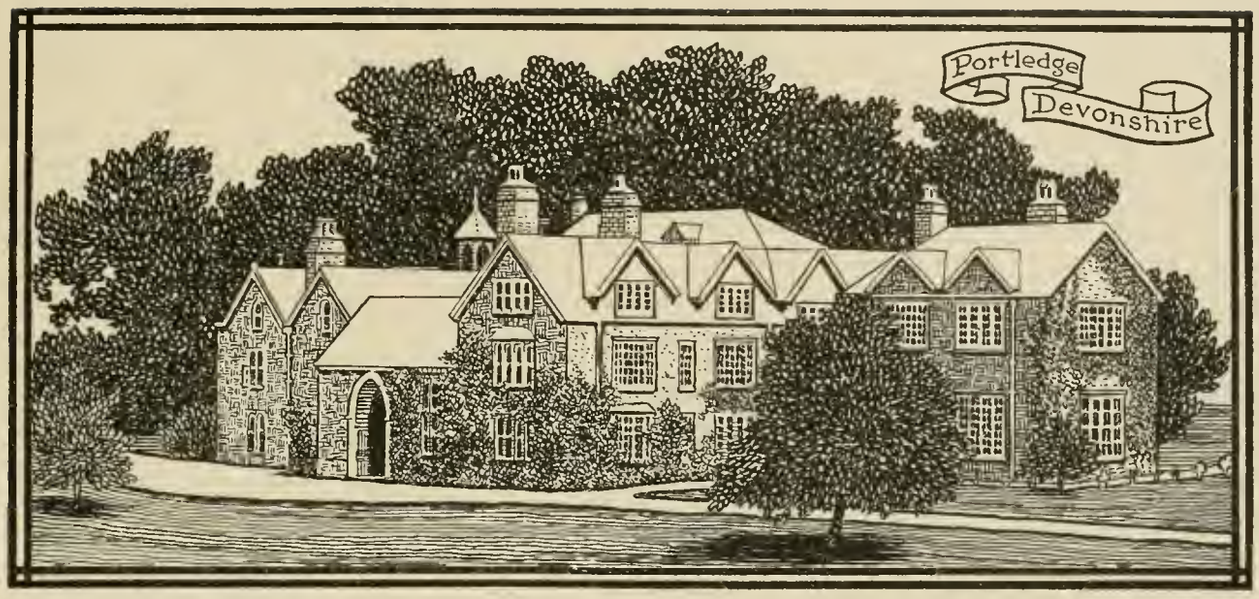
Joseph Coffin[6] = Abigail Thomas.

William Coffin[7] = Parnel (Hammond) Sears.

William Coffin[8] = Ann Bodine.

Clayton Brown Rogers = Eliza Coffin[9].

Joseph Francis Sinnott = Annie Eliza Rogers[10].



THE COFFIN FAMILY*

THE Coffins of New England trace their lineage from the ancient and honorable family of their name in Devonshire, England. The name is found in that shire as early as the twelfth century, since which time it has had a habitat there. During the thirteenth century one Richard Coffyn was granted free warren in the manor of Alwington by King Henry III., and early in the next century the manor was settled upon another Richard Coffyn, from whose day, until the present time, the lordship of the manor has remained in the Coffin family. It is one of the rare instances of an English estate being retained for a period of nearly eight hundred years in one family and continuing the original name. The grounds belonging to the manor comprise most of the parish of Alwington, about three thousand seven hundred acres, near the borough of Bideford, in North Devon, which Charles Kingsley so graphically describes in his "Westward Ho." The compiler has visited the manor-house, Portledge, where are preserved the muniments of title of this ancient estate, dating back to the year 1254.

* For more extended information relating to the Coffin family than is given in this chapter, see "New England Genealogical and Antiquarian Register," vol. ii. 336–341; "Genealogy of the Early Generations of the Coffin Family in New England, reprinted from the New England Historical and Genealogical Register for 1870," 8vo, pp. 17, Boston, 1870; "The Coffin Family: The Life of Tristram Coffyn, of Nantucket, Mass., Founder of the Family Line in America, together with Reminiscences and Anecdotes of some of his Numerous Descendants and some Historical Information concerning the Ancient Families named Coffyn," by Allen Coffin, LL.B., 8vo, pp. 64, Nantucket, 1881; "Life of James H. Coffin," By John C. Clyde, 16mo, pp. 373, Easton, 1881; "Lines Delivered at the Reunion of the Coffin Family at Nantucket, Mass., August 16, 17, 18, 1881," by Barry Gray, 4to, pp. 4 (with arms); "The Life

The approach from Bideford to Portledge extends for nearly four miles through a shaded road, banked on either side by luxuriant hedges, upon which opens a great gateway of stone. Passing through this, there is a driveway of about a mile through a forest, at the end of which is the manor-house, surrounded by lawns which extend on the one side down to the sea, and which in depth and beauty of verdure bespeak their centuries of cultivation. The mansion house, which is of stone, with coigns, buttresses, and battlements, many windowed and almost hidden by ivy, is entered through a capacious square hall galleried on the level of the second floor. This, as well as the spacious, heavily wainscoted dining-room, is lined with portraits of Coffins of other centuries, men and women in antiquated dress, but with the fine faces, blue eyes, and characteristic features of the race of to-day. The ancient arrangement of the interior of the house has been modified to meet modern requirements, but the stately carved doors and ceilings still display the emblazonments and quarterings of the family arms. On the ceiling of the dining-room the Coffin arms is quartered with those of the Pine family, another of the "Worthies of Devon," with whom the Coffins have intermarried.* Portledge was once famous for its extensive library, which contained a priceless accumulation of documents, dating from the fourteenth century. About 1800 many of the manuscripts and books were dispersed. The present owner of Portledge is Major Pine Coffin, of the English army. His youngest brother, Tristram Pine Coffin, Esq^{r}, bears his Christian name in honor of his remote kinsman, Tristram Coffin, the founder of the American family.



Coffin Arms, 1216–1272

of Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin, Baronet: His English and American Ancestors," by Thomas C. Amory. 8vo, pp. 141, Boston, 1886; "The Coffin Family: Its Armorial Bearings and Origin of the Name," by John Coffin Jones Brown, 8vo, pp. 8, Boston, 1881; "Early Wills illustrating the Ancestry of Harriet Coffin, with Genealogical and Biographical Notes," by her Grandson, William S. Appleton, 8vo, pp. 86, Boston, 1896; "Gatherings toward a Genealogy of the Coffin Family. Five Generations of Descendants of Tristram Coffin, of Newbury and Nantucket, in the Line of his Son Tristram Coffin, of Newbury," by William S. Appleton, 8vo, pp. 53, Boston, 1896; "Early settlers of Nantucket: Their Associates and Descendants," compiled by Lydia S. Hinchman, 8vo, pp. 347, Philadelphia, 1901.

* The description of the interior of Portledge is largely taken from Mrs. Johnson's account thereof, in the "Life of Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin, Baronet."

Mrs. Matilda Pine Coffin, of Portledge, in answer to a letter from the compiler inquiring as to the age of the manor-house, writes, under date of 10 September, 1902:

"In regard to the age of the old home 'Portledge,' I do not think we can suggest any date except that upon good authority I know that an old arch and old doorway on the north side is as old as the twelfth century, or about the date of Henry II., King of England. The house from time to time has been much changed, but a house has existed there for many centuries."

Nicholas Coffin, the grandfather of Tristram Coffin, Esq^{r}, the founder of the New England family of Coffin, resided at Butler's, Brixton Parish, in southern Devonshire, and was buried there 8 October, 1613. His will, dated 21 December, and proved 3 November, that year, names wife Joan; sons Peter, Tristram, Nicholas, and John; daughter Anne, and granddaughter Joan Coffin. His widow, Joan, was buried at Brixton, 5 February, 1614.

Peter Coffin, the eldest son of Nicholas, and the father of Tristram Coffin, Esq^{r}, resided at Butler's, and was a church-warden of Brixton Parish. He died at Butler's, in 1628. His will, dated 21 December, 1627, was proved the 13th of March following, and named wife Joan; sons Tristram and John; daughters Joan, Deborah, Eunice, and Mary; and brother Nicholas. He bequeathed the principal part of his estate to his wife, with remainder to his son Tristram, and mentioned an estate at Butler's, called "Silverhay." The will of his brother John, of the same place, is dated 4 January, 1624, and named as executor thereof his nephew Tristram Coffin, and gave legacies to his nephew and nieces John, Joan, Deborah, Eunice, and Mary.

Peter Coffin married, *circa* 1609, Joan, daughter of Robert * and Anna Kember, of Brixton Parish.† She survived her husband, and about 1642 emigrated to Massachusetts, accompanied by her son Tristram and daughters Eunice and Mary. She died at Boston, in May, 1661, aged seventy-seven years. Judge Sewall, in his famous Diary, notes that the Reverend John Wilson preached her funeral sermon and "embalmed her memory."

1. TRISTRAM COFFIN, Esq^{R}[1], was the eldest child of Peter Coffin by his wife Joan Kember, and was baptized in Brixton Parish, 11 March,

* Robert Kember is styled in his will, proved in January, 1612, as "of Lower Harston within the parish of Brixton in the Countie of Devon, yeoman," and by the same he gave a bequest "unto Joane my Daughter the Wyfe of Peter Cawfing," and "unto Tristram and Joane the children of Peter Cawfing." His widow, Anna Kember, by her will, dated 23 March, 1625, proved 14 April, 1626, bequeathed "to Peter Coffings children Tenn shillings a peece."

† The courtesy of Charles Howard Colket, Esq^{r}, of Philadelphia, has furnished copies of these English wills, the Coffin entries from Brixton parish register, besides other assistance in the compilation of this chapter.

1610. That he was a man of estate and of excellent repute prior to quitting his Devonshire home and coming to America, is plainly indicated in his selection, in 1639, as a warden of Brixton Parish. About two years later he emigrated to Massachusetts, accompanied by his mother, sisters Eunice and Mary, and his five children. Upon his arrival in the colony, he made his home, temporarily, at Salisbury, but shortly removed to Haverhill, where he remained until about 1647, when he removed to Newbury. The earliest record of his presence in the colony is under date of 15 March, 1642, on which day he was a witness to the Indian deed for the territory which became Haverhill. In 1647 he was "allowed to keep an ordinary at Newbury," and to "retayle wine," and was granted, at the same time, the franchise of a ferry across the Merrimac, on "the Newbury side." At a later date he removed to Salisbury, where, in 1654, he became magistrate, and signed his name and title, "Tristram Coffyn Commissioner of Salisbury."

In 1659 he became a leader in the movement to establish an English colony on the island of Nantucket, which point he visited with this end in view, and, being favorably impressed with the locality, he negotiated for the purchase of the island from Thomas Mayhew, who then held the patent for the same. Mr. Coffin induced a number of his friends to join him in the project, and on 2 July, 1659, the purchase was made. The deed for the island names nine grantees, with Mr. Coffin's name at the head of the list.



Coffin Arms, 1620.

Shortly after the purchase was made, Mr. Coffin removed to the island, taking with him a portion of his family. He was foremost in the work of establishing the new colony, and in promoting its welfare, and so prominent and effective were his services in these directions, that he came to be recognized as its founder, and his descendants have ever since been conspicuously identified with its affairs.

Political affairs among the islanders drifted along, under the direction of the inhabitants themselves, until 1671, at which date the colony had attained such proportions that a more definite establishment of government was found to be necessary. The inhabitants presented their needs to the governor of the colony of New York, of which Nantucket was a part until 1692, and this action was soon followed by the appointment of Mr. Coffin to the governor-

ship of the island, and the adoption of rules for its government. Mr. Coffin's commission to the chief-magistracy reads:

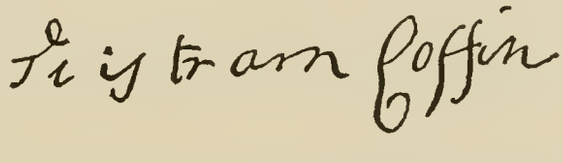
"*Commiffion Granted to Mr. Triftram Coffin, Senr., to be Chiefe Magiftrate in and over the Iflands of Nantuckett and Tuckanuckett.*"—[*Deeds III., 62, Secretary's Office, Albany, New York.*]

"Francis Lovelace, Esq., &c.: Whereas upon Addreſs made unto mee by Mr. Triſtram Coffin and Mr. Thomas Macy on y^e^ behalfe of themſelves and y^e^ reſt of y^e^ Inhabitants of Nantucket Iſland concerning y^e^ Mannor and Method of Governmnt to be uſed amongst themſelves, and having by y^e^ Advice of my Councell pitcht upon a way for them; That is to ſay That they be Governed by a Person as Chiefe Magiſtrate, and two Aſſiſtants, y^e^ former to be nominated by myſelfe, y^e^ other to bee choſen and confirmed by y^e^ Inhabitants as in y^e^ Inſtructions ſent unto them is more particularly Sett forth. And having conceived a good Opinion of y^e^ ffitneſs and capacity of Mr. Triſtram Coffin to be y^e^ pr^ſ^ent Chiefe Magiſtrate to manage Affayres w^th^ y^e^ Ayd and good Advice of y^e^ Aſſiſtants in y^e^ Iſlands of Nantuckett and Tuckanuckett, I have thought fitt to Nominate, Conſtitute, and Appoint and by theſe Pr^ſ^ents doe hereby Nominate Conſtitute and Appoint Mr. Triſtram Coffin to be Chiefe Magiſtrate of y^e^ ſaid Iſlands of Nantuckett and Tuckanuckett. In y^e^ Managem^t^ of w^ch^ ſaid Employm^t^, hee is to uſe his beſt Skill and Endeavour to pr^ſ^erve his Ma^ties^ Peace, and to keep y^e^ Inhabitants in good Ord^r^. And all Perſons are hereby required to give y^e^ ſaid Mr. Triſtram Coffin ſuch Reſpect and Obedience as belongs to a Perſon inveſted by commiſſion from Authority of his Royall Highneſs in y^e^ Place and Employm^t^ of a Chief Magiſtrate in y^e^ Iſlands aforeſaid. And hee is duely to obſerve the Orders and Inſtructions w^ch^ are already given forth for y^e^ well governing of y^e^ Place, or ſuch others as from Time to Time ſhall hereafter bee given by mee: And for whatſoever y^e^ ſaid Mr. Triſtram Coffin ſhall lawfully Act or Doe in Proſecution of y^e^ Premiſes, This is my Commiſſion w^ch^ is to bee of ffforce untill y^e^ 13^th^ day of October, which ſhall bee in ye Yeare of our Lord 1672, when a new magiſtrate is to enter into the Employm^t^ ſhall bee his ſufficient Warrant and Diſcharge.

"Given under my Hand and Seal at ffforte James in New Yorke, this 29^th^ day of June in y^e^ 22^d^ Yeare of his Ma^ties^ Reigne, Annoq. Dni. 1671.

"Fran: Lovelace."

It will be observed that the foregoing commission made Mr. Coffin chief magistrate over the island of Tuckanuckett, as well as of Nantucket. The former island is near the latter, and was the property of the Coffin family, it having been purchased by Mr. Coffin and his sons Peter, Tristram, and James, by deed from Thomas Mayhew, 10 October, 1659.



Mr. Coffin again became governor of Nantucket, and this time by virtue of a commission from Sir Edmund Andros, dated 16 September, 1677. In his public life, as well as in that of a private citizen, he proved himself a worthy ancestor of his numerous posterity, many of whom reached distinction.

He lived at Northam, near Capaum Pond, Nantucket, and died 2 December, 1681, aged seventy-six years. He married, *circa* 1629, Dionis, daughter of Robert Steven, or Stevens,* of Brixton Parish, baptized at Brixton, 4 March, 1610.

Children of Tristram Coffin, Esq[r][1], by his wife Dionis Steven:

i. PETER COFFIN[2], baptized at Brixton, 18 July, 1630; died at Exeter, New Hampshire, 21 March, 1715. He was a member of the New Hampshire Assembly, a Councillor of that Province, and for many years a justice of the Supreme Court. He married Abigail Starbuck, by whom he had nine children, of which Elizabeth married Colonel John Gilman, of Exeter.

ii. TRISTRAM COFFIN[2], born in England, *circa* 1632; died at Newbury, Massachusetts, 4 February, 1704; was lieutenant of the Newbury militia company, a member of the Assembly, and for twenty years a deacon of the church at Newbury. He married Judith, widow of Henry Somerby, and daughter of Captain Edmund Greenleaf, by whom he had ten children.

iii. ELIZABETH COFFIN[2], born in England; died at Newbury, Massachusetts, 19 November, 1678; married Captain Stephen Greenleaf.

iv. JAMES COFFIN[2], baptized in Brixton Parish, 11 September, 1639. Family records give his birth as 12 August, 1640. If the baptismal record is correct, the year of his birth was no doubt 1639. He died at Nantucket, 28 July, 1720. He was a judge of the Court of Common Pleas and of the Court of Probate. He married, 3 December, 1663, Mary Severance, by whom he had fourteen children. His great-grandson, Nathaniel Coffin, was graduated at Harvard College in 1744, and was the father of General John Coffin, of the English army, and of Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin, rear-admiral of the White Squadron in the British navy.

v. JOHN COFFIN[2], born in England; died at Haverhill, Massachusetts, 20 October, 1642.

vi. DEBORAH COFFIN[2], born at Haverhill, 15 November, 1642; died there, 8 December, same year.

vii. MARY COFFIN[2], born at Haverhill, 20 February, 1645; died at Nantucket, 13 September, 1717; married Nathaniel Starbuck, of Nantucket. She was a noted woman, and took a prominent part in the civil and religious affairs of Nantucket. "The islanders esteemed her as a judge among them, for little of moment was done without her." She became a Quaker and a preacher of that sect.

viii. JOHN COFFIN[2], born at Haverhill, 30 October, 1647; died at Edgartown, Martha's Vineyard, in 1711; married Deborah Austin, by whom he had seven children.

(2) ix. STEPHEN COFFIN[2], born at Newbury, 11 May, 1652; died at Nantucket, 18 May, 1734; married Mary Bunker.

* ROBERT STEVEN was a churchwarden of Brixton Parish. His will, dated 16 December, 1627, proved 14 February, 1627–28, and filed in the District Registry attached to the Probate Division of the High Court of Justice at Exeter, England, styles him "of Forde, within the parish of Brixton in the Countie of Devon, yeoman," and names, among others, his wife Dionis and daughter Dionis. The will of his widow, Dionis, is dated 17 October, and was proved 16 December, 1647.

2. STEPHEN COFFIN[2] (Tristram[1]), was born at Newbury, Massachusetts, 11 May, 1652, and died at Nantucket, 18 May, 1734.* To him was intrusted the management of his father's estate on an agreement to "be helpful to his parents in their old age." He married Mary, daughter of George † and Jane (Godfrey) Bunker. She died at Nantucket in 1724.

Children of Stephen[2] and Mary (Bunker) Coffin, all born at Nantucket:

i. DINAH COFFIN[3], born 21 September, 1671; married Jacob Norton.
ii. PETER COFFIN[3], born 14 November, 1673; married in Boston.
iii. STEPHEN COFFIN[3], born 20 February, 1676; died in 1725; married, 21 November, 1693, Experience Look, by whom he had issue.
(3) iv. DANIEL COFFIN[3], died in 1724; married Elizabeth ——.
v. JUDITH COFFIN[3], died in December, 1760; married (1) Peter Folger, who was born in 1674, and died in 1707; (2) Nathaniel Barnard, who died 28 February, 1718; (3) Stephen Wilcox.
vi. SUSANNAH COFFIN[3], died 11 June, 1740; married 9 January, 1700, Peleg Bunker, born 18 December, 1676; died 1 April, 1730.
vii. MEHITABLE COFFIN[3], married Armstrong Smith.
viii. ANNA COFFIN[3], died 22 April, 1740; married Solomon Gardner, born in 1680; died 17 June, 1760.
ix. HEPZIBETH COFFIN[3], married Samuel Gardner, who died 28 October, 1757.
x. PAUL COFFIN[3], born 15 April, 1695; lost at sea, 4 June, 1730; married Mary, daughter of Edward and Ann Allen, and had issue.

3. DANIEL COFFIN[3] (Stephen[2], Tristram[1]), was born at Nantucket about 1678. No details of his life have been preserved. He followed the then great industry of the island, whale-fishing, and, according to the Starbuck Manuscripts, was lost at sea while on a whaling voyage in 1724. Others of his family met a similar death at about this period. In 1724, Dinah Coffin, widow of his cousin Elisha Coffin, presented a petition to the Legislature of Massachusetts, setting forth that her husband "Elisha Coffin sailed from

* The dates above are from "The Coffin Family," published in the New England Genealogical and Antiquarian Register, 1870, pp. 149–154, 305–315. Mrs. Hinchman's "Early Settlers of Nantucket, 1659–1850," gives the date of birth as 10 May, 1652, and the date of death as 14 November, 1734.

† GEORGE BUNKER was born in England, and died at Topsfield, Massachusetts, 26 May, 1658. Mr. Savage, in compiling his noted "Dictionary of New England Families," had, apparently, authentic evidence of the parentage of George Bunker, as he states without question that he was a son of William Bunker, a Huguenot in England. George Bunker came to his death by drowning. An inventory of his estate was filed by his widow three days after his death, and the records of the Probate Court in Essex County, Massachusetts, gives the names of his children and their ages,—to wit, Elizabeth, aged twelve; William, aged ten; Mary, aged six; Ann, aged four; and Martha, aged one and one-half years. Shortly after his death his widow married Richard Swain, and removed with him and her children to Nantucket, they being among the earliest English settlers on that island. George Bunker married, *circa* 1644, Jane Godfrey.

Nantucket the 27 April, 1722, on a whaling voyage, and soon after his departure a great storm happened, which in all probability swallowed up the said vessel and men, which have never been heard of since, and the petitioner prays that the General Court will give her license to marry." The prayer was granted, 25 November, 1724.*

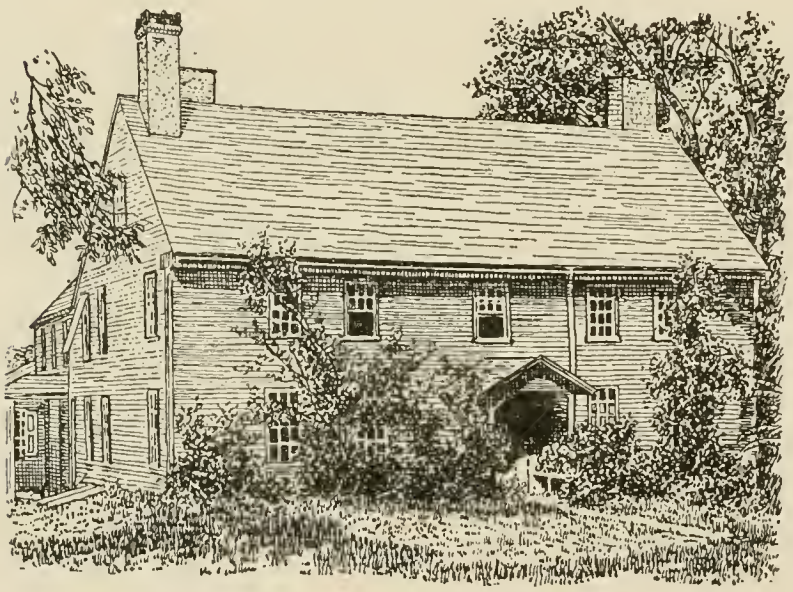
Daniel Coffin married Elizabeth ——, and had at least the children here given:

Children of Daniel[3] and Elizabeth Coffin:

i. Daniel Coffin[4].

(4) ii. Joseph Coffin[4], born *circa* 1705; died probably 12 March, 1769; married Abigail Thomas.

4. JOSEPH COFFIN[4] (Daniel[3], Stephen[2], Tristram[1]), was born at Nantucket, *circa* 1705. He removed to Boston, where, in 1729, he became a member of the New North Church, as did, also, Daniel Coffin, probably a brother. His cousin, Charles Coffin, had joined the church in 1722, and some time earlier, William Coffin, of Nantucket, who married Ann Holmes, and was a brother to Charles Coffin, likewise joined the same church. Joseph Coffin married, at Boston, 11 August, 1730, Abigail Thomas; the officiating clergyman being the Reverend Thomas L. Cheever. He removed to Newbury, *circa* 1733, but retained membership in the New North Church at Boston until 1744, during which year he was dismissed to the Third Church at Newbury, now the First Church of Newburyport. The date of his death is uncertain, although it is probable that he is the Joseph Coffin who died at Newbury, 12 March, 1769.



A Coffin House at Newburyport

* Acts and Resolves of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, vol. x.; Resolves, etc., 1720–1725, Appendix V.

Children of Joseph[4] and Abigail (Thomas) Coffin:

i. Abigail Coffin[5], born 25 Sepember, 1731; died 18 January, 1823; married, 12 December, 1752, Joseph Remick, who died 2 October, 1782, and by whom she had a son, Captain William Coffin Remick, who married Hannah Noyes.

(5) ii. William Coffin[5], born 6 May, 1733; died about 1779; married Mrs. Parnel (Hammond) Sears.

iii. Joseph Coffin[5], born 21 April, 1735; removed to Nantucket about 1762; died 13 April, 1801. He was known as "Joseph Coffin, the painter." He married (1), 12 January, 1759, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Gillings, of Newbury. She died 6 March, 1784; and he married (2) Betsy, daughter of Samuel Palmer. By the first marriage he had six children, four of whom—Isaac, Elizabeth, Abigail, and George—died unmarried. William M. Coffin married Mary Burdit, and had issue, and the remaining child, Sarah, married Peleg Long, and died without issue. By the second wife he had a daughter Polly, who married Theodore Fish, and left issue.

iv. Benjamin Coffin[5], born 26 June, 1736; married, in 1773, Hannah Wyatt, and had issue; removed to Hampton, New Hampshire.

v. Mercy Coffin[5], born 19 May, 1738; baptized at Newbury, in May, 1739.

vi. Sarah Coffin[5], born 1 March, 1740; married 6 September, 1764, Captain Moses Brown, born at Newburyport, 20 January, 1742; died at sea, 1 January, 1804. During the Revolution he commanded some of the largest privateers of New England, and was engaged in several battles and captured several vessels. On the establishment of the United States navy, the merchants of Newburyport built the "Merrimac" by subscription, and Captain Brown was placed in command, his commission dating from 15 September, 1798. An interesting autobiography, beginning with the year 1757, is in the possession of his descendant, Moses Brown, Esq[r], of Newburyport.

vii. Paul Coffin[5], born 12 February, 1742; baptized in Newbury, in 1743.

viii. Mary Coffin[5], born in 1744.

ix. Rebecca Coffin[5], born in 1746.

x. Ann Coffin[5], born in 1748.

xi. George Coffin[5], born in 1750.

5. WILLIAM COFFIN[5] (Joseph[4], Daniel[3], Stephen[2], Tristram[1]), was born at Newbury, Massachusetts, 6 May, 1733; died at Greenbank, Burlington County, New Jersey, *circa* 1779. In a deed dated 3 November, 1767, he is styled "of Newbury, mariner," and he doubtless followed the sea in early life. He removed to New Jersey about 1768, and is said to have come there under circumstances related by his grandchildren, as follows: About 1765, a company was formed at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, to manufacture shingles from cedar procured from the cedar forests in southern New Jersey. This company sent men to fell the trees and cut them into shingles, and also sent out vessels to transport the shingles, or cedar logs, from New Jersey to New England and elsewhere. One of such vessels was "The Adventure," commanded by Captain Paul Sears, and on one of its voyages, about the year 1768, William Coffin was a passenger, being sent out as the agent of

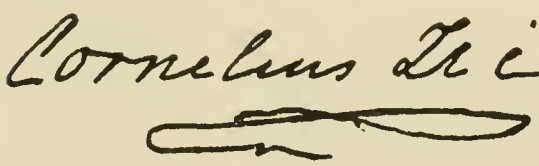
the company mentioned. He eventually settled near the cedar forests, and from entries in an old account book kept by a merchant in that day, it is found that for some years he purchased provisions for the supply of those engaged by the company which he represented. The last entry of purchase is in the year 1779, and it is thought his death occurred at about that time. Captain Sears * removed his family from Rochester, Massachusetts, to the locality in which Mr. Coffin lived, but was soon after lost at sea, leaving to survive him a widow and several children. Mr. Coffin married his widow, Mrs. Parnel (Hammond) Sears, and daughter of Josephus Hammond, of Rochester, by his wife, Thankful Winslow. (See Hammond Family, No. 3.) Mrs. Coffin was born at Rochester, 24 March, 1736, and died at Hammonton, New Jersey, 22 January, 1817, having married, as third husband, Burdsall Tyler. She was buried at Pleasant Mills near Hammonton.

Children of William[5] and Parnel (Hammond) Coffin:

(6) i. PARNEL COFFIN[6], born 20 June, 1773; died 27 February, 1848; married Cornelius Tice, Esq[r].

(7) ii. WILLIAM COFFIN[6], born 10 February, 1775; died 19 November, 1844; married Ann Bodine.

6. PARNEL COFFIN[6] (William[5], Joseph[4], Daniel[3], Stephen[2], Tristram[1]), was born 20 June, 1773; died at Tansboro, New Jersey, 27 February, 1848; married, 16 February, 1802, Cornelius Tice, Esq[r], born in 1771; died at Tansboro, New Jersey, 28 July, 1823. Mr. Tice was a lay preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was commissioned a justice of the peace. After his death, his widow became a member of St. John's Episcopal Church at Chew's Landing, the rite of baptism being administered in 1836 by the Reverend Mr. Handell.



* CAPTAIN PAUL SEARS (Paul, Paul, Richard) was born at Rochester, Massachusetts, in 1722. and died at sea, probably about 1770. His banns of marriage to Parnel Hammond were published 30 November, 1755, and the marriage no doubt followed soon after. He was a sea-captain, and is said to have commanded the schooner "Adventure" on its voyages to Little Egg Harbor Bay, New Jersey, where it loaded with cargoes of shingles or cedar lumber. It is also a matter of tradition that, on one of his voyages to that point, his family accompanied him, to make a home in New Jersey. That his family removed to New Jersey is clearly established, as his widow married there, as did, also, some of his children. The latter, so far as ascertained, were: 1. ANN SEARS. 2. SARAH SEARS, who married Nicholas Sooy. 3. JOSEPHUS SEARS, born 6 March, 1767; married (1), 13 September, 1789, Catharine Carter; (2), 6 July, 1812, Achsah, widow of Chalkley Cranmer, and daughter of Captain John Leake. 4. PAUL SEARS, born 28 April, 1769: died 18 April, 1848; married Patience Ware. The latter was for a number of years a member of the Township Committee of Deptford, Gloucester County, New Jersey. For some account of Paul Sears's descendants, see "Surveyor's Association of New Jersey," 389.



COFFIN HOUSE AT HAMMONTON, NEW JERSEY

the company mentioned. He eventually settled near the cedar forests, and from entries in an old account book kept by a merchant in that day, it is found that he made [illegible] purchased provisions for the supply of those employed by the company which he represented. The last entry of purchase is in the year 1779, and it is thought his death occurred at about that time. Captain Sears* removed his family from Rochester, Massachusetts, to the locality in which Mr. Coffin lived, but was soon after lost at sea, leaving to survive him a widow and several children. Mr. Coffin married his widow, Mrs. Parnel (Hammond) Sears, and daughter of Josephus Hammond, of Rochester, by his wife, Thankful Winslow. (See Hammond Family, No. 31.) Mrs. Coffin was born at Rochester, 24 March, 1739, and died at Hammonton, New Jersey, 22 January, 1817, having married, as third husband, Burdsall Tyler. She was buried at Pleasant Mills near Hammonton.

Children of William and Parnel (Hammond) Coffin:

(6) [illegible] died 25 February, 1858; married Cornelius [illegible]

(7) [illegible] married Ann [illegible]

[illegible] (William[5], Joseph[4] [illegible] Stephen[3], Ephraim[2]), was born 20 June, 1771; died at [illegible], New Jersey, 27 February, 1858; married at [illegible] Catherine Tice, Esq., born in 1771; died at [illegible] July, 1829. Mr. Tice was a lay preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was commissioned a justice of the peace. After his death, his widow became a member of St. John's Episcopal Church at Cheesequake, the rite of baptism being administered in 1836 by the Reverend Mr. Harriell.

Cornelius Tice

*Captain Paul Sears (Paul, Paul, Richard) was born at Rochester, Massachusetts, in 1722, and died at sea, probably about 1780. His [illegible] of marriage to Parnel Hammond were published 30 November, 1745, and the marriage no doubt followed soon after. He was a sea captain and is said to have commanded the schooner "Adventure" [illegible] Little Egg Harbor Bay, New Jersey, where it traded with citizens of [illegible] Judge Haines. It is also a matter of tradition that on one of his voyages to that point his family accompanied him, to make a home in New Jersey. That his family removed to New Jersey is clearly established, as his widow married there, as did also some of his children. The latter, so far as ascertained, were: 1. Ann Sears. 2. Sarah Sears, who married Nicholas Sooy. 3. Jonathan Sears, born 2 March, 1767; married (1), 13 September, 1789, Catherine Corlies, (2), 6 July, 1819, Achsah, widow of Theodore Cranmer, and daughter of Captain John Locke. 4. Paul Sears, born 28 April, 1760; died 17 April, 1848; married Patience Ware. The latter was for a number of years a member of the Township Committee of Deptford, Gloucester County, New Jersey. For [illegible] descendants, see "Surveyor's Association of New Jersey," 386.



Children of Cornelius and Parnel[6] (Coffin) Tice:

i. William Coffin Tice[7], born 8 April, 1802; died in 1872; married 23 April, 1826, Alydia Ann Sharp.
ii. Ziba K. Tice[7], born 21 May, 1804; died 8 January, 1841; married Elizabeth Bodine.
iii. Cornelius Tice[7], born 31 August, 1806; died in 1823.
iv. Beulah Ann Tice[7], born 26 July, 1808; died 21 November, 1868; married (1), in 1828, Alexander R. McClintock; (2), in November, 1841, John Boyer Reiff.
v. Parnel Tice[7], born in 1808; died in 1823.
vi. Josiah G. Tice[7], born 11 September, 1812; died 22 April, 1847; married Elizabeth Newcomb.

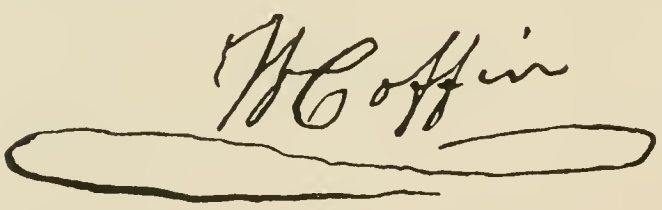
7. WILLIAM COFFIN, Esq[6] (William[5], Joseph[4], Daniel[3], Stephen[2], Tristram[1]), was born at Greenbank, Burlington County, New Jersey, 10 February, 1775; died at Hammonton, Atlantic County, New Jersey, 19 November, 1844. He spent his early life on a farm. Upon his marriage he removed to Philadelphia, where he remained until 1802, when he succeeded his father-in-law as proprietor of the hotel near Long-a-Coming, now Berlin, New Jersey. A little later he became the proprietor of the Sailor-Boy Inn, located about four miles southeast of Hammonton, on the main road to Egg Harbor. This inn was at that time, and remained for many years after, one of the principal stopping-places for travellers on the route from Philadelphia to "the shore." In April, 1814, Mr. Coffin purchased of Dr. Jonathan R. Coates, of Philadelphia, a tract of over eighteen hundred acres of land, and founded there the town of Hammonton, which was named in honor of his son, John Hammond Coffin, and, incidentally, in honor of his mother's maiden name. Here he established his home and engaged in the lumber business. In 1819 he sold a half-interest in his lands at Hammonton to Jonathan Haines, and he and Mr. Haines established a plant for the manufacture of glass, which venture proved both successful and remunerative. Two years later he bought the interest of his partner, and shortly afterwards took his son William into copartnership, the firm name becoming William Coffin, Jr., & Co. Some time later, he purchased several tracts of land at what became Winslow, Camden County, New Jersey, the whole embracing over four thousand acres, and being known as the "Winslow Tract." Upon this property, composed chiefly of farms and forests, he built the Winslow Glass-Works, which grew to be one of the leading works of its kind in the country. Around the works has grown the town of Winslow, which received its name from Mr. Coffin, and was given in honor of his son Edward Winslow Coffin, as well as in honor of the prominent Massachusetts family of that name from which he descended. On 5 September, 1834, he took

his son William into copartnership, and conveyed unto him a one-half interest in the Winslow tract and works, and on 1 August, the next year, he sold his remaining half-interest to his son-in-law, Thomas Jefferson Perce, who died a few months later.

Mr. Coffin continued in active business until within about a year of his death. Upon his retirement, he placed his glass-works at Hammonton in the hands of his sons John Hammond Coffin and Edward Winslow Coffin, and by his will he devised the same to them, in the following words:

"I give and devise all that my Tract & Tracts of Land, Glass Manufactory, Houses, Buildings, and appurtenances called Hammonton, Situate partly in Mullica township, Atlantic County, and partly in Gloucester township and county in the State of New Jersey; also all that Tract of Pine land of about one hundred acres more or less, which I bought of the Executors of Anthony Warrick, deceased, situated as described in the Deed, together also with all the Teams, Wagons, Stock, materials for making glass, Store Goods, and appurtenances, and all the glass on hand at the Factory at the time of my decease, unto my two sons John Hammond & Edward Winslow Coffin, in equal shares."

Mr. Coffin took an active interest in public affairs, his party affiliations being with the Whigs. In 1813, he was commissioned a justice of the peace for Gloucester County, and was several times recommissioned, receiving his last appointment 19 January, 1838. In 1827, he became the first postmaster of Hammonton, and held the office until his death, when he was succeeded by his son, Edward Winslow Coffin.



He married, 19 September, 1798, Ann Bodine, born at Swago Furnace, Burlington County, New Jersey, 13 August, 1779; died at Ashland, New Jersey, 17 April, 1863. She was a daughter of Joel Bodine by his wife Mary Corlies. (See Bodine Family, No. 12.)

Children of William[6] and Ann (Bodine) Coffin:

i. Joseph Coffin[7], born 15 June, 1799; died 25 July, 1800.

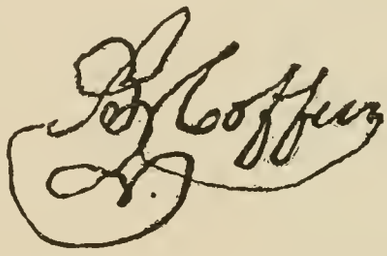
(8) ii. William Coffin[7], born 23 February, 1801; died 29 February, 1872; married Anne Dean.

(9) iii. Mary Coffin[7], born 18 November, 1803; died 9 February, 1891; married (1) Thomas Jefferson Perce; (2) Reverend George A. Raybold.

(10) iv. Parnel Coffin[7], born 14 March, 1806; died 18 April, 1863; married Jesse Peterson.

(11) v. Jerusha Ann Coffin[7], born 13 October, 1808; died 12 April, 1845; married Honorable Andrew K. Hay.

vi. BODINE COFFIN[7], born 20 March, 1811; died at May's Landing, New Jersey, 19 April, 1905. He was at one time interested in the glass-works at Hammonton, founded by his father, and was for some years the proprietor of glass-works at Greenbank, Burlington County, New Jersey. He retired from active business many years ago. On 17 January, 1843, he was commissioned a justice of the peace for Burlington County, and was probably the oldest person in New Jersey who had held a similar position.



(12) vii. ABIGAIL MARSHALL COFFIN[7], born 10 September, 1813; died in September, 1895; married Charles Hammett Shinn.

viii. JOHN HAMMOND COFFIN[7], born 6 March, 1816, and is now (1904) living at Franklinville, New Jersey. Under his father's will he became a joint owner with his brother, Edward Winslow Coffin, in the glass-works at Hammonton, and in 1847 he purchased his brother's interest in the works and the landed estate connected with the same. After a few years he retired from glass manufacturing, and engaged in business as a real estate broker at Philadelphia, and later at the place of his present residence. He was one of the incorporators of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad. He married Elizabeth Dean, a sister of the wife of his brother William. In 1873 he was commissioned a justice of the peace.

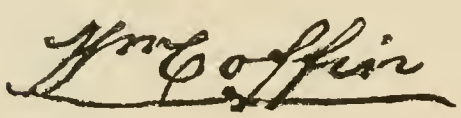


ix. ELIZA COFFIN[7], born 20 October, 1817; died 4 April, 1859; married Clayton Brown Rogers. (See Rogers Family, No. 22.)

(13) x. EDWARD WINSLOW COFFIN[7], born 5 June, 1824; married Leonora Stadler.

8. WILLIAM COFFIN, JUN[R7] (William[6], William[5], Joseph[4], Daniel[3], Stephen[2], Tristram[1]), was born at Philadelphia, 23 February, 1801, and died at his residence, No. 2007 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, 29 February, 1872. His business career was begun in connection with his father's glass-works at Hammonton. Here he acquired a practical knowledge of the manufacture of glass, and he displayed such aptitude in this direction, as well as in the general conduct of the business, that, almost immediately after he attained his majority, his father admitted him into copartnership with him, under the firm name of William Coffin, Jr., & Co. Five years later he, with three others, established a glass-works at Millville, New Jersey, where he remained three years, returning at the end of that time to Hammonton, and again becoming identified with the works there. He took a prominent part in aiding his father to found the Winslow Glass-Works, and it is said that he felled the first tree in the work of making a clearing in the woods on which to build these works. Upon their construction he became actively identified with the management of the business, becoming a partner in the same, and on 5 September, 1834, his father conveyed unto him a half-interest in the works and in the " Winslow

Tract." On 1 August, 1835, the father conveyed the remaining half-interest to his son-in-law, Thomas J. Perce. The latter dying a few months later, his interest in the business and tract named was purchased by William Coffin, Jr., who thus became the owner of the entire works and the lands pertaining thereto. Three years later he sold a half-interest in the same to another brother-in-law, Honorable Andrew K. Hay, the firm then becoming William Coffin, Jr., & Hay, and so continuing until 1847, when Mr. Coffin sold his interest in the business to his brother Edward Winslow Coffin and John B. Hay, nephew of Andrew K. Hay. He then retired from glass manufacturing and removed to Philadelphia. Although he had accumulated an ample fortune, he was not content to remain idle, and so entered upon a new enterprise. He associated himself with Professor James C. Booth, of Philadelphia, in the experiment of refining nickel and cobalt, it being the first attempt in that direction made in this country. It proved successful, and in 1852 the business was removed to Cooper's Creek, in Camden, and much enlarged. The works are now owned by Joseph Wharton, Esq^{r}, of Philadelphia, and have brought the latter large wealth. In 1850 Mr. Coffin was active, with others, in establishing the Brooklyn Gas-Works, and afterwards the gas-works in the city of Buffalo, New York. He was one of the founders of Atlantic City; was president of the Camden and Atlantic Land Company,



and one of the projectors of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, and gave this enterprise large financial assistance. In 1852 he became one of the first directors of the road, and remained such until 1857. About 1850 Mr. Coffin removed from Philadelphia to Haddonfield, and erected there a handsome residence, in which he made his home for several years, dispensing a liberal hospitality. He subsequently returned to Philadelphia, and built a residence at 2007 Chestnut Street, where he resided until his death.

He married, 20 July, 1829, Anne Dean, daughter of John and Frances Dean. Mrs. Coffin died at Haddonfield, 7 December, 1893.

Children of William[7] and Anne (Dean) Coffin:

i. Fannie A. Coffin[8], born 17 July, 1844; died 23 August, 1867; married 10 January, 1866, John H. Davis, who became a partner in the banking and stock brokerage firm of Glendining, Davis & Co., and later established himself in the banking business in New York.

ii. Amanda Coffin[8], born 12 December, 1839; died, unmarried, 4 October, 1889.

9. MARY COFFIN[7] (William[6], William[5], Joseph[4], Daniel[3], Stephen[2], Tristram[1]), was born at Berlin, New Jersey, 18 November, 1803; died at

From an old print

Haddonfield, New Jersey, 9 February, 1891; married (1), 9 November, 1829, Thomas Jefferson Perce, of Massachusetts, born in 1807; died at Winslow, New Jersey, 1 November, 1835; (2), 25 April, 1843, Reverend George A. Raybold, born in Delaware, 15 October, 1802; died at Haddonfield, New Jersey, 4 December, 1876. Mr. Perce was a partner of his brother-in-law in the manufacture of glass. Mr. Raybold was a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the author of "Annals of Methodism; or, Sketches of the Origin and Progress of Methodism in the Various Portions of New Jersey," "Incidents of Itineracy," and other works.

Children of Thomas Jefferson and Mary[7] (Coffin) Perce:

i. Anna White Perce[8], married, 3 September, 1856, William B. Rosenbaum.
ii. Almira Matilda Perce[8], married, 24 December, 1856, Joseph S. Garrett, of Haddonfield, New Jersey.

Child of Reverend George A. and Mary[7] (Coffin) Perce Raybold:

iii. Mary Perce Raybold[8], unmarried.

10. PARNEL COFFIN[7] (William[6], William[5], Joseph[4], Daniel[3], Stephen[2], Tristram[1]), was born at Berlin, New Jersey, 14 March, 1806; died at Hammonton, New Jersey, 18 April, 1863; married, 4 October, 1827, Jesse Peterson, born 25 October, 1797; died 8 January, 1875; son of Lawrence and Margaret Peterson.

Children of Jesse and Parnel[7] (Coffin) Peterson:

i. William Coffin Peterson[8], died 21 September, 1828.
ii. Bowman Henry Peterson[8], married, in September, 1853, Matilda, daughter of John and Sarah Fisher.
iii. Nancy Coffin Peterson[8], married, 5 July, 1860, Samuel Hart, son of Charles and Phebe Hart.
iv. Abigail Eliza Peterson[8], died 31 May, 1896; married, 10 December, 1856, Albert Doughty, son of Benjamin and Eliza Doughty.
v. Mary Perce Peterson[8], married, 3 February, 1859, Henry Van Kirk.
vi. Bodine Coffin Peterson[8], unmarried.
vii. Helen Duff Peterson[8], married, 1 January, 1864, William M. Hugg, son of John and Margaret Hugg.
viii. Frances Ann Peterson[8], died, unmarried, 14 October, 1862.
ix. Sarah Dean Peterson[8], died 20 November, 1884; married George Hugg, son of John and Margaret Hugg.
x. Josephine French Peterson[8], married, 14 January, 1874, Rev. John Prescott, son of John and Ann Prescott.

11. JERUSHA ANN COFFIN[7] (William[6], William[5], Joseph[4], Daniel[3], Stephen[2], Tristram[1]), was born in New Jersey, 13 October, 1808;

died at Hammonton, New Jersey, 12 April, 1845; married, in 1831, Honorable Andrew K. Hay, born in New York in 1808; died at Winslow, New Jersey, 7 February, 1881. Mr. Hay was a practical glass manufacturer, and was for some years in the employ of William Coffin, in the glass-works of the latter, at Hammonton, New Jersey. He was later admitted to an interest in the business, and in 1838, he purchased of his brother-in-law, William Coffin, Jun^{r}, a half-interest in the more extensive glass-works at Winslow, of which he subsequently became the sole proprietor. He also became interested in similar works in other places. He was one of the founders of Atlantic City, and was a projector of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, of which he was a director from its incorporation until his death, and was, from 20 March, 1873, until 22 October, 1874, the president of the road. In the days of the Whig party Mr. Hay was actively identified with that organization, and in 1848 he was elected on the Whig ticket as a member of Congress from the district in which he lived. In 1872 he was chosen a Presidential elector, and voted for Grant and Colfax.

Children of Honorable Andrew K. and Jerusha Ann^{7} (Coffin) Hay:

i. William Coffin Hay^{8}, born in April, 1832; married, July, 1851, Katharine Rosenbaum. Issue: 1. Sidney Hay^{9}, married William S. Fox. 2. Edward C. Hay^{9}, married Elizabeth Kyte. 3. Annie C. Hay^{9}. 4. Katharine A. Hay^{9}, married William H. Robinson.

ii. Helen Hay^{8}, married, 18 December, 1857, George W. Bernadou, who died 27 November, 1881; (2) Alexander S. Halstead, an officer in the United States navy. Mr. Bernadou was a wholesale commission merchant at Philadelphia, of the firm of Geo. W. Bernadou & Bro. His son, John B. Bernadou, is a Lieutenant-Commander in the United States navy; was in command of the torpedo boat "Winslow," in the Spanish-American War, and was wounded in one of the engagements in that war. He is the inventor of the smokeless powder used in the navy.

iii. Annie Hay^{8}, died 2 August, 1891; married in 1864, Francis Squire, and had issue.

iv. Augusta Hay^{8}, died 6 May, 1896; married in April, 1865, George Cochran, of Philadelphia, a son of the late William G. Cochran, Esq^{r}, an eminent wine merchant, and had issue.

12. ABIGAIL MARSHALL COFFIN^{7} (William^{6}, William^{5}, Joseph^{4}, Daniel^{3}, Stephen^{2}, Tristram^{1}), was born at Hammonton, New Jersey, 10 September, 1813; died at Camden, New Jersey, in September, 1895; married, 29 November, 1835, Charles Hammett Shinn, born 9 August, 1810; died at Haddonfield, New Jersey, 25 January, 1870; son of Thomas and Ann (Hammett) Shinn. (See "Shinn Genealogy.") Mr. Shinn was for many years engaged in business at Philadelphia, as a wholesale coal merchant.

Children of Charles Hammett and Abigail Marshall[7] (Coffin) Shinn:

i. Eliza Coffin Shinn[8], married, 16 May, 1860, Dr. John M. McGrath, a graduate in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, and a surgeon in the army during the Civil War. They had issue.

ii. William Coffin Shinn[8], born 1 December, 1838; died in May, 1879. He was captain in the Twenty-fourth Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, in the Civil War, and was wounded at the battle of Fredericksburg. He also served in the New Jersey Legislature from Camden County. He married, 10 January, 1865, Louisa J. Garrison, and had issue.

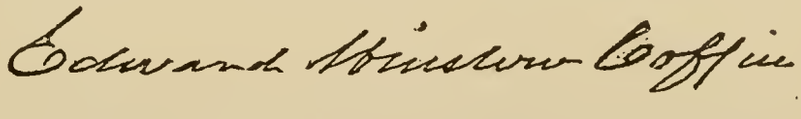
iii. Thomas Jefferson Shinn[8], died in November, 1880.

iv. Charles Hendry Shinn[8], died 27 December, 1903.

v. Nancy Coffin Shinn[8], born 7 November, 1844; married (1), 6 December, 1865, Simeon Toby Ringel, who died in February, 1886; (2), 7 June, 1899, James S. Woodward, who died 1 December, 1903.

vi. Edward Coffin Shinn[8], born 2 May, 1846; married in 1880, Matilda Flanigan.

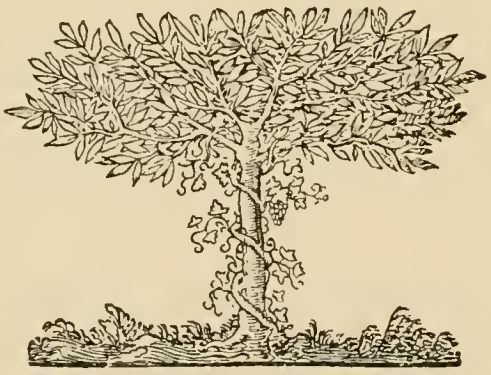
13. MAJOR EDWARD WINSLOW COFFIN[7] (William[6], William[5], Joseph[4], Daniel[3], Stephen[2], Tristram[1]), was born at Hammonton, New Jersey, 5 June, 1824. He acquired a knowledge of the manufacture of glass in the works of his father, at Hammonton, New Jersey, and also in the Winslow Glass-Works. Under the will of his father he became a joint proprietor, with his brother John Hammond Coffin, of the Hammonton Glass-Works, and the lands appurtenant thereto, which embraced about five thousand acres, most of which were within the present limits of the town of Hammonton. In 1847 he sold his interest in the Hammonton property to his brother, John Hammond Coffin, and during the same year, he and John B. Hay purchased from William Coffin, Junr, the latter's half-interest in the Winslow Glass-Works. In 1850 he retired from the glass manufacturing business. Upon the death of his father, he was appointed postmaster at Hammonton, and later became postmaster at Winslow. On 24 March, 1862, he was commissioned captain and commissary of subsistence, United States Volunteers, and was in active service from that time until the close of the Civil War, being honorably mustered out, 13 December, 1865. He was brevetted major, 13 March, 1865, "for meritorious services in his department during the war." He is a member of the Commandery of Pennsylvania, Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, and was a member of the council of this Commandery in 1885 and 1886, and Registrar from 1896 until 1904. In 1870 Major Coffin became the General Freight Agent of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, and upon the merging of that road into the Pennsylvania Railroad he became



Division Freight Agent of the Pennsylvania road for its several branches in West Jersey, which position he retained until 1890, when he was retired "on account of age." Major Coffin now resides at Ashland, New Jersey. He married, 8 July, 1844, Leonora Stadler, who died 11 December, 1899.

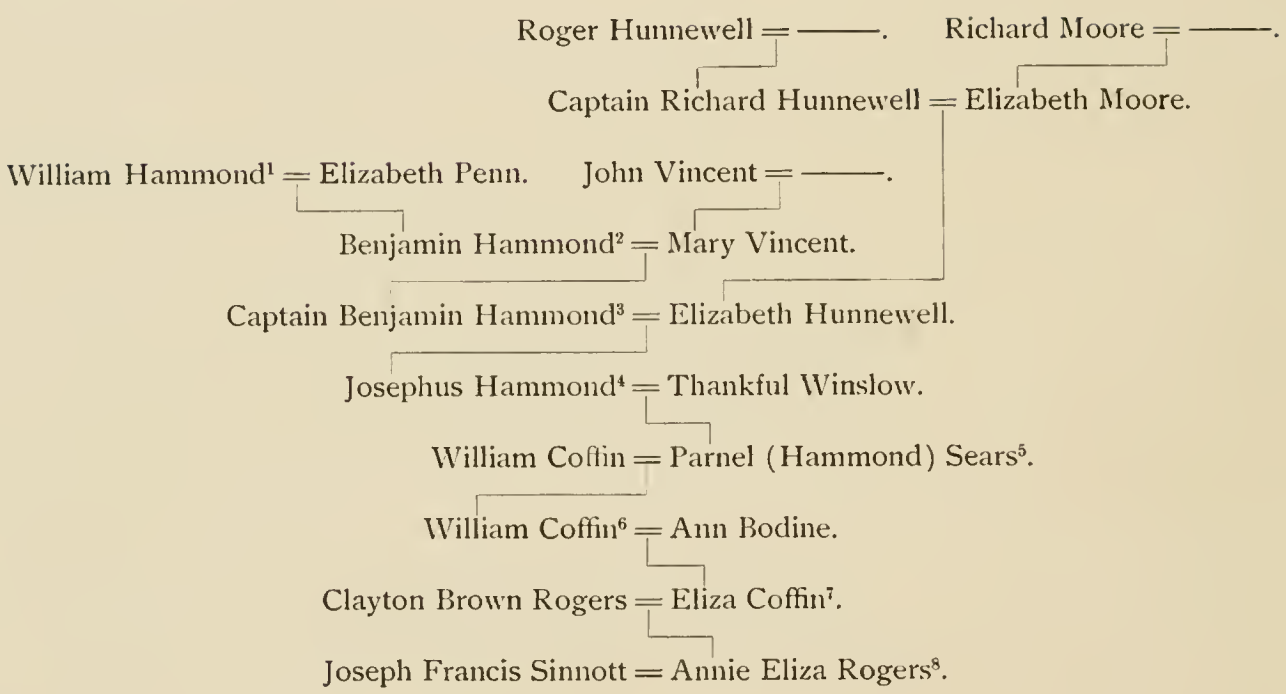
Children of Major Edward Winslow[7] and Leonora (Stadler) Coffin:

i. Edward Winslow Coffin[8], married (1), in 1872, Ellen Smith; (2), in 1893, Leah Haywood.
ii. William Coffin[8], married, 25 January, 1888, Sallie Houseman.
iii. Nancy Bodine Coffin[8], unmarried.

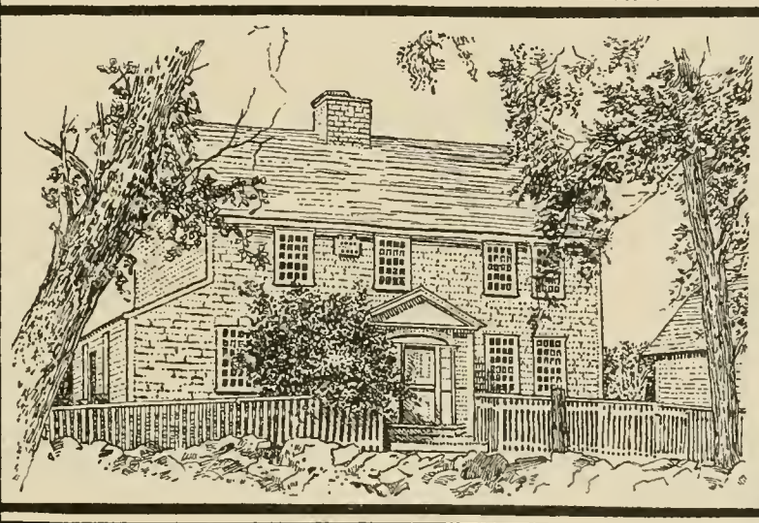


THE HAMMOND FAMILY

Hammond Lineage



Old Hammond House



at Rochester Mass.

THE HAMMOND FAMILY

BENJAMIN HAMMOND[1], the emigrant ancestor of one branch of the Hammond family of New England, and a founder of the town of Rochester, Massachusetts, was, according to family records, born in London, England, in 1621, and died at Rochester, Massachusetts, in 1703. His grandson, Captain Elnathan Hammond, an eminent citizen of Newport, Rhode Island, who died there, 24 May, 1793, at the age of ninety, left a manuscript entitled, "A short Record of our Family, by Elnathan Hammond, copied from a Family Record of my Father's, Mr. John Hammond, of Rochester, 1737, and continued, beginning the year at the 1st of January," * from which the following is abstracted:

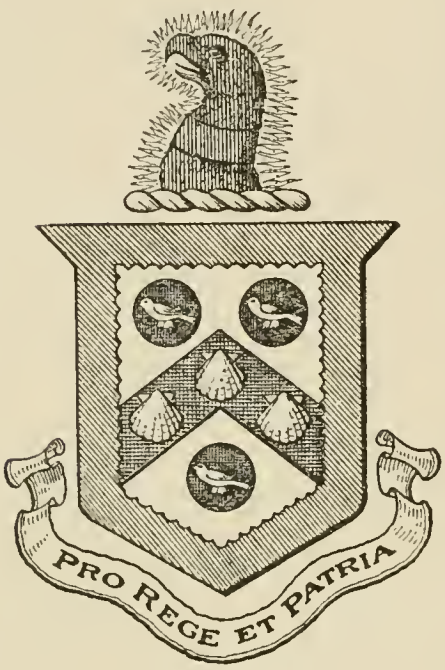
"William Hammond, born in the city of London, and there married Elizabeth Penn, sister of Sir William Penn, had children: Benjamin their son, born 1621, Elizabeth, Martha, and Rachel their daughters, all born in London. William Hammond died there and was buried. Elizabeth Hammond, widow of William Hammond, with her son Benjamin and three daughters, all young, left a good estate in London, and with several godly people came over to New England in troublesome Times in 1634, out of a conscious desire to have the liberty to serve God in the way of his appointment. They had with them the Rev. Mr. Lothrop,† their minister, A.D. 1634. Settled in Boston, and there died in 1640, had an honorable burial and the character of a very godly woman.

"Benjamin Hammond, their son, removed to Sandwich, and there married Mary Vinsent, daughter of John Vinsent. She was born in England in 1633. Benjamin married to Mary Vinsent in 1650."

* See "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," xxx. 28–32.

† The Reverend John Lothrop, who came in the ship "Griffin," in 1634, and established a church at Scituate, Massachusetts, and afterwards one at Barnstable, Massachusetts.

Mrs. Hammond, with her children, sailed from England, in the ship "Griffin," in 1634, and arrived at Boston 16 September of that year. She appears to have made a settlement at Watertown, but removed thence to Scituate about 1638, in which year she was received into the church at that place, becoming the thirty-third member of the same. Her stay at Scituate must have been a brief one, as she is found to have died at Boston, in 1640, and to have been buried there.



Hammond Arms

Upon the death of his mother, Benjamin Hammond removed to Yarmouth, then in Plymouth Colony, and, in 1643, he was enrolled among the men of that town who were found "able to bear arms." In 1652 he was chosen constable of Yarmouth, and he is on record as a resident there as late as 1655. Subsequently he removed to Sandwich, in the same colony. In 1669 he was a member of the Grand Inquest of the Colony; in 1672 he served as a member of a coroner's inquest, and in 1675 became constable of Sandwich. He was a land-owner at Sandwich, which fact is established by the following extract from the minutes of the General Court of Plymouth Colony, under date of 3 June, 1673.

"In answere to a petition preferred to the Court by Joseph Burge, concerning a way that goeth through the land of Myles Blackwell, and through the land of Benjamin Hammond, att Sandwich, the Court have ordered, and doe request, Mr. Hickley and Mr. Bacon in some convenient time to treat with the said Blackwell and Hammond about the said way, in the behalf of the said Burge, soe as on just and equall tearmes hee may enjoy it as formerly." *

In 1679 initiatory steps were taken toward establishing a town at the locality then known as Sippican. The first step was a petition of several colonists to the General Court of Plymouth Colony, asking for grants of land at Sippican.† The request was received with favor, the court expressing a willingness to make the grants, stipulating, however, that the petitioners should first procure "some more substantial men that are prudent persons and of considerable estates" to join "in a speedy settlement of themselves and families with them." The petitioners met this condition, and the grants

* Records of Plymouth Colony, v. 116.

† Ibid., vi. 14.

were made, whereupon numerous families removed to the locality named, and by the year 1686 the settlement had come to such proportions that the court incorporated it into a township, under the name of Rochester.* Mr. Hammond was probably one of the petitioners. If not, he was, no doubt, one of the "substantial men . . . of considerable estates" who were induced to join the settlement and become the founders of the town which so soon sprang into existence.

Benjamin Hammond's removal to Sippican, afterwards Rochester, was probably effected about the year 1682, and he established his home in that part of the town which later became Marion. In 1686, his eldest son, Samuel Hammond, was admitted a freeman of Rochester, and four years later he became one of the selectmen of the town, while in the same year his second son, John Hammond, was commissioned lieutenant, and placed in command of the Rochester company of militia.

Benjamin Hammond married, in 1650, Mary, daughter of Mr. John Vincent,† a prominent citizen of Sandwich. She survived her husband, and died at Rochester, in 1705, aged seventy-two years.

Children of Benjamin[1] and Mary (Vincent) Hammond: ‡

i. Samuel Hammond[2], was admitted freeman of Rochester, Massachusetts, in 1686; chosen Selectman in 1690; was one of the founders of the Congregational Church at Rochester, and an extensive land-holder; married Mary, daughter of Arthur Hathaway, by whom he had eleven children.

ii. John Hammond[2], born 30 November, 1663; died 19 April, 1749; was lieutenant in command of the military company at Rochester; served three years as selectman and assessor; was a member of the Massachusetts Assembly two years, and held a commission as justice of the peace; married, in 1691, Mary, eldest daughter of Reverend Samuel Arnold, first minister settled at Rochester, and by her had eleven children.

* Records of Plymouth Colony, vi. 189.

† Mr. John Vincent was an early emigrant to Massachusetts, locating at Lynn, remaining there, however, only a short time. In the latter part of 1637 he was of that company of Lynn residents who removed to Plymouth Colony, and there founded the town of Sandwich. On 6 March, 1638, he was chosen the first constable of the town, an office of much dignity and importance in early colonial days. He was admitted a freeman of the colony the same year, and received a grant of land. In 1638 he was chosen a deputy to the General Court (Assembly), and was again chosen to that office in 1649, 1650, 1651, 1655, 1659, 1661, and 1662. He failed to attend a session of the court in the latter year, and, in consequence, was fined forty shillings, the fine being remitted at the next meeting of the court. He is always mentioned, in the records of the colony, by the title of "Mr.," which indicates that he was of gentle birth, or had, by education or achievement, attained to rank above that of yeoman. On 12 October, 1662, he and his son-in-law, Benjamin Hammond, were named as overseers of the will of Joan Swift. He was living in 1663, but the date of his death has not been ascertained.

‡ For an account of Benjamin Hammond and of his descendants, see "Hammond Genealogy," by Dr. Roland Hammond, published at Boston, in 1894.

iii. NATHAN HAMMOND[2], resided at Rochester; married (1), Mrs. Alice Dexter, daughter of Captain Seth Pope; (2) Elizabeth Bourne; (3) Meribah Delano. He had, by first wife, four children.

(2) iv. BENJAMIN HAMMOND[2], born in 1673; died 29 March, 1747; married Elizabeth Hunnewell.

v. ROSE HAMMOND[2], died 20 November, 1676.

vi. MARY HAMMOND[2], died young.

2. CAPTAIN BENJAMIN HAMMOND[2] (Benjamin[1]), the fourth son of Benjamin Hammond by his wife Mary Vincent, was born in Sandwich, Massachusetts, in 1673; died at Rochester, in that Colony, 29 March, 1747. He removed to Rochester at the time his father settled there, and, upon his marriage, he established his home on the west bank of the Mattapoisett River, in what became known as "Hammondtown." He was a man of superior abilities for his time, and filled with honor many public stations. He served for many years as a Selectman,—the most important town office,—and for two years he was a representative from Rochester to the Massachusetts Legislature, and he is said to have held commission as justice of the peace under Queen Anne. He also served as captain in the militia of the colony. He was a noted land surveyor, "and in company with Benjamin Crane, of Taunton, is said to have surveyed and laid out many of the towns in Plymouth and Bristol Counties." * His cousin of the same name, in his will, dated 1 July, 1758, devises to his son Nathaniel Hammond one half-interest in Ram Island, which he held "in partnership with the heirs of Capt. Benjamin Hammond," from which mention it is apparent that Captain Hammond had been the owner of one half-interest in the island. Captain Hammond married Elizabeth, daughter of Captain Richard Hunnewell,† the noted

* "Hammond Genealogy," 243.

† CAPTAIN RICHARD HUNNEWELL was a son of Roger Hunnewell, an early emigrant to Maine, who died at Saco, in that province, in 1654. The date and place of birth of the son are not known. He was a witness to a deed in 1667. His home was at Black Point, afterwards Scarborough, Maine. He appears to have been in military service during the greater part of his manhood. His first known service was at the outbreak of King Philip's War, when he was on garrison duty at Black Point, under Captain Joshua Scottow, serving until the close of the war.* In 1681 he became ensign of Captain Scottow's Company, in the York regiment, under Major Richard Walderne,† and later, but just when is not known, he was promoted lieutenant, and as such was in command of the troops which garrisoned the forts at Blue Point, Black Point, and Spurwicks, in 1689 and 1690. The order placing him in such command was made by the Council of War, held at Falmouth, 13 November, 1689, over which that splendid Massachusetts soldier, Major Benjamin Church, presided.‡ Hunnewell later became captain. In 1697 he presented a petition to the Legislature of Massachusetts, setting forth that he had for some time "been Imployed in his Maj^ties and the Country's service against the common enemy in which service he hath been wounded several times," and praying for some compensation from the Colony on

* Bodge's "History of King Philip's War," 336, 338, 339.

† Ibid., 476.

‡ "New England Historic-Genealogical Register," iii. 25.

Indian fighter, of Maine. In 1730–31 she petitioned the Legislature of Massachusetts for a grant of land, in consideration of her father's military services, as appears from the following extract from the records of the Colony: *

"A Petition of Elizabeth Hammond of Rochester, Daughter of Cpt. Richard Honywell Decd Praying in consideration of her Fathers great service against the Indians & sufferings from them, that a Grant may be made to her of some of the unappropriated Lands of the Province.

"In the House of Representatives Read &c.

"*Ordered* that the Prayer be so far granted that the legal Representatives of the within named Richard Honeywell be & hereby are empowered by a Surveyr & Chain men on Oath to lay out Five Hundred Acres of some of the unappropriated Lands within this Province; A Plan thereof to be presented to this Court within twelve months for confirmation.

"In *Council;* Read and Concur'd so far as that One Hundred Acres of the unappropriated Lands be let out &c.

"In the House of Representives Read and Concur'd.

"Passed March 2, 1730/1."

Children of Captain Benjamin[2] and Elizabeth (Hunnewell) Hammond:

i. Polypus Hammond[3], born 29 November, 1702; died 5 February, 1773; married (1) Sarah Mumford; (2) Bathsheba Randall, and had issue by both wives. He was a sea-captain, and removed to Newport, Rhode Island, where he died.

(3) ii. Josephus Hammond[3], born 6 May, 1703; died in 1779; married (1) Thankful Winslow; (2) Mary Bourne.

iii. Antipas Hammond[3], born 16 July, 1704; died 29 March, 1773; married Abigail Swift. He resided at Mattapoisett Neck; was a farmer, and served as lieutenant of militia, and Selectman.

iv. Barzillai Hammond[3], born 9 March, 1706; married (1) Mary Barlow; (2) Anna Tobey; (3) Sarah Doty, and had issue by his first wife. He was a farmer, and served several years as a Selectman of Rochester.

v. Israel Hammond[3], born 15 October, 1707; died in 1800; married Elizabeth Wilbur, and had issue.

vi. Mary Hammond[3], born 25 September, 1709; married Reverend Elisha Tupper.

vii. Elisha Hammond[3].

viii. Roger Hammond[3], born in 1722; died 29 September, 1758; married Charity Hammond, and had issue. He was a farmer, and resided at Hammondtown.

account thereof. The petition was favorably received, and a sum granted to him.* He came to his death in an encounter with the Indians, 6 October, 1703. He left a widow, Elizabeth Hunnewell, to survive him, and she petitioned the Legislature of Massachusetts, in the early part of 1704, stating that her husband "was killed in the last Fall past," and praying for "an allowance for a steer kill'd for supply for the garrison there, Black Point, and for disbursement by her husband in building the fortification," which request was granted.† Savage is no doubt in error in his suggestion that Richard Hunnewell was in Boston during a portion of the Indian War.‡ The Richard Hunnewell there was a son of Ambrose Hunnewell, and cousin, possibly, of Captain Hunnewell. Captain Hunnewell probably married a daughter of Richard Moore, of Scarborough, Maine.

* Acts and Resolves of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, xi. 554.

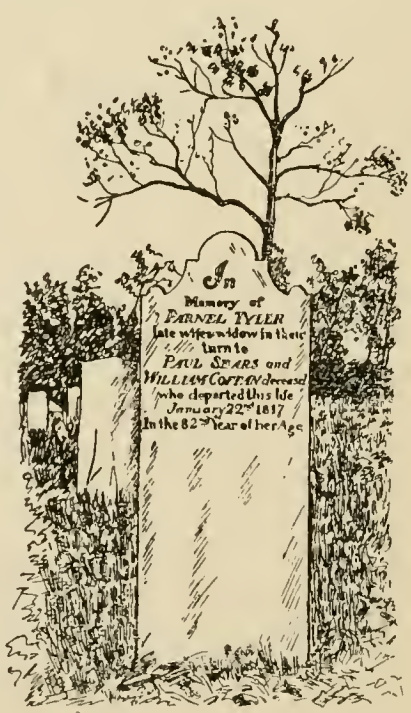
* Province Laws of Massachusetts, vii. 557.

† Ibid., viii. 47.

‡ Savage's Genealogical Dictionary, ii.

3. JOSEPHUS HAMMOND[3] (Captain Benjamin[2], Benjamin[1]), was born at Rochester, Massachusetts, 6 May, 1703, and died in 1779, probably at Pembroke, Massachusetts, as he is called of that town in his will. He was a farmer, and resided for some years in that part of Rochester called "Church Neighborhood." On 10 September, 1740, his father executed to him a deed of gift for a tract of land in Rochester, and this tract Josephus Hammond devised to his son Edward, and on 5 June, 1742, his father again made him a deed of gift for one hundred and sixty acres of land in Leicester, Massachusetts, which property the son sold, 1 March, 1762, to his kinsman, Edward Winslow. His last will and testament, dated 28 October, 1778, was proved 5 April, 1779, and names wife Mary, sons Edward and Josephus, and daughters Parnel, Thankful, and Zuriah. His estate was appraised at £6498 7*s*.

He married * (1), 10 April, 1735, Thankful, daughter of Major Edward Winslow, born 2 April, 1715. (See Winslow Family, No. 3.) She died before 1753, and, on 18 January of that year, he married (2) Mary Bourne, who may have been a widow at that time, as Josephus Hammond, in naming her in his will, mentions the estate which her "father Nye gave her."



Children of Josephus[3] and Thankful (Winslow) Hammond:

i. PARNEL HAMMOND[4], born 24 March, 1736; died 22 January, 1817; married (1) Captain Paul Sears; (2) William Coffin; (3) Burdsall Tyler. (See Coffin Family, No. 5.)

ii. EDWARD HAMMOND[4], born 8 May, 1738; died 11 May, 1802; married, 17 June, 1762, Mary, daughter of Caleb Lombard. She died 3 October, 1833, leaving issue. (See "Hammond Genealogy.") Edward Hammond was a captain in Colonel Cotton's regiment of Massachusetts militia, and was in active service in the Revolution. He resided at what is now Marion, Massachusetts.

iii. THANKFUL HAMMOND[4], born 2 January, 1740; married, 13 January, 1760, John Stevens. They had issue, and resided at Rochester.

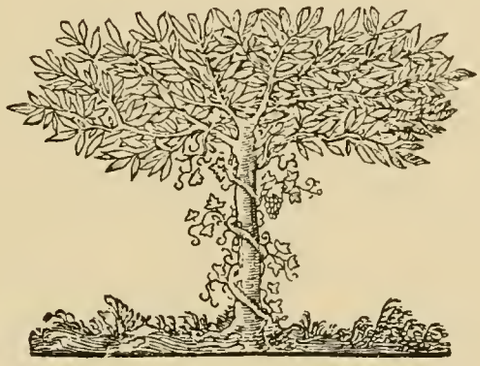
iv. ZURIAH HAMMOND[4], born 22 April, 1742; married, 15 January, 1761, Stephen Bennett.

v. JOSEPHUS HAMMOND[4], born 14 June, 1744; died 12 January, 1745.

* Intentions of marriage were declared in September, 1734.

Child of Josephus[3] and Mary (Bourne) Hammond:

vi. JOSEPHUS HAMMOND[4], born 31 December, 1758. He was a Revolutionary soldier, enlisting 13 September, 1778, in the Massachusetts regiment of militia commanded by Colonel Ebenezer Sproat.



THE WINSLOW FAMILY

Winslow Lineage

Edward Winslow[1] = Magdalen Ollyver.

Kenelm Winslow[2] = Ellen (Newton) Adams.

Peter Worden = ———.

Peter Worden = ———.

Kenelm Winslow[3] = Mercy Worden.

Major Edward Winslow[4] = Sarah ———.

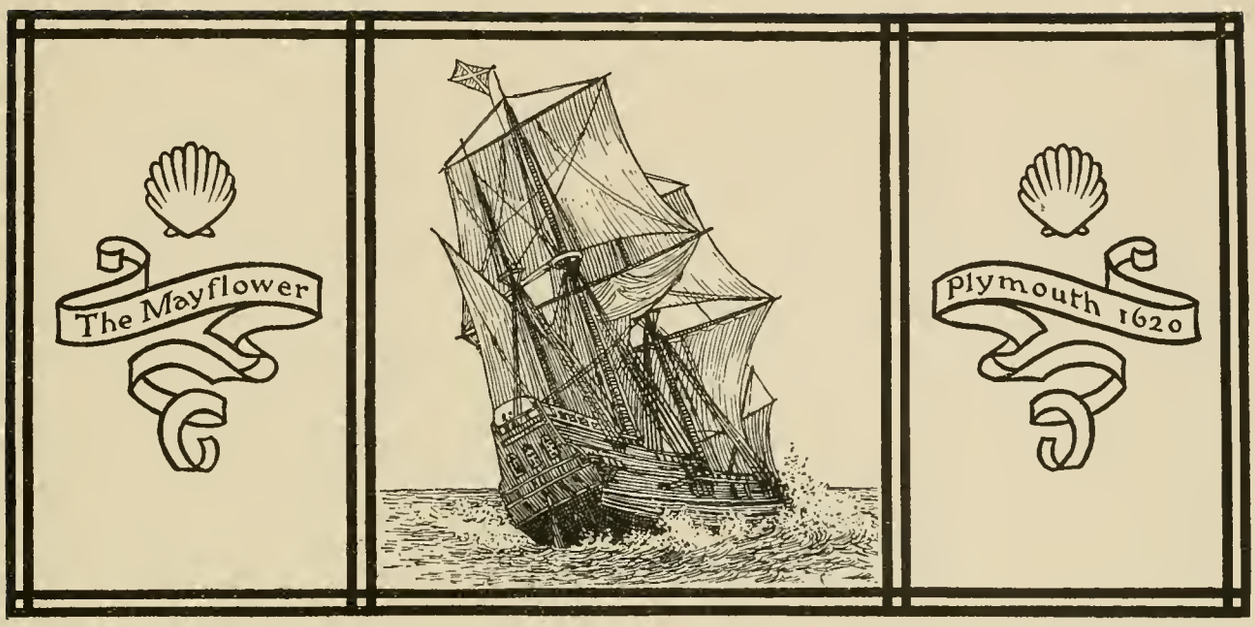
Josephus Hammond = Thankful Winslow[5].

William Coffin = Parnel (Hammond) Sears[6].

William Coffin[7] = Ann Bodine.

Clayton Brown Rogers = Eliza Coffin[8].

Joseph Francis Sinnott = Annie Eliza Rogers[9].



THE WINSLOW FAMILY



THE name Winslow stands forth so prominently among the founders and makers of this country that it would be impossible to write a history of New England without considerable mention of the first representatives of the Winslow family. Five Winslow brothers,—Edward, John, Kenelm, Gilbert, and Josiah,—were among the early emigrants to Plymouth Colony, Edward and Gilbert being of the Pilgrim company who came in 1620 in the "Mayflower." The latter returned to England shortly afterwards, but the former, Honorable Edward Winslow, became eminent in the public life of the Colony. He served thrice as governor, filled many important diplomatic appointments, and had the distinction of being the father of the first native-born governor of an American colony. The lives of this father and his son are briefly sketched in "Appleton's Cyclopædia of American Biography" as follows:

"Edward Winslow, governor of Plymouth colony, born in Droitwich, near Worcester, England, 18 October, 1595; died at sea, 8 May, 1655. He was descended from an ancient English family. When he was a traveller on the continent he met Reverend John Robinson, of Leyden, with whose church he united in 1617. He sailed in the 'Mayflower' with the band of first settlers at Plymouth, and on 22 March, 1621, he was deputed to negotiate with Massasoit, making a treaty that remained intact till it was broken by King Philip in 1675. In July, 1621, Winslow conducted the first embassy to the Indians, which was also the first attempt of the English to explore the interior. When,

in March, 1623, Massasoit was likely to die, he was sent to Winslow, and by his skilful treatment the life of the valuable ally was saved, who in his gratitude informed Winslow's guide of the plots among the surrounding tribes to cut off Thomas Weston's colony. He sailed, 10 September, 1623, for England, where he prepared for publication the following year his 'Good Newes from New England,'* which drew much attention to the colony. On 16 March, 1624, he imported the first neat-cattle brought into New England. At the election that year he was chosen assistant governor, in which office he was continued till 1647, excepting 1633, 1636, and 1644, when he was chosen governor. Contrary to the advice of Winslow, the adventurers in London had sent John Lyford, a preacher, to Plymouth, who wrote letters full of slander and falsehood to people in England. He therefore sailed that summer (1624) for England, presented the matter at a meeting, and returned to Plymouth with evidence against Lyford, who, with John Oldham, was promptly banished. The principal oversight of the commercial transactions of the colony was in his keeping during its period of development. Upon coming to the chief magistracy in 1633, he found that disputes had arisen with the Dutch in New York respecting the trade with the Connecticut River Indians. The Massachusetts colony declining to unite in establishing a trading-post on the river, Governor Winslow despatched a vessel, which went a mile beyond the Dutch fort on the site of Hartford, and erected the first house in Connecticut. In 1635 he sailed for England to defend the Plymouth and Massachusetts Colonies against the accusations of Thomas Morton, and to represent to the government the encroachments of the French on the east and the Dutch on the west. Archbishop Laud, then at the head of the special commission established in 1634, secured his imprisonment on a frivolous pretence; but, after seventeen weeks of confinement, obtaining his release by the privy council, he addressed an able paper to that body upon the object of his mission to the government. Under Winslow as governor the court of asso-



* A copy of this work was sold for twelve hundred dollars at the Ashburton Sale in London in 1901.

ciates, in November, 1636, enacted the elaborate code of laws and statutes that placed the government on a stable foundation. About 1 April, 1637, in behalf of the government, he replied to Winthrop's letter for advice in the conduct of the proposed Pequot War, and was selected to meet the authorities in Boston on 12 May, to whom he declared the war was none of Plymouth's quarrel. In the establishment of the confederation known by the name of the United Colonies of New England, he was commissioner from his colony. This act of 1643 he seems to have anticipated in 1631, when he petitioned the royal commission for a warrant to the colonies to defend themselves unitedly against all foes. The Massachusetts government intrusted him in 1646 with the mission to answer the charges of Samuel Gorton and others in England, and to defend the colony from the accusation of religious intolerance. His book, 'Hypocrisie Unmasked,' was considered a complete vindication. Winslow advocated the civilization and conversion of the Indians, and published an address to Parliament and council, with intelligence from New England upon the subject; and by his influence an act was passed, 19 July, 1649, incorporating the Society for propagating the Gospel in New England. The government appointed him one of the three commissioners in 1654 to adjust the claims against Denmark for losses to English shipping. Much light is thrown upon the important service in which he was engaged on behalf of the colonies, during his sojourn in England (1646–54), by the recent publication of the 'Calender of State Papers, Colonial Series, 1574–1660,' edited by W. Noël Sainsbury (5 vols., London, 1860–80). When Cromwell planned an expedition against the Spaniards in the West Indies under General Venables and Admiral Penn, he appointed Winslow head commissioner at a salary of £1000. The general and admiral disagreed in their tempers and views, the control of the commission was of no avail, and the army was defeated at Santo Domingo. The fleet sailed for Jamaica, but on the passage Winslow died of a fever, and his body was committed to the deep with the honors of war. Among his accomplishments was a consummate address, which never failed him as the diplomatist of the colony. His piety was fervent, and for a day of intoleration he was often singularly tolerant to those who differed with him in matters of belief. Governor Winslow married at Leyden, 16 May, 1618, Elizabeth Barker, who died, 24 March, 1621, at Plymouth. He married, 12 May, 1621, Mrs. Susannah White, who had given birth to the first white child born in New England, was now the first bride, and destined to be the wife of a governor and mother of another governor. By her he had two children, Elizabeth and Josiah. His brothers, John, Kenelm, and Josiah, identified with the early history of the colony, are the ancestors of

a numerous family. His family seat was established in 1636–37 at Green Harbor (now Marshfield), afterwards the estate of Daniel Webster. The engraving of Governor Winslow is from the only authentic portrait of any of the Pilgrims. It was executed in London in 1651, and is now preserved at Plymouth. . . . Governor Winslow's pen has left some valuable and substantial writings to indicate his versatility in narration and argument. What is called 'Bradford's and Winslow's Journal,' or by others 'A Diary of Occurrences' (London, 1622), covering the first year of the colony, is admirably supplemented by 'Winslow's Relation,' which brings down the history to 10 September, 1623. This work, also known as 'Good Newes from New England,' appeared complete in Alexander Young's 'Chronicles of the Pilgrims' (Boston, 1841). His letter to George Morton as advisory for such as proposed voyaging to Plymouth, the letters to John Winthrop, in Thomas Hutchinson's 'Collection of Papers,' and those to Secretary Thurlow ('State Papers,' iii.), from the Barbadoes, 1654–55, are among the most valuable of his briefer remains. His 'Brief Narration,' or 'Hypocrisie Unmasked,' in opposition to Samuel Gorton (1646), appears, in part, in Young's 'Chronicles.' This trenchant book was followed by another, under the title of 'New England's Salamander,' as an answer to the aspersions cast upon New England (1647). 'The Glorious Progress of the Gospel amongst the Indians in New England' (1649), dedicated to Parliament, contained also letters from John Eliot and Thomas Mayhew. 'A Platform of Church Discipline in New England' (1653) is his last publication extant or of which we have knowledge. . . . His son, Josiah, governor of Plymouth Colony, born in Plymouth in 1629; died at Marshfield, Massachusetts, 18 December, 1680. In 1657, two years after the death of his father, he was an assistant governor, which post he filled till his election as governor in 1673. This last office he held until his death. In 1658 he was chosen one of the commissioners of the United Colonies, and re-elected for fourteen years. On 5 September, 1672, he was one of the six signers of the new articles of confederation of the New England colonies, and on 9 September, 1675, he signed the declaration of war against King Philip, made by the commissioners. In 1652 he commanded the military company of Marshfield, in 1659 he was appointed military commander of the colony, and in 1675 he was elected general-in-chief of the whole military force of the United Colonies, being the first native born general as well as governor in New England. During his chief magistracy in 1674–75 the first public school of the colony was established, and in 1680 the first lieutenant-governor was elected. The General Court ordered in 1675 that four halberdiers should attend the governor and magistrates at elections, and



GOVERNOR EDWARD WINSLOW, 1595-1655

a numerous family. His tomb still stands in the old burying-ground at Green Harbor, now Marshfield, adjoining the estate of Daniel Webster. The engraving of Governor Winslow is from the only authentic portrait of any of the Pilgrims. It was painted in London in 1651, and is now preserved at Pembroke College, Oxford.

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He was fourth governor of Plymouth Colony, born in Plymouth in 1629, died at Marshfield, Massachusetts, 18 December 1680. In 1657, two years after the death of his father, he was an assistant governor, which post he filled till his election as governor in 1673. This last office he held until his death. In 1658 he was chosen one of the commissioners of the United Colonies and re-elected for fourteen years. On 5 September, 1672, he was one of the six signers of the new articles of confederation of the New England colonies, and on 9 September, 1675, he signed the declaration of war against King Philip, made by the commissioners. In 1652 he commanded the military company of Marshfield, in 1659 he was appointed military commander of the colony, and in 1675 he was elected general-in-chief of the whole military force of the United Colonies, being the first native born general as well as governor in New England. During his chief magistracy in 1674-75 the first public school of the colony was established, and in 1680 the first lieutenant-governor was elected. The General Court ordered in 1675 that four halberdiers should attend the governor and magistrates at elections and


ANO DOM: 1654
ÆTIS SVÆ: 57

two during the court sessions. The government now maintained a state that was hitherto unknown in the colony. Governor Winslow lived at Careswell, the family seat at Marshfield, where he enjoyed the distinction of being the most accomplished gentleman in the colony. His hospitality was generous, and the attractions of the festive and social board were not a little heightened by the charms of his beautiful wife. In 1657 James Cudworth was displaced by the colony from his official post for refusing to sign, as a commissioner, the proceedings against the Quakers. When first a commissioner, in 1658, Winslow refused to sanction the 'horrible recommendation' of that year against the Quakers, and in 1674, by his active friendship and powerful influence as governor, Cudworth was rescued from the disgrace to which Governor Prince and others had subjected him. He showed that he had a just spirit in the active part he bore in the preliminaries to the war against Philip, in which he was afterwards commander-in-chief. On 1 May, 1676, he wrote to the commissioners in Boston that the land in his colony had all been honestly purchased of the Indians, and, to protect the natives from wrong, no settler was allowed to receive land except by permission of the court. His capture of Alexander in 1662, the brother of Philip, and for two years sachem after Massasoit's death, illustrates his courage and personal daring as a soldier. His last public act, on 5 September, 1680, was to solicit a charter for Plymouth from the crown, Cudworth being appointed to present the address to the king. Governor Winslow celebrated the memory of Governor Bradford in a poem that is published in George Morton's 'Memorial.' He married, in 1657, Penelope Pelham, daughter of Herbert Pelham, who came to Boston in 1645, and was first treasurer of Harvard College, and assistant governor in 1646–49. . . ."

John Winslow, the eldest brother of Governor Edward Winslow, was born at Droitwich, Worcestershire, England, 16 April, 1597, and died at Boston, Massachusetts, in 1674. He came to Plymouth, in the "Fortune," in 1621, and married there, 12 October, 1624, Mary, daughter of James Chilton, both father and daughter being passengers in the "Mayflower." John Winslow was frequently chosen by the General Court of Plymouth Colony to serve in public capacities, and he was also elected a member of the court. In 1656 he removed to Boston, where he became an eminent merchant and ship-owner. He was the grandfather of Colonel Edward Winslow, of Boston, who commanded a regiment there, served in the office of High Sheriff of Suffolk County, and was the great-grandfather of Sir John Singleton Copley, who became chief justice of Chester, England, and upon the retirement of Lord

Eldon, in 1827, was created Baron Lyndhurst, and constituted Lord High Chancellor of England. Another of John Winslow's eminent descendants was Admiral John Ancrum Winslow, the noted officer of the American navy, who commanded the "Kearsarge" in her famous engagement with the "Alabama."

Josiah Winslow, the youngest brother of Governor Edward Winslow, came to Plymouth about 1631, and was there admitted freeman in 1633. He was born at Droitwich, England, 11 February, 1605–6, and died at Marshfield, Plymouth Colony, 1 December, 1674. He married, in 1636, Margaret, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Bourne, of Marshfield, of which town Mr. Winslow was a founder and its first constable. In 1643 he was elected a deputy from Marshfield to the General Court of the colony, and was honored by re-election to this important position, in 1646, 1647, 1651, 1654, 1655, 1659, and 1660. In 1650 he was made a member of a commission on the part of Plymouth Colony, with Governor Bradford at its head, to meet a like commission from the Massachusetts Colony, for the adjustment of certain boundary disputes, and in 1667 he was a member of the Council of War of Plymouth Colony. At the time of his death he was the town clerk of Marshfield, having held the position continuously from 1646. Among his descendants of prominence may be mentioned Robert Treat Paine, LL.D., judge of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, attorney-general, and a signer of the Declaration of Independence; Honorable Reuben Hyde Walworth, LL.D, chancellor of the State of New York; Honorable William Woodbridge, United States Senator, and governor of Michigan; Honorable William Cushing, LL.D., judge of the Supreme Court of the United States; and Roger Griswold, member of Congress, judge of the Supreme Court, and governor of Connecticut, of whose mother it may be said that her husband, father, brother, son, and nephew were governors of Connecticut.

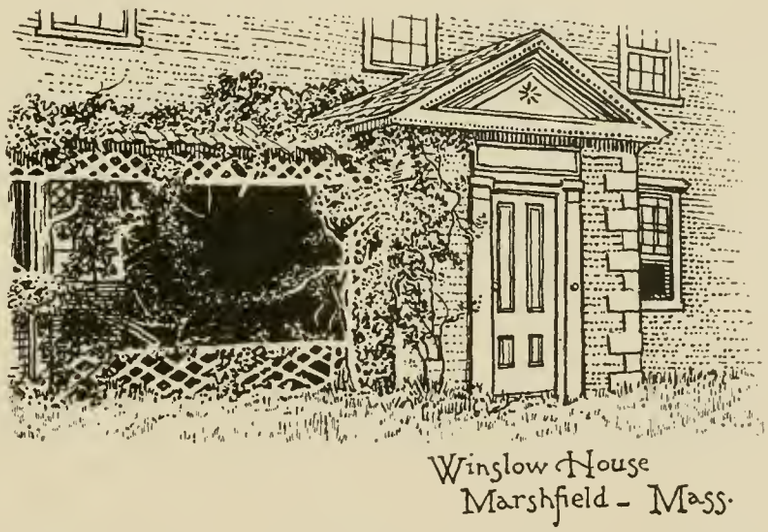


St. Bride's, London

1. KENELM WINSLOW[1], the second brother of Governor Edward Winslow, and the third son and fourth child of Edward Winslow, of Droitwich, England, by his wife Magdalen Ollyver, was born at Droitwich, Sunday, 29 April, 1599, and was buried at Salem, Massachusetts, 13 September, 1672. His parents had been married at the venerable church of St. Bride's, in London, 3 November, 1594, where the entry of their marriage is still to be found. The baptisms of all their chil-

dren are, however, recorded at St. Peter's, Droitwich, some eight miles from Worcester.

Kenelm Winslow, who bore his paternal grandfather's name, probably arrived in Plymouth Colony about 1629. He was admitted a freeman of that colony in 1633, and resided for some years at Plymouth, where, on 3 January, 1632, he and his brother Josiah purchased of Francis Eaton the homestead estate of the latter, and the year following he bought his brother's interest in the property. In 1634, Kenelm Winslow was associated with the governor, and with several members of the Governor's Council, in establishing a tax-rate for the Colony, and, on 5 January, 1635, he was chosen, with six others, by the General Court to assist the governor and Council in establishing the "rates on goods to be sould, & labourers for their hire, as should be meet and proper." At the first sitting of the General Court in 1636 he served as juryman in several causes then tried, his brother, John Winslow, and Captain Myles Standish also serving as members of the same jury. In 1637, 1638, 1641, and 1642 he was a member of the Grand Inquest of the colony, and in 1639, upon complaint that the highways of the colony were "in decay," he was one of those chosen by the General Court to join with the constables of the colony in surveying the highways and directing their repair.


Winslow House
Marshfield - Mass.

He removed from Plymouth to a point called Green Harbor, but which, in 1641, became Marshfield. He received a grant of land there, 5 March, 1637–38,* and was one of the founders of the town. The next year he was chosen a deputy from Marshfield to the General Court of the colony, and was re-elected in 1643, 1644, 1649, 1650, 1651, 1652, 1653. He married, in June, 1634, Ellen Adams, widow of John Adams, of Plymouth. She died at Marshfield 5 December, 1681, aged eighty-three years. Her maiden name was probably Newton.†

* Plymouth Colony Records, i. 78.

† New England Historical and Genealogical Register, xxv. 356.

Children of Kenelm[1] and Ellen Winslow:

(2) i. KENELM WINSLOW[2], born *circa* 1635; died 11 November, 1715; married Mercy Worden.

ii. ELEANOR WINSLOW[2], born *circa* 1637; died 27 August, 1676; married Samuel Barker, and by him had issue.

iii. NATHANIEL WINSLOW[2], born *circa* 1639; died 1 December, 1719. He inherited the homestead at Marshfield; was sergeant in the militia as early as 1686, and became captain of the Marshfield military company before 1698; was deputy to the General Court in 1689, and was elected a member of the Massachusetts Assembly in 1695, 1709, and 1711. He married, 3 August, 1664, Faith, daughter of Reverend John and Lydia Miller. She died 9 November, 1729, "in the 85th year of her age." They had issue.

iv. JOB WINSLOW[2], born *circa* 1641; died at Freetown, Massachusetts, 14 July, 1720. He removed from Marshfield to Swansey, Massachusetts, about 1666. On 18 or 19 June, 1675, his house at Swansey was burned by the Indians,* which event is said to have been the first overt act leading to the opening of King Philip's War. Removing from Swansey, he became one of the first settlers of Rochester, but remained there only a short time, when he removed to Freetown, of which he was a selectman in 1686, and there served in various important town offices. In the same year he was chosen a deputy to the General Court of Plymouth Colony, and in 1692, on the union of that colony with the Massachusetts Bay Colony, he was elected a member of the first Assembly under the union. He was active in military affairs, and, as lieutenant, was in command of the military company at Freetown. By his wife Ruth he had issue.

2. KENELM WINSLOW[2] (Kenelm[1]), was born at Plymouth, Massachusetts, about 1635, and died at Harwich, Massachusetts, 11 November, 1715. He early removed from Marshfield to Cape Cod, and settled in that part of Yarmouth which was incorporated with Harwich, and which later became Brewster. His homestead was near the westerly border of the town, now known as West Brewster, Satucket, or Winslow's Mills. He purchased a large tract of land in what became Rochester, on which several of his children afterwards dwelt. Among other purchases he secured a good "water privilege," which has been of advantage to his descendants even unto the present time. On 11 March, 1700, he purchased a tract of one thousand acres in Windham County, Connecticut. The tract was located in that part of the county which became the town of Mansfield. Later the same year he conveyed this tract to his son Samuel Winslow, and the latter afterwards sold the same to his brother Kenelm Winslow.

He married, 23 September, 1667, Mercy, daughter of Peter Worden,

* Savage's Genealogical Dictionary, iv. 600.

Junr,* by his wife Mercy. She was born about 1641, and died at Harwich, 22 September, 1688, "in the forty-eighth year of her age." Her gravestone in the Winslow burying-ground at Dennis, Massachusetts, is said to be the oldest stone in that ground. Mr. Winslow married (2) Damaris ——, who survived him, and was living in March, 1729.

Children of Kenelm Winslow[2]:

i. Kenelm Winslow[3], baptized 9 August, 1668; died 20 March, 1728–29; resided at Harwich; was town treasurer five years, selectman three years, and in 1720 was a member of the Massachusetts Assembly. He married Bethia, daughter of Reverend Gershom Hall by his wife Bethia Bangs, and by her he had issue. She married, for second husband, Joseph Dawes, of Yarmouth.

ii. Josiah Winslow[3], born 7 November, 1669; died 3 April, 1761; resided at Freetown, Massachusetts; was prominent in public affairs, serving in many of the principal offices of the town. In 1725 he was commissioned captain in the militia, having previously served as lieutenant. He married (1) Margaret Tisdale, who died 12 January, 1737; (2) Mrs. Hannah Winslow, who was perhaps widow of his cousin Richard Winslow; (3) Mrs. Hannah Booth; (4) Martha Hathaway; (5) Mary Jones. He had issue.

iii. Thomas Winslow[3], baptized 3 March, 1672–73; died 6 April, 1689.

iv. Samuel Winslow[3], born *circa* 1674; was living in 1750; was a deacon of the Church at Rochester, Massachusetts, as early as 1710; married (1) Bethia Holbrook; (2) Mercy King; (3) Ruth Briggs.

* Peter Worden, Senr, a native of England, was probably born at Clayton, Lancashire, where he owned a landed estate. The date of his emigration is unknown, as is the place at which he first settled. It is supposed, however, that he located at Lynn, Massachusetts, and removed from that town to Yarmouth, Plymouth Colony, about the time the latter town was founded. The earliest mention of him is under date of 7 January, 1638/9, when he was proposed as freeman. The next mention, is of his death, which occurred in the following March. On 9 February, same year, he, "being very sick," made his will, the witnesses thereto being Mr. Nicholas Sympkins, the first captain of the "castle" in Boston harbor, and Hugh Tillie and Giles Hopkins, both of whom were sons of "Mayflower" passengers. The will, proved 5 March, 1638/9,* furnishes us with all that is known of his family, which seems to have consisted of a son, Peter, and grandson, John Lewis. He made Peter, whom he styled "only son and heir," his executor, and gave him his "Lands, Leases, Tenements with goods movable and unmovable in the Towne of Clayton in the County of Lankaster" [England], and all "goods which I have at Present in New England." He signed his name "Warden." His son,

Peter Worden, Junr, was born in England, *circa* 1608, and no doubt accompanied his father to New England, becoming a resident of Yarmouth, where he died 11 January, 1680/1. His will, recorded at Plymouth,† names wife Mary, son Samuel, and daughters Martha, wife of Joseph Severance; Mary, wife of Joseph Burgess; and Mercy, wife of Kenelm Winslow, of the text. In the inventory filed, his estate at Yarmouth was appraised at £500. The larger part of the estate, including that in "Old England," he devised to his son Samuel, who was a physician, and removed to Rhode Island. His wife, Mary Worden, survived him, and made her will 26 March, 1686. It was proved and recorded at Barnstable, 31 May, 1687,‡ and named the children mentioned in the will of her husband. Among her bequests was an "Indian squaw servant," which she gave to her son Samuel.

* Plymouth Colony Will Book, ii. 34.

† Ibid., iv. 72.

‡ Barnstable County Probate Records, i. 12.

v. Mercy Winslow[3], born *circa* 1676; married (1) Melatiah White; (2) Thomas Jenkins.

vi. Nathaniel Winslow[3], born *circa* 1679; married Elizabeth Holbrook.

(3) vii. Edward Winslow[3], born 30 January, 1680–81; died 25 June, 1760; married Sarah ——.

viii. Damaris Winslow[3], married Jonathan Small, of Harwich, and by him had issue.

ix. Elizabeth Winslow[3], married Andrew Clark.

x. Eleanor Winslow[3], married Shubael Hamblen.

xi. John Winslow[3], born *circa* 1701; died *circa* 1755; married Bethiah Andrews.

3. MAJOR EDWARD WINSLOW[3] (Kenelm[2], Kenelm[1]), was born at Harwich, Massachusetts, 30 January, 1680–81; died at Rochester, Massachusetts, 25 June, 1760. He resided at Rochester, and was recognized as one of the leading citizens of that town. He was a farmer, and was also engaged for a time in the manufacture of iron. In 1725, together with Ebenezer Lewis, of Barnstable, and Edmund Freeman, of Harwich, he erected iron-works "for the making and forging of iron," which works were near his dwelling-house, "on the middle branch of the Mattapoisett River." He served in the offices of selectman, town clerk, and town treasurer, and in 1729 he was commissioned a justice of the peace, being several times recommissioned, and continued in such capacity until his death. He was also active in the military affairs of his county, and held for many years a commission as major in one of the county regiments. He married, *circa* 1702, Sarah ——, whose maiden name has not been ascertained. She was named in his will of 2 October, 1758, a copy of which here follows:

"In the name of God Amen, The second day of October Anno Domini One thousand seven hundred & fifty eight I Edward Winslow of Rochester in the county of Plymouth Esq[r]. being of a disposing mind and memory do make and ordain this my last will and testament and first of all I give my soul to God that gave it and my body to the earth to be buried in decent burial at the discretion of my executor herein named and as touching such worldly estate as it hath pleased God to bless me I give and dispose of the same in the following manner and form.

"First. I give and bequeath to Sarah my dearly beloved wife the use and improvement of my now dwelling house and one half of my homestead lying between the middle branch and westerly branch of Mattapoisett River that is to say the one half of all the lands and meadows that I there own which lyeth westward and southward of said branch, also the one half of the fresh meadow I have lying on the east side Mattapoisett River from the most southerly Spring Brook in the ninth Lot of fresh meadow up stream excepting two acres at the north end thereof also my half of the Grist Mill standing on the aforesaid River and also my two best working cattle and two cows and also my two best beds and the furniture belonging to them, and also my great looking glass and silver shoe buckles and gold shirt sleeve buttons, and also the one half all the other household goods within doors exclusive of the other beds and bedding also I give her the one half of the out door utensils for farming and one half of my swine and all my sheep, also I give her my large brass andirons all which I give her during her being my widow It being for her comfort

and I give her my negro woman named Dinah so long as she shall be my widow and in case she see cause to marry again I give her the two beds and furniture above mentioned and thirteen pounds, six shillings and eight pence worth of the stock above given her to be at her dispose forever Also I give her the use of the barn standing on my homestead nearest my dwelling house and all the provision and corn in the stores to be at my widows dispose, the barn only during her widowhood.

"Item. I give and bequeath to my son Edward Winslow and the same to be to him and his heirs and assigns forever the other half of my homestead lands and buildings upon the same and that both upland and meadow being that half which my said son now improves Also I give him my fresh meadow that I have lying on the east side of Mattapoisett River from the north end of the eighth lot of fresh meadow and so upstream excepting the two acres above expressed as excepted up to the said two acres also I give him my said son the stream and dam where the Iron Works stood also the land where the Cole house stood, and all the land I have on the east side of the middle branch of said River adjoining to said Iron works, also all my land lying between Capt. Noah Spragues land and the land which did belong to Mr. Ebenezer Lewis land and I give him the land I bought of Peter Crapoo and Thomas Tompson in Sniptuet neck so called also all my land of all sorts I own in Freetown and Tivertown, also my will is that what lands and buildings that are upon the same which I have in this my will given to my wife during her being my widow I give the same to my son Edward he not to interrupt her in her peaceable possession and improvement of the same during her widowhood, and I also give my said son Edward the land and housing I bought of Justus and Silvanus White and Nathaniel White which were called the great house and homestead which were Samuel Prince's Esqr. reference being had to their deeds for contents and bounds of the same, my will is that all the lands and real estate which I give to my said son Edward shall be to him his heirs and assigns forever also my will is that my said son allow sufficient and handy firewood of from his share of land to his mother as also fencing stuffs for her farm also what I bought of said Princes Farm at a vendue which was Thomas Turners I give him.

"Item My will is that beside the land I have already given to my son in law Thomas Winslow and his wife Mehitable by deed which I hereby confirm to them I also give them one fifth part of my indoor household stuff which I have not already given away in this my will.

"Item. I give to my son in law James Whitcomb and Sarah his wife and to their heirs and assigns forever three quarters of my original lot of number sixty-one that I have in Greenwich in the county of Hampshire and also do confirm to them what I have already given them by deed Also I give them the one fifth part of that half of the indoor movables which I have not given away that is to say of household stuff.

"Item I give to my three grand children viz Seth Lincoln Mehitable Russell and Rachel Phips in equal partnership one quarter of my lot of land, in Greenwich aforesaid of number sixty-one together with the second division which the after Rights of said Quarter not included in James and Sarah Whitcombs deeds and my will is that said James Whitcomb upon the amount of which I have given him and wife he discharge my estate from all demands of cash or charge on the amount of what he has expended on my lands in said Greenwich and elsewhere.

"Item. I give to my son in law James Foster and Lydia his wife one bible of octavo besides what I have given them by deed before which I confirm also I give the one fifth part of that half of the indoor moveables which I have not given away that is to say household stuff to them also.

"Item My will is relating to my son in law Chillingsworth Foster and the five children he has by my daughter Mercy that considering what I have already put into his hands in

full of their portion in the right of their deceased mother, I do now give them to be equally divided between them the one fifth part of that half of the indoor utensils to be equally divided between them not before given to their grandmother as a surplusage in full.

"Item I give to my grandson Edward Winslow son of my daughter Mehitable and to his heirs and assigns forever that parcel of land I have laid out to me adjoining to the land which Samuel Rider Junr. bought of Isaac Little Esqr. which said land lyeth in Rochester aforesaid and also I give him as aforesaid so much more land out of some of my grant not yet laid out in said Rochester Proprietee as to make up that piece abovesaid given him thirty acres in the whole he to lay it out as the Grants will allow of and my executor to assign what grant and share to be taken out of.

"Item I give to my grandson Edward my son Edwards son and the same to be to him his heirs and assigns forever all my land that I have lying by my Grist Mill in said Rochester on the northerly side of the old Roade Island path or road so called and adjoining thereunto which I bought of Kenelm Winslow of Harwich and also my fresh meadow and swampy ground adjoining to said land which was part of the Eight Lot of fresh meadow.

"Item I give to my grandson Edward Whitcomb son of my daughter Sarah Whitcomb four spanish Milld dollars Also I give to my grandson Edward the son of my daughter Lydia Foster four spanish milld dollars.

"Item I give to my grandson Edward Hamond son of my daughter Thankfull deceased his heirs and assigns forever that piece of land I have in Rochester aforesaid which lyeth by the homestead which was the late William Bassets deceased lying on the southward of the roade or pathway.

"Item. I give to my four grandchildren the children of my daughter Thankfull deceased viz Edward, Parnel, Thankfull and Zerviah Hammond and the same to be to them and their heirs and assigns forever that forty acres of land in Rochester aforesaid which I bought of my said son in law Josephus Hammond which was once part of Job Lorings homestead and the same to be equally divided between immediately after their said fathers death he to improve it his lifetime, also I give to my said four grandchildren of the said daughter Thankfull one fifth part of that half of the indoor household stuff to be equally divided betwen them said Edward Parnell Thankfull and Zerviah which was not given to my wife.

"Item To my son in law Josephus Hammond I give that two acres of fresh meadow and meadowish ground reserved out of the parcel given to improve to my wife at the north end thereof on the east side of said Mattapoisett River to be bounded out by my executor at said Hammonds cost.

"And I also give to my son Edward Winslow and the same to be to him his heirs and asigns forever my three quarters of a saw mill by Deacon Elisha Fremans homestead with the land I own there and my right in the stream and dams, also I give him my wearing apparel my cane my share in the Grist Mill on Mattapoisett River my silver shoe buckles and gold shirt sleeve buttons given to my wife during her life, after her death Furthermore whatever other estate both real or personal which I have or shall die owner of not mentioned in this my will I give the same to my said son Edward and to his heirs and assigns forever whatsoever or wheresoever the same is or may be found.

"Finally I do hereby appoint and empower my said son Edward Winslow sole executor of this my last will and testament and order him to pay all my just debts and all my legacys in my will given and to enable him thereunto I give him all my moneys due or shall hereafter become due to me any manner or ways whatsoever and I do also hereby make void all and any former will or wills heretofore made by me and ratify this and only this to be my last will and testament

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the day and year first above written



[SEAL]

"Signed sealed published pronounced and declared by the said Edward Winslow as his last will and testament, in presence of

"SAMUEL WING
THOMAS WHITREDG
NATHAN NYE
EZRA CLARK
WILLIAM SEARS
TIMOTHY RUGGLES"*

Children of Major Edward[3] and Sarah (——) Winslow; all born at Rochester:

i. EDWARD WINSLOW[4], born 6 November, 1703; died 7 May, 1780, at Rochester; inherited the homestead, and was captain in the militia. He married (1) Hannah Winslow; (2) Rachel Winslow; (3) Mrs. Hannah Winslow.

ii. MEHITTABLE WINSLOW[4], born 6 May, 1705; married her cousin Colonel Thomas Winslow, of Harwich, who was an officer in the Massachusetts militia, and for many years one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas for Barnstable County. They had issue.

iii. SARAH WINSLOW[4], born *circa* 1707; married (1) Thomas Lincoln; (2) James Whitcomb.

iv. LYDIA WINSLOW[4], born 8 September, 1709; died 7 January, 1770; married Deacon James Foster.

v. MERCY WINSLOW[4], born 11 September, 1712; married Chillingsworth Foster, Jun[r].

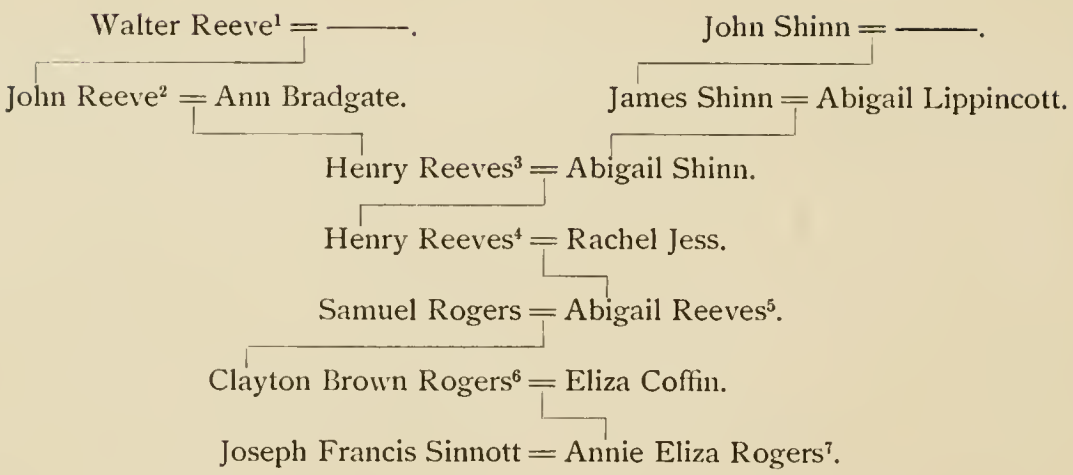
vi. THANKFUL WINSLOW[4], born 2 April, 1715; died before 1753; married, 10 April, 1735, Josephus Hammond. (See Hammond Family, No. 3.) †

* Plymouth County Probate Files.

† For further account of family, see also Winslow Memorial. Family Record of Winslows and their Descendants in America, with the English Ancestry so far as known. By David Parsons Holton, A.M., M.D., and his wife, Mrs. Frances K. Holton. New York, 1877–1888. 2 vols.

THE REEVES FAMILY

Reeves Lineage





On the Rancocas

THE REEVES FAMILY



WALTER REEVE[1], a colonist of West Jersey, came to that Province some time prior to 1682, and settled in Burlington County, where he purchased a plantation, located on the Rancocas Creek, upon which he established his homestead, which he occupied until his death, in 1698. He was probably from England, although it is possible that he came to Burlington County from Southold, Long Island, and was of the family of his surname settled there about 1650. John Reeve, of Southold, who was probably in the same generation with Walter Reeve, made his will in 1712, in which he named sons John, Elisha, Walter, Samuel, and Jonathan, all of which Christian names are found among the sons of Walter Reeve of Burlington County. The latter was a farmer and appears to have been engaged, to some extent, in trade with foreign parts. Among the archives in the office of the Secretary of State of New Jersey is the record of a bill of lading issued to Walter Reeve, 3 April, 1691, for an invoice of "cheese, flour and beef," shipped by him to John Brett, a merchant in the island of Barbadoes. Mr. Reeve prospered in his worldly estate, and at his death possessed two plantations, one of which contained one hundred and sixty acres, and the other two hundred acres. He was twice married, and had issue by both wives. The name of the first wife is unknown. On 11 November, 1682, he married (2) Anne Howell, who survived

him nearly forty years. His will, dated 16 May, and proved 18 June, 1698, names wife Anne, sons John, William, and Joseph, and daughter Susanna. The will of his widow, made 23 September, 1732, and proved 31 July, 1733, names sons Walter, Joseph, Elisha, Caleb, and Samuel. John was a son of the first wife, and it is possible that William, Joseph, and Susanna were by her. The others were, no doubt, by the second marriage.

Children of Walter Reeve[1] :

(2) i. JOHN REEVE[2], probably born in England; died *circa* 1748; married Ann Bradgate.

ii. SUSANNA REEVE[2].

iii. WILLIAM REEVE[2]. He married and had issue, of which the following are known: 1. SAMUEL REEVES[3], named in the will of his uncle, Samuel Reeves, 2 December, 1737. 2. ELIZABETH REEVES[3], married, license, 12 January, 1736, Isaac Atkinson. 3. WILLIAM REEVES[3], died 24 July, 1763, aged forty-seven years; married Sarah ————, who survived him. 4. JOSEPH REEVES[3], died 3 September, 1767, aged forty-seven years; married Jane ————, who survived him.*

iv. JOSEPH REEVE[2]. He was living at the date of his mother's will.

(3) v. WALTER REEVE[2], born *circa* 1684; died 21 March, 1754, married Ann ——.

vi. JONATHAN REEVE[2], made his will 18 March, 1725–26, in which he names wife Mary, brother Walter, "cousins" Esther and Solomon Curtis, and Matthew Heulings, "son of my wife." His wife had been a widow Heulings. On 23 February, 1727, she conveyed land to the son named.

vii. ELISHA REEVE[2]. Letters of administration on his estate were granted unto David Watson, 13 December, 1750.

viii. CALEB REEVE[2]. He probably died before 8 May, 1753, unmarried and without issue, as his brother Walter, in his will of that date, disposed of two hundred acres of land in Mannington, Salem County, which his "brother Caleb had purchased of George Webb."

* JOSEPH REEVES[3], in his will of 28 August, 1767, proved 26 September, following, named the children here given excepting the daughter Jane, whose tombstone in St. Andrew's graveyard, Mount Holly, states her parentage: 1. JOHN REEVES[4], born 1 August, 1744; died 26 February, 1800; married Mrs. Sarah (Reeves) Patterson, his cousin, born 4 March, 1737; died 6 April, 1807. 2. HENRY REEVES[4], born 27 June, 1749; died 23 November, 1840; married, 8 February, 1772, Hannah, daughter of Benjamin and Dorothy Furness, born 15 May, 1753; died 17 November, 1824. 3. JOSEPH REEVES[4], born 1753; died 26 October, 1801; married, license, 8 August, 1782, Elizabeth Toy, born 1757; died 17 May, 1830. 4. ABRAHAM REEVES[4], born 1763; died 23 December, 1838; married, license, 20 September, 1787, Christina Shykels. 5. MERIBAH REEVES[4], married, license, 20 September, 1783, Edward Linthicum. 6. JANE REEVES[4], born 1764; died 14 June, 1783; married, 18 July, 1782, James Coppuck.

HENRY REEVES[4], above (Joseph[3], William[2], Walter[1]), had twelve children, of whom BENJAMIN FURNESS REEVES[5], born at or near Port Elizabeth, New Jersey, 7 July, 1793; died 6 March, 1862; buried at Port Elizabeth; married Rachel, daughter of James and Abigail (Weaver) Godfrey, born 6 July, 1797; died 23 July, 1870; and became the father of HENRY REEVES[6], born 5 April, 1825; married (1), 13 November, 1852, Sarah Jane, daughter of Permenas C. Lee. SAMUEL V. REEVES[7], a son of this latter marriage, born 1 May, 1854, and now residing at Haddonfield, New Jersey, has for more than twenty years been engaged in gathering data for a Reeves genealogy, and his untiring, generous effort has preserved a much larger list of the descendants of Walter Reeves than is given in this chapter on the Reeves Family.

This Indenture made the Twentieth day of the Month called March in the yeare of our Lord according to the English Account One Thousand Six hundred Eighty Eight Between Daniell Howell of Moddra Howell both of the County of Gloucester in the Province of West Jersey in America of the one part And Walter Reeves of Northampton Esq in the County of Burlington in the Province aforesaid Planter of the other part Witnesseth that the said Daniell Howell & Moddra Howell for & in consideration of the Summe of fifteene pounds currant money within this said Province of West Jersey to them or one of them by the said Walter Reeves all & before the sealing & delivery hereof in hand paid & well & truly payd whereof they the said Daniell Howell & Moddra Howell doe hereby acknowledge and therof and of every part & parcell thereof doe acquit & for ever discharge the said Walter Reeves his heires Executors & Administrators and every of them forever by these presents Have granted Bargained and Sold Aliened Enfeoffed and Confirmed And by these presents doe fully wholy and absolutely & in their Bargaine and Sale Alien Enfeoffe & Confirme unto the said Walter Reeves his heires and assignes forever One Hundred Acres of Land to be laid out by a Surveyor to be sworne for the same by the said Walter Reeves his heires or assignes out of the next dividend or pmiscuous Lotts to them or either of them belonging in the Precinct aforesaid for one thirtieth part of one halfe of a Propriety in the said Province purchased by Thomas Howell late father of the said Daniell Howell of Benjamin Bartlett by Indentures of Lease & Release bearing date the One & Twentieth & two & twentieth first day of September where the same Land shall fall or may be laid out according to the Lawes of the said Province Together also with all & every the Mines Mineralls Woods Fishings Hawkings Fowlings and all other profitts Commodities Hereditaments & appurtenances to the said granted & bargained one hundred Acres of Land or any part thereof belonging belonging or in any wise appertayning And also all the Estate Right Title Interest Inheritance Property Clayme & Demand whatsoever of them the said Daniell Howell & Moddra Howell either of them in Law or Equity or either of them of in or unto the said granted premises or any part thereof And the Reversion & Reversions Remainder & Remainders of the same & every part thereof To Have & to Hold the said One Hundred Acres of Land & all & singular the premises hereby granted & bargained premises & every part & parcell thereof with the appurtenances unto the said Walter Reeves his Heires and Assignes to the only proper use and behoofe of the said Walter Reeves his Heires and Assignes forever And the said Daniell Howell and Moddra Howell for themselves & either of their Heires Executors & Administrators doe covenant promise & grant to & with the said Walter Reeves his Heires & Assignes by these presents that they the said Daniell Howell and Moddra Howell or either of them have not wittingly or willingly Committed suffered or done any act matter or thing whatsoever whereby or by reason whereof the said granted premises or any part or parcell thereof is are or shall or may bee charged incumbred or impeached in any Title Estate or otherwise howsoever (other than the Quit Rents thereout issuing unto our Lord the King and his Heires and their and either of their Heires Steward and Stewards for all all and every time and times hereafter during the Terme and space of Seaven Years next ensueing the date hereof at the request and at the proper Costs and charges of the said Walter Reeves his Heires or Assignes make doe and execute or cause to be further and other Lawfull & reasonable acts matters and things whatsoever As by the said Walter Reeves his Heires or Assignes shall be reasonably required for the further better more full and perfect conveying confirming and assuring the said granted and bargained premises and every or any part or parcell thereof with the Appurtenances unto the said Walter Reeves his Heires and Assignes forever according to the true intent and meaning of these presents So as for the making doeing or executing thereof the person or persons to whom such request shall be made be not compelled to travell above the space of Twelve Myles from the place of his or their abode And so as such further assurance conveyance nor further covenants or warranty there according to the Tenour of these presents In Witnesse whereof the said parties to these presents Indentures have set their hands & Seales the day and yeare first above written 1688.

ix. SAMUEL REEVE[2], died *circa* 1737; married (license granted 2 January, 1735) Mary Hill. His will, dated 2 December, 1737, names wife Mary, and Samuel, "son of my brother William."

2. JOHN REEVES[2] (Walter[1]), who was no doubt the eldest son of Walter Reeve, was probably born in England, although it is possible that he was born at Southold, Long Island. He resided in Burlington County, New Jersey, where, in 1704, he was granted the right to keep the ferry between the town of Burlington and the city of Philadelphia. Ferry privileges in colonial times were established by the public authorities, and were among the most valuable franchises granted. The grant in this case was made by Governor Cornbury, and reads:

"Edward Viscount Cornbury, Captain-General and Governor-in Chief in and over her Majesties provinces of New Jersey New York, and all the territories and tracts of land depending thereon in America, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

"To Jeremiah Bass, Esq., Secretary of New Jersey, Greeting:

"You are hereby required that you forthwith prepare a bill to pass under the Great Seale of this province, containing a grant or license to JOHN REEVE, to keep the ferry betwixt the town of Burlington and City of Philadelphia upon the river Delaware, and you are to insert therein the prices allowed him to take for ferriage of either goods, passengers, or any other carriage, viz.: for each passenger in company from the feast of our lady to the feast of St. Michaell the arch angle, for the sum—half year—one shilling, if single, to hire the boat, six shillings from the feast of St. Michaell the arch angle to the feast of our lady in the winter, half year, single, seven and eight pence; in company fifteen pence for every tun of flower; ten shillings and six pence for every tun of bread; ten shillings for every hogshead of rum; three shillings and the same for molasses and sugar; for every pipe of wine five shillings; for all barrels one shilling per piece; for lead and iron six pence per hundred; for the beef ten pence per quarter; for every hogg ten pence; for every bushel of meale and salt three pence; sheep and calves at the same rate with the hogs dead. And you are to take security for the due performance of the same.

"Given under my hand and seale this 11th day of December, *Anno Reg Anno nunc anglia,* etc, *Annoq Dei,* 1704.

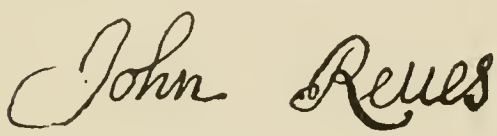
"CORNBURY."

Ferries at that period consisted of open boats with sails, and gave but slight comfort to patrons, and while the scant records of the time furnish no facts relating to the conduct of the ferry in question, it is, nevertheless, conjectured that John Reeves kept within the terms of the monopoly granted, and was never complained against for exorbitant charges.

He owned a landed estate in Burlington County, and it is believed that he died there in 1748, although he may have died at the home of one of his sons in Gloucester County, as the inventory of his estate appears to have been filed there. However, in this inventory, dated 8 November, 1748, he is styled "late of Burlington County." The estate was appraised at over £1300,

—a large estate for his time. In a deed executed by his son, Thomas Reeves, of Deptford Township, Gloucester County, the father is called "son and heir at law of Walter Reeve." *

John Reeves was one of the guests at the wedding of George Deacon and Martha Charles, which took place 22 February, 1693/4, and a copy of his autograph was obtained from their marriage certificate of that date. He married, in Burlington County, at the house of Thomas Revell, Esq^r, the noted surveyor, 22 July, 1695, Ann Bradgate. The witnesses to the marriage were Anthony Elton, Elizabeth Elton, Robert Powell, Hannah Powell, John Powell, and Elizabeth Powell. He may have had other issue than the sons given below, and it is possible that the facts ascribed to the son Abraham should be credited to his grandson Abraham, the son of Henry Reeves.



Children of John[2] and Ann (Bradgate) Reeves:

(4) i. Thomas Reeves[3], died in 1782; married Sarah ——.

(5) ii. Henry Reeves[3], died in 1745; married Abigail Shinn.

iii. Abraham Reeves[3], married Susan Bryant. Issue: 1. Henry Reeves[4], born near Mount Holly, *circa* 1760; died at Victor, Ontario County, New York, in 1811; married, 10 September, 1782, Elizabeth Powell. 2. James Reeves[4], removed to Ohio. 3. William Reeves[4], probably died unmarried, *circa* 1798. 4. Hannah Reeves[4], married Asa Gaskill. 5. Charlotte Reeves[4]. 6. Exercise Reeves[4].

3. WALTER REEVE[2] (Walter[1]), the eldest son of Walter Reeve by his second wife, Anne Howell, was born in Burlington County, *circa* 1684, and died on his estate in Northampton Township, that county, 21 March, 1754, "aged 69 years." He possessed large landed interests, some of which he acquired by inheritance, and some by purchase. At his decease he was the owner of several plantations. He, his wife, and several of his children, are buried in the graveyard of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church at Mount Holly, so it is inferred that he was an Episcopalian. His last will and testament, dated 8 May, 1753, proved 23 May, 1754, names sons Samuel, Micajah, Jonathan, and Barzillai; daughters Elizabeth, Ruth, Rebecca, Ann, and Sarah, and "my son Walter's three sons." His wife Ann, whose maiden name has not been ascertained, died 11 December, 1744, "aged 49 years," as is learned from her gravestone.

Children of Walter[2] and Ann Reeve:

i. Walter Reeve[3], died 20 April, 1746, "aged 27 years 5 months." He married and had issue, but the name of his wife is not known. That he had three sons living at the date of his father's will is apparent from that instrument. One

* New Jersey Deeds, Liber X, 176.

of these was the Walter Reeve who married Tabitha Garwood, under license dated 9 February, 1765, and died in 1768. Another son probably was the John Reeve called "cousin" in the will of Rebecca Reeve, mentioned below.

ii. SAMUEL REEVE[3], an executor of his father's will, and probably the Samuel who obtained a license to marry Hannah Heustis, of Evesham, 12 January, 1747.

(6) iii. MICAJAH REEVE[3], died in 1777; married Hannah Lee.

iv. JONATHAN REEVE[3], styled "Jr." in deeds; died *circa* 1763, probably unmarried, and without issue. His will of 9 May, 1758, proved 29 January, 1763, gives a legacy to Jonathan Patterson, Junr, "son of Thomas Patterson," and the remainder of his estate unto his brother Barzillai and the latter's three children, John, Elizabeth, and Samuel.

v. BARZILLAI REEVE[3], married and had issue; is named in the will of his brother Jonathan, 9 May, 1758, at which time he had the three children above named. His son, Samuel Reeve, was living at Mount Holly, in 1803, and he may be the Samuel who died there, 18 October, 1820, aged sixty-four years.

vi. ELIZABETH REEVE[3], died 21 April, 1760, aged "about 32 years."

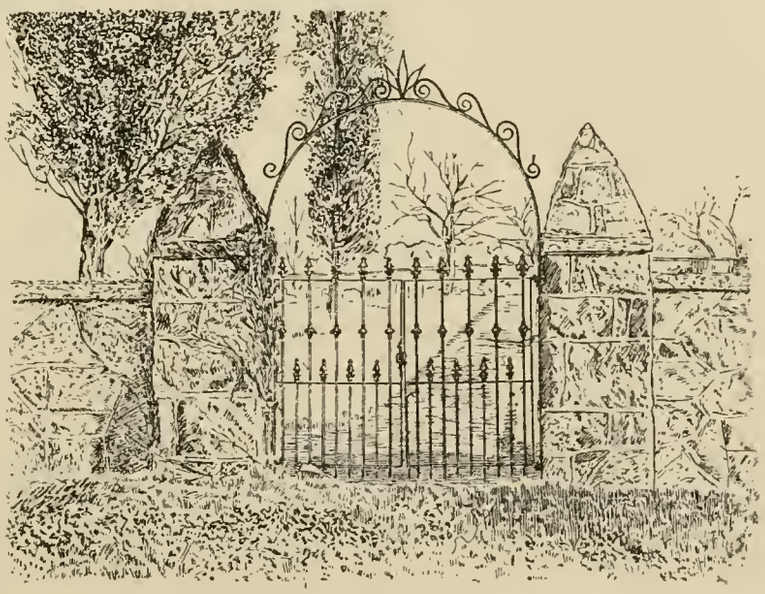
vii. RUTH REEVE[3].

viii. REBECCA REEVE[3], died in 1760; her will, dated 1 February, and proved 24 March, 1760, names sister Sarah Pattison; Jonathan, son of Marmaduke Fort; "cousin" John Reeve, son of Walter Reeve, to whom she gave her Bible; "cousin" Ann, daughter of Micajah Reeve, to whom she bequeathed her prayer book.

ix. ANN REEVE[3].

x. SARAH REEVE[3], born 4 March, 1737; died 6 April, 1807; married (1) —— Pattison, or Patterson; (2) John Reeves, born 1 August, 1744; died 26 February, 1800.

4. THOMAS REEVES[3] (John[2], Walter[1]), the eldest son and heir at law of John Reeves, was born in Burlington County, *circa* 1700, and died in Deptford Township, Gloucester County, 2 December, 1780, "aged 80 years," as is learned from his gravestone, which is the oldest in the ancient Reeves burying-ground. He was a well-to-do farmer, and a large landed proprietor. In 1734 he conveyed two large tracts of land in Burlington County to Thomas Wetherell, at which time he was residing in Welling borough, in that county, but removed therefrom to Gloucester County about the same time. In a deed dated 7 February, 1765, by which he conveyed a



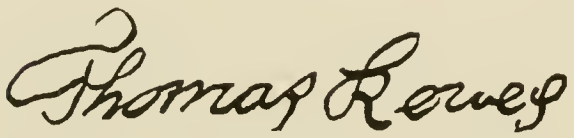
parcel of land to his cousin, Micajah Reeve, he is styled "son and heir at law" of John Reeves, and in the same instrument the latter is styled "son and heir at law" of Walter Reeve.* The *Pennsylvania Gazette*, in its issue of 3 March, 1757, contains this notice:

"PHILADELPHIA, February 26, 1757.

"To be sold by private sale, at any time between this and the first of April next, a plantation, situated in Deptford Township, Gloucester County, about eleven miles from Philadelphia, and seven from Gloucester, and within half a mile from Mantua Creek, containing 200 acres, 30 of which is cleared, the rest well timbered, about five acres of meadow, with a good house, barn, stable, and other out houses, and a young orchard. Any person inclining to purchase, may apply to the subscriber, living near the premises.

"THOMAS REEVES."

Thomas Reeves is the ancestor of most of the name Reeves who have lived in Gloucester County. A fac-simile of the autograph to his will is here inserted, from which it will be noted that he wrote his name with a single "e," as did his father. The will, dated 6 July, 1779, and proved 1 June, 1782, names sons Biddle, Arthur, Thomas, and Joseph, and daughter Ann Wood. To the latter he bequeathed three hundred pounds "in gold or silver." He also named "grandson" Peter Rambo; "grandson" John Reeves, and a "granddaughter," but did not name the latter, or give the name of the parents of either of these grandchildren. He devised to each of his sons a plantation. He married Sarah ——, who probably survived him, as she is mentioned in his will. Her maiden name has not been ascertained, although it is believed that she was a Miss Biddle, of Burlington County, and hence the Christian name of his eldest child.

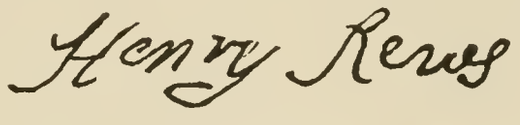


Children of Thomas Reeves[3]; all doubtless born in Gloucester County:

(7) i. BIDDLE REEVES[4], died in 1789; married Ann Clement.
(8) ii. ARTHUR REEVES[4], died in 1786; married Mary Cox.
(9) iii. THOMAS REEVES[4], born 2 February, 1728; died 25 July, 1802; married Keziah Brown.
iv. ANN REEVES[4], married John Wood, of Gloucester, license dated 28 October, 1765.
v. RACHEL REEVES[4], presumably the one of that name who married, at "Old Swedes," Philadelphia, 30 November, 1757, Benjamin Rambo.
(10) vi. JOSEPH REEVES[4], born 20 June, 1743; died in January, 1825; married (1) Elizabeth Morgan; (2) Sarah Gill.

* New Jersey Deeds at Trenton, Liber X, folio 176 *et seq.*

5. HENRY REEVES[3] (John[2], Walter[1]), the second son of John Reeves, was born in Burlington County, from which county he removed, after his marriage, to Gloucester County, where he died, late in 1745 or early in 1746. In 1742 he purchased two hundred acres of land from George Ward. His will, dated 24 October, 1745, and proved 20 January following, named wife Abigail, and the six children given below, all of whom were then under age. His wife and his brother Thomas were made executors. His estate was appraised at £246 13*s.* 4*d.* He married, license granted 26 February, 1728, Abigail, daughter of James Shinn * by his wife Abigail Lippincott. (See Lippincott Family, No. 4.)



Children of Henry[3] and Abigail (Shinn) Reeves:

i. Hope Reeves[4], married, license dated 2 November, 1748, Joseph Haines, of Burlington.
ii. James Reeves[4].
iii. Ann Reeves[4].
iv. Abraham Reeves[4]. One of this name was licensed, 24 February, 1769, to marry Mary Ward.
(11) v. Henry Reeves[4], born 21 December, 1742; died 2 April, 1809; married Rachel Jess.
vi. Mary Reeves[4].

6. MICAJAH REEVE[3] (Walter[2], Walter[1]), was born in Northampton Township, Burlington County, and died there, *circa* 1777. He was a farmer, and the owner of real estate of considerable proportions. He married Hannah Lee, the license thereto issuing 2 March, 1754. She predeceased her husband, and was buried at Mount Holly, 2 March, 1772. His will bears date 18 January, 1773, and was proved 29 April, 1777, in which are named the children given below.

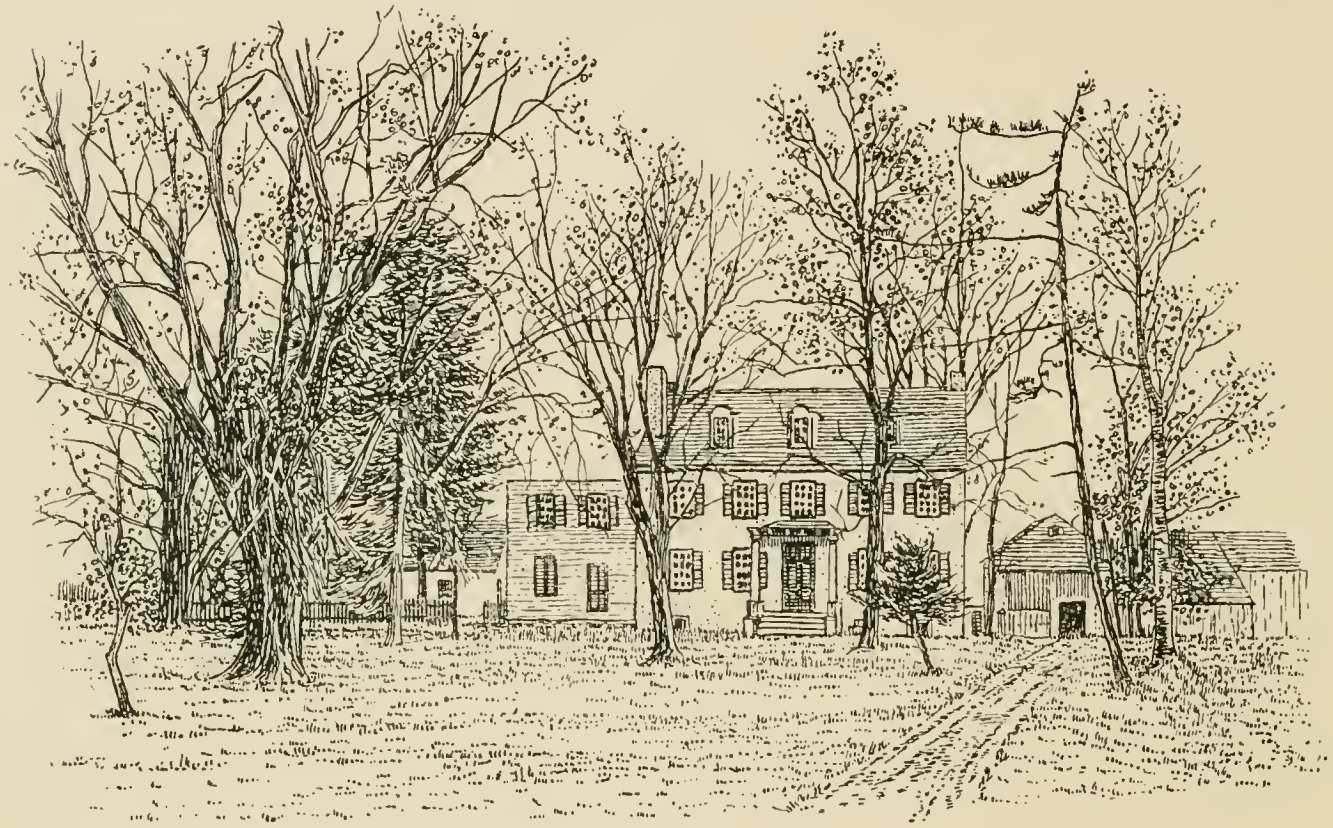
Children of Micajah[3] and Hannah (Lee) Reeve:

i. Nehemiah Reeve[4], who died intestate in 1799, leaving a widow Ruth, and issue.
ii. Abraham Reeve[4].
iii. Caleb Reeve[4], who conveyed land by deed dated 9 May, 1782, at which time he was of Northampton Township.
iv. Thomas Reeve[4].
v. Ann Reeve[4].
vi. Rebecca Reeve[4].
vii. Vashti Reeve[4].



* The family and ancestry of James Shinn are given in the "The History of the Shinn Family," by Josiah Shinn, A. M. (Chicago, 1903.)

7. BIDDLE REEVES[4] (Thomas[3], John[2], Walter[1]), was born in Burlington or Gloucester County, New Jersey; died in Deptford Township, in the latter county, in 1789. He resided in Deptford, was a farmer and distiller, and possessed a large plantation and other landed holdings, with personal estate appraised, at his death, at £690 3*s*. His home plantation was on the west



Reeves Mansion

side of the road leading from Woodbury to Mantua, and about one and one-half miles from the former place. By his will, which was proved 2 March, 1789, he devised to his son Biddle a parcel of land "on the plantation whereon I now dwell and long since enclosed and used for a graveyard for our Family in trust nevertheless and for the use of all the Blood relations of my late Father Thomas Reeves, deceased, and their heirs forever for the sole purpose of burying their dead." This graveyard, probably established by his father, is still maintained as a burying-ground for his descendants. It is located within a few hundred feet of the mansion house on the plantation named, and covers over half an acre of land, surrounded by an excellent stone wall, with iron gateways. It contains numerous grave-stones, with inscriptions, and over one hundred graves clearly marked by mounds. Many mounds have no doubt disappeared in the lapse of years.

Biddle Reeves

Mr. Reeves wrote his name with one "e," while his wife, Ann, wrote her name with two. Fac-similes of their autographs are herewith inserted. He married twice, but the name of his first wife is not known. The second marriage was to Ann Clement, under license issuing 12 November, 1759. She survived her husband, and was the executrix of his will. The dates of her birth and death have not been ascertained.



Child of Biddle Reeves[4] by his first wife:

i. Josiah Reeves[5], born 11 November, 1756; died in April, 1808, and in his will, dated 6 April, and proved 25 same month, he names wife Esther, and sons Biddle and Edward, who were then minors. Biddle is believed to be identical with the Mr. Biddle Reeves whose death by accidental drowning in the Delaware River, May, 1824, was announced in the press of Philadelphia, of 20 May, that year. When drowned he was in an open boat, returning home from Philadelphia, the boat being run down by a sloop.

Children of Biddle[4] and Ann (Clement) Reeves:

ii. Mary Reeves[5], born 12 September, 1760; married 13 January, 1787, John Groff.

(12) iii. Thomas Reeves[5], born 25 April, 1762; died 18 September, 1819; married (1) Mary Wood; (2) Abigail Thompson; (3) Sarah Haines.

iv. Ann Reeves[5], born 26 February, 1764; died 25 July, 1849; married Archibald Moffett, and had issue.

(13) v. Biddle Reeves[5], born 4 October, 1766; died 2 June, 1828; married (1) Elizabeth Haines; (2) Elizabeth Ellis.

vi. Elizabeth Reeves[5], born 10 June, 1768; died in infancy.

vii. Joseph Reeves[5], born 16 March, 1771; died in 1825; married, 2 July, 1797, Sarah, daughter of John and Keziah (Tredway) Groff.

(14) viii. Clement Reeves[5], born 19 March, 1772; died 5 July, 1819; married Sarah Wood.

ix. John Reeves[5], born 22 March, 1775; died unmarried.

x. Desire Reeves[5], born 9 March, 1777.

xi. Sarah Reeves[5], born 1 August, 1779; died 23 March, 1875; married John Smith.

xii. Elizabeth Reeves[5], born 12 May, 1783; died 18 January, 1837; married John Mulford.

8. ARTHUR REEVES[4] (Thomas[3], John[2], Walter[1]), resided in Deptford Township, where he farmed a plantation of two hundred and twenty acres, devised to him by his father. He died in April, 1786, possessed of considerable wealth. His will bears date 8 April, that year, was proved 2 May following, and names four sons, and mentions "daughters," but does not name them. He married, 7 May, 1758, Mary Cox, the marriage being recorded at "Old Swedes" Church, Philadelphia. She no doubt survived her husband, as she is mentioned in his will.

Children of Arthur[4] and Mary (Cox) Reeves:

i. Arthur Reeves[5], died in 1821, unmarried.
(15) ii. Mark Reeves[5], married Ann Ewan.
iii. Aaron Reeves[5], married Mary Ann Bond, and had issue: 1. Sarah Reeves[6]. 2. Mary Reeves[6]. 3. Aaron Reeves[6]. 4. Arthur Reeves[6].
iv. William Reeves[5], by wife Elizabeth, had issue: 1. William Reeves[6]. 2. Esther Reeves[6]. 3. Rachel Reeves[6].
v. Beulah Reeves[5], married Edward D. Clayton.
vi. Mary Reeves[5], born 17 November, 1764; died 17 December, 1840; married, 16 February, 1785, Joseph Cook.
vii. Rachel Reeves[5], died unmarried.
viii. Sarah Reeves[5], married James Stevens.
ix. Edith Reeves[5], married —— Groff, and had issue.
x. James Reeves[5], who was a farmer, and resided in Greenwich Township, Gloucester County, where he died, in February, 1849. He married (license dated 26 May, 1785) Margaret Solomon, by whom he had (at least) the following issue: 1. John Reeves[6], who died in 1868, unmarried and without issue. 2. Martha Reeves[6], married, 27 December, 1810, John Porch. 3. Mary Reeves[6], married, in May, 1813, John Tempest. 4. Eliza Reeves[6], married Levi Phipps. 5. Edith Reeves[6], married —— Loudenslager.

9. THOMAS REEVES, Junr[4] (Thomas[3], John[2], Walter[1]), was born 2 February, 1728, and died 25 July, 1802, his death being caused by a stroke of of lightning. He resided on his plantation in Deptford Township, Gloucester County, and became a prosperous farmer. His real estate holdings at the time of his death were large, and he died possessed of a valuable personal estate. The division of his real estate was made by the Orphans' Court of Gloucester County, at June Term, 1804, when the property was divided among his "then living" five children, Benjamin Reeves, Rebecca Ridgway, Sybilla Reeves, John Reeves, and David Reeves.

He married, license dated 18 November, 1777, Keziah, daughter of John Brown by his wife Sarah Cooper. She survived her husband, and died before 22 December, 1806, on which day administration on her estate was granted unto her eldest son, Benjamin Reeves.

Children of Thomas Reeves, Junr[4], by his wife Keziah Brown:

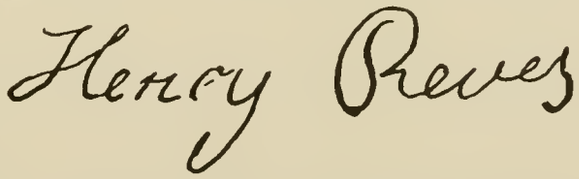
(16) i. Benjamin Reeves[5], died 1 April, 1844; married Abigail Toy.
ii. Rebecca Reeves[5], married John Ridgway.
iii. Sybil Reeves[5], married Isaac Reeves. (See No. 18.)
iv. John Reeves[5], died in 1826, leaving wife Hannah and son Samuel to survive him.
(17) v. David Reeves[5], born 14 February, 1793; died 17 March, 1871; married (1) Clara Mary James; (2) Mrs. Hettie Miller; (3) Mrs. Sarah Pearson.

10. JOSEPH REEVES[4] (Thomas[3], John[2], Walter[1]), was born 20 June, 1743, probably in Gloucester County, and died at Woodbury, in that county, in January, 1825. He was a farmer, and resided for many years at Red Bank, same county, where he owned a farm and valuable fishing rights, which he obtained under the will of his father. In 1779 he was chosen collector of Deptford Township, but declined the office. He was a Friend, and a member of the Woodbury Meeting. He married (1), 31 March, 1774, Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph and Sarah Morgan, born in March, 1752; (2) Sarah, daughter of John and Sarah Gill, born 28 May, 1751, died in September, 1797.

Children of Joseph Reeves[4]:

i. Hannah Reeves[5], born 4 April, 1775; married Zachariah Test.
ii. Sarah Reeves[5], born 25 July, 1777; died 3 August, 1817.
iii. Joseph Reeves[5], born 9 January, 1780; died 30 August, 1798.
(18) iv. Isaac Reeves[5], born 1 September, 1782; died 28 April, 1861; married Sybil Reeves.
v. John Reeves[5], born 30 March, 1785; died in September, 1787.
vi. Mary Reeves[5], born 20 October, 1787; married Michael C. Fisher, Esqr, born 30 September, 1772; died 15 August, 1862. He was for many years a justice of the peace and one of the lay judges of Gloucester County, and in 1821 and 1822, of the Legislative Council of New Jersey. They had issue.
vii. Samuel M. Reeves[5], born 23 October, 1790; died 26 October, 1886; married Hannah, daughter of Samuel Hopkins, born 15 January, 1797; died 25 June, 1874. They had issue.
viii. Benjamin Reeves[5], born 10 July, 1795; died 21 October, 1819.

11. HENRY REEVES[4] (Henry[3], John[2], Walter[1]), was born 21 December, 1742; died 2 April, 1809. He was a farmer, and resided in Northampton Township, Burlington County. He was a Friend, and a member of Mount Holly Meeting. He married, license dated 2 March, 1765, Rachel Jess, born 1 May, 1746; died 4 December, 1810; daughter of David Jess by his wife Ruth Silver. (See Jess Family, No. 2.)



Children of Henry[4] and Rachel (Jess) Reeves; all born in Northampton Township:

i. Isaiah Reeves[5], born 27 January, 1766; died 16 March, 1851; married, 6 December, 1795, Tabitha Maulsbury. Issue: 1. Benjamin Reeves[6]. 2. Abigail Reeves[6]. 3. Allen Reeves[6]. 4. Rebecca Reeves[6]. 5. Clayton Reeves[6], born 6 October, 1804; died 23 February, 1858. 6. Barzillai C. Reeves[6]. 7. Zachariah Reeves[6]. 8. Edward N. Reeves[6]. 9. William W. Reeves[6].

(19) ii. JOEL REEVES[5], born 14 October, 1767; died 12 September, 1840; married Hannah Gaskill.

iii. ABIGAIL REEVES[5], born 2 March, 1770; buried 24 February, 1849; married Samuel Rogers. (See Rogers Family, No. 15.)

iv. ELI REEVES[5], born 9 March, 1773; died 5 June, 1818; married, 10 June, 1798, Amy Carty. No issue.

v. SAREPTA REEVES[5], born 17 January, 1774; buried 17 January, 1849; married, 13 May, 1801, as second wife, Samuel Wills, and had issue, Jemima Wills, born 13 March, 1802; died 5 August, 1859; married Samuel Bullock. Mr. Wills died 7 January, 1849.

vi. MARY REEVES[5], born 29 February, 1776; died 1857; married, 12 November, 1800, Isaac Carr, by whom she had issue.

(20) vii. ABRAHAM REEVES[5], born 29 July, 1778; died 3 February, 1836; married (1) Hope Stratton; (2) Mary Matlack.

viii. RACHEL REEVES[5], born 8 June, 1781; died 8 May, 1782.

ix. HENRY REEVES[5], born 7 March, 1783; died 19 December, 1831; married, 20 September, 1804, Mary Rakestraw. He received a certificate from Chesterfield Monthly Meeting of Friends in Burlington County to Radnor Monthly Meeting in Pennsylvania, 5, 8 month, 1817, for himself, wife Mary and minor children, Esther Reeves, Abraham Reeves, George W. Reeves, and Mary Reeves.

x. DAVID REEVES[5], born 2 August, 1786; died 11 December, 1840; married, 23 December, 1807, Grace Renaer, and with her, by deed of 9 May, 1814, conveyed land unto his sister, Sarepta Wills, who was then a widow.

(21) xi. ZACHARIAH REEVES[5], born 2 January, 1789; died 27 January, 1854; married Sarah T. Coles.

xii. ANN REEVES[5], born 19 February, 1791, died 1 October, 1870.

xiii. RACHEL REEVES[5], born 23 August, 1793; died 9 March, 1830.

12. THOMAS REEVES[5] (Biddle[4], Thomas[3], John[2], Walter[1]), was born in Gloucester County, 25 April, 1762; died there, 18 September, 1819. He was a farmer, and resided on his plantation in Greenwich Township, Gloucester County. He possessed a large estate, his landed holdings including two plantations. He bequeathed his slaves to his son Joseph, and stipulated that they should be emancipated "when thirty years of age." He married three times: (1) Mary Wood; (2) Abigail Thompson; (3) Sarah Haines. His second wife died after 8 August, 1803, on which day she joined in a deed with her husband. It is difficult to determine the mother of his children, except that none of them were by the third wife.

Children of Thomas Reeves[5]:

i. THOMAS REEVES[6], was a wholesale grocer merchant in Philadelphia, where he died, 6 April, 1840, aged fifty-six years. He married 11 February, 1809, Hannah Sitgreaves. Issue: 1. MARY REEVES[7], born 6 April, 1810; married General A. W. Reynolds. 2. HANNAH REEVES[7], married W. P. Craig. 3. CORDELIA REEVES[7], born 16 June, 1821; married Benjamin Ash. 4. JOSEPHINE REEVES[7],

born 20 May, 1823; married Edward L. Wood. 5. THOMAS A. REEVES[7], born 4 March, 1825; married (1) Angelina Bird; (2) Caroline Baker Bird. 6. MATILDA REEVES[7], born 16 February, 1829; married James H. Sewell, Esq[r]. 7. LOUIS REEVES[7], married Hannah Wood.

ii. JOSEPH REEVES[6], born 10 January, 1799; died 18 October, 1824; married, 11 January, 1821, Mary, daughter of Matthew Gill, Esq[r], born 21 April, 1798; died 6 April, 1883, having married as second husband, John Jessup. Issue: 1. ABIGAIL THOMPSON REEVES[7], born 2 November, 1821; died 1 September, 1842. 2. THOMAS REEVES[7], born 17 February, 1823; died 6 January, 1857; graduated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, and practised his profession in Gloucester and Salem Counties. He married Isabella McPhail, and by her had one child, Abigail Thompson Reeves[8]. 3. JOSEPH L. REEVES[7], born 25 November, 1824; died 27 December, 1897; served in several county offices; was a member of the State Senate in 1864–66, and for some years preceding his death was president of the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Woodbury, New Jersey. He married, 14 February, 1854, Rebecca Blackwood Jessup, born 8 November, 1833; died 5 December, 1896, and by her had issue: Josephine[8], who married Joseph Wayne Merritt; Thomas W.[8], who married Elizabeth M. Adams; Abigail[8], who married Reverend W. Herbert Burk, and Harry B.[8], who is a clerk in the Western National Bank of Philadelphia.

iii. CHARLES REEVES[6], born 27 November, 1800, and doubtless by the second wife; died at Camden, New Jersey, 30 May, 1865; married, 12 December, 1822, Beulah Ann, daughter of Joseph Vanneman and Elizabeth (Tiers) Clark; born 27 April, 1803; died 26 December, 1880. He was a member of the New Jersey Legislature in 1830, 1831, 1839, and 1840, and later, a member of the State Senate. In 1846 he was elected a justice of the peace for Gloucester County, and the next year, was appointed associate judge of the Gloucester County courts. Issue: 1. JOSEPH CLARK REEVES[7], born 1 August, 1824; died 29 November, 1824. 2. ELIZABETH CLARK REEVES[7], born 27 November, 1827; died 28 April, 1885. 3. ABBIE AUGUSTA REEVES[7], born 14 May, 1830; died 14 October, 1903. 4. CHARLES CARROLL REEVES[7], born 5 April, 1832; died 8 June, 1903; married, 9 June, 1864, Elizabeth S. Rex. 5. FRANCES STRATTON REEVES[7], born 6 September, 1834; married 6 August, 1861, Dr. John R. Stevenson, of Haddonfield, New Jersey, by whom she has issue. 6. SAMUEL SOUTHARD REEVES[7], born 15 March, 1836; died 4 June, 1880; married Elizabeth S. Yard. 7. WILLIAM PENNINGTON REEVES[7], born 14 January, 1841; died 30 September, 1870; was in service in the Civil War, serving as private, second lieutenant, first lieutenant, and later as captain, which latter rank he held in the Third New Jersey Cavalry at the close of the war.

iv. MARY ANN REEVES[6], born 1 April, 1802; married, 20 January, 1825, Thomas S. Dyer, Esqr, one of the justices of the peace for Gloucester County. They had issue.

v. DESIRE REEVES[6], born 18 December, 1804; married, 14 February, 1822, Joseph C. Gill, by whom she had issue.

vi. ABIGAIL REEVES[6], died unmarried.

13. BIDDLE REEVES[5] (Biddle[4], Thomas[3], John[2], Walter[1]), was born in Gloucester County, 4 October, 1766; died there, 2 June, 1828. He was a prominent citizen of his native county; served several years in the

Board of Chosen Freeholders, and held other offices. He owned and resided on the plantation devised to him by his father, and upon which the Reeves burying-ground is located. He also owned a plantation in Salem County, which had been the property of his brother Joseph. He married (1), 16 July, 1792, Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph and Mary Haines, born 13 March, 1747; died 4 September, 1800; (2) Elizabeth Ellis, daughter of Peter and Miriam Ellis, born 22 February, 1774; died 9 February, 1826.

Children by first wife:

i. Joshua Haines Reeves[6], born 24 January, 1794; died 22 November, 1873; married twice and left issue.

ii. Biddle Reeves[6], born 9 November, 1796; died 12 June, 1799.

Children by second wife:

iii. Biddle Reeves[6], born 13 September, 1807; died 4 March, 1808.

iv. Elizabeth Reeves[6], born 6 July, 1809; married Charles Wright.

v. Ellis Reeves[6], born 20 July, 1812; died at Phœnixville, Pennsylvania, 9 May, 1882; married 23 December, 1845, Rebecca Myer. Issue: 1. Sidney Elizabeth Reeves[7], born 12 November, 1846; married 20 June, 1871, Robert J. Buck, of Bridgeton, New Jersey, merchant, and had issue. 2. John Myer Reeves[7], born 23 April, 1849. 3. Ellis Biddle Reeves[7], born 7 September, 1851.

(22) vi. Biddle Reeves[6], born 14 May, 1814; died 10 June, 1852; married Sarah Scull.

14. CLEMENT REEVES[5] (Biddle[4], Thomas[3], John[2], Walter[1]), was born in Gloucester County, 19 March, 1772; died there, 5 July, 1819. He was the proprietor of the ferry running from the north side of Market Street, Philadelphia, and, by his will, dated 4 July, 1819, he devised his ferry rights, and the boats and property appertaining thereto, unto his wife, who, from his death until her decease, was the proprietor of the same. He married, 3 March, 1795, Sarah, daughter of John Wood. She was born 20 January, 1776; died 24 April, 1824, and is buried by the side of her husband in the ancient Reeves Burying-Ground, near Woodbury, New Jersey.

Children of Clement[5] and Sarah (Wood) Reeves:

i. Mary Ann Reeves[6], died in February, 1796, a few weeks old.

ii. John Wood Reeves[6], born 27 January, 1797; died in September, 1800.

iii. Louisa M. Reeves[6], born 1 December, 1799; died 31 October, 1876; married, 9 December, 1819, Charles Whitall, by whom she had issue.

iv. Susan Reeves[6], born 27 September, 1800; married David Shinn, by whom she had one child, David Reeves Shinn[7].

v. Israel S. Reeves[6], born 8 May, 1802, and is deceased; married Ann Keen. Issue: 1. Charles Henry Reeves[7], married Ella Tiers, and settled in Baltimore. 2. Mary L. Reeves[7], married Colonel Charles H. Banes, of Philadelphia, since deceased.

vi. Mary Reeves[6], born 29 March, 1805; died 14 May, 1863; married, 24 September, 1823, William Wainwright, born 14 December, 1798; died 13 May, 1874; son of Israel Wainwright. Mr. Wainright was a merchant at Philadelphia. Issue: 1. Sarah Louisa Wainwright[7], born 9 June, 1824; married John M. Maris, a wholesale druggist of Philadelphia. 2. Isaac Wainwright[7], born 24 May, 1826; died young. 3. Mary R. Wainwright[7], born 3 May, 1828; married Matthew P. McCuen, of Tennessee. 4. William Wainwright[7], born 26 May, 1830; died 10 January, 1876; married Rosina Brown. 5. James M. Wainwright[7], born 21 September, 1832; died young. 6. Clement Reeves Wainwright[7], born 20 March, 1835; died 30 May, 1896. 7. Israel Reeves Wainwright[7], born 7 July, 1837; died 10 January, 1886. 8. Emma Rhoda Wainwright[7], born 11 December, 1839; died young. 9. Joseph Reeves Wainwright[7], born 4 April, 1842; married (1) Mary Bankson King; (2) Mrs. Laura (Lloyd) Coates.

vii. Joseph Wood Reeves[6], born 1 January, 1807; died 13 November, 1882; was for some years a wholesale grocer at Philadelphia. He married, 24 October, 1833, Ann M., daughter of Jonathan and Sarah (Mather) Thomas. Issue: 1. Sarah Reeves[7]. 2. Louisa Whitall Reeves[7]. 3. Elizabeth Thomas Reeves[7]. 4. Clement Reeves[7]. 5. Ann Mather Reeves[7].

viii. Ann Reeves[6], born 2 October, 1808; married Moses W. Mickle; had issue.

ix. Sarah B. Reeves[6], born 18 August, 1815; died 6 January, 1868; married Samuel Ogden, born 4 June, 1803; died 19 October, 1864. (See "Genealogy of the Ogden Family.")

15. MARK REEVES[5] (Arthur[4], Thomas[3], John[2], Walter[1]), was born in Deptford Township, Gloucester County, New Jersey, 18 August, 1768; died 18 March, 1855, at Richmond, Indiana. He married Ann Githens, daughter of Evan and Mehitable Ewan, of Jacobstown, born 14 March, 1779.

Children of Mark[5] and Ann (Ewan) Reeves:

i. Martha Reeves[6], born 18 October, 1806; died 2 September, 1887; married (1) Peter W. Du Hadaway; (2) J. Jefferson Ferguson.

ii. Arthur Reeves[6], died young.

iii. Mark Ewan Reeves[6], born 8 January, 1811; died 13 May, 1883. In 1823, he removed to Richmond, Indiana, where he rose to prominence. After his death his widow donated a considerable sum of money to remodel the Morrison Library of Richmond. It is now called the Morrison-Reeves Library. He married (1) Julietta Pretlow; (2) Caroline Middleton. Issue by first marriage: 1. Charles Pretlow Reeves[7]. Issue by second marriage: 2. Mary Taylor Reeves[7], born 1 June, 1851; married William Dudley Foulke, Esq[r]. 3. Arthur Middleton Reeves[7], born 7 October, 1856; died 1891.

iv. Ann Morgan Reeves[6], born 11 November, 1812; married John Pleasants.

v. James Eyre Reeves[6], born 27 November, 1814; married (1) Isabella Cornell; (2) Hannah M. Peters. Issue by first marriage: 1. James Franklin Reeves[7]. 2. Florence May Reeves[7]. 3. Isabella May Reeves[7]. Issue by second marriage: 4. William Peters Reeves[7]. 5. Jesse Siddall Reeves[7], who is president of the First National Bank of Richmond, Indiana.

vi. Evan Ewan Reeves[6], born in 1816; died in 1819.

16. BENJAMIN REEVES[5] (Thomas[4], Thomas[3], John[2], Walter[1]), was born in Gloucester County, in 1779; died at Philadelphia, 1 April, 1844. In 1811 he engaged in business as a merchant at Philadelphia, and, about the same time, he also became interested with his cousin, Clement Reeves, in the ownership of the ferries running from the foot of Market Street in that city. In 1815 he and his brother David established, at Bridgeton, New Jersey, the noted iron-works, now the Cumberland Nail and Iron Company, where he began the manufacture of nails, and, in 1828, these brothers, with their partners, James and Joseph Whitaker, purchased similar works at Phœnixville, Pennsylvania, which they conducted for some years under the firm name of Reeves & Whitaker. The latter works had been in operation since 1790. Upon making the purchase, the owners enlarged and improved the plant, and built a blast furnace. Mr. Reeves continued at the head of the firm until his death, and he bequeathed a handsome fortune to his family. Both he and his brother David were recognized as men of unusual intellectual resources, and they possessed a strength of purpose and a degree of energy which, with their sterling integrity, gave them high rank in the business world. Benjamin Reeves married, in New Jersey, 18 March, 1802, Abigail Toy, who died in 1856.

Children of Benjamin[5] and Abigail (Toy) Reeves:

i. Keziah M. Reeves[6], married —— Donnellan.

ii. Abigail C. Reeves[6], married Augustine W. Prevost.

iii. Elizabeth Bispham Reeves[6], born in 1810; died 17 August, 1857; married 25 September, 1832, Dr. William Draper Brincklé, born 9 February, 1798; died 16 December, 1862; was graduated at Princeton College in 1816, and at the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, in 1819; practised medicine at Philadelphia, and was a member of the College of Physicians in that city. Issue: 1. Emily Reeves Brincklé[7]. 2. Mary Reeves Brincklé[7]. 3. Clara Victoria Brincklé. 4. Benjamin Reeves Brincklé[7]. 5. Abigail Reeves Brincklé[7]. 6. Fanny Rodney Brincklé[7].

iv. Emily Reeves[6], married George F. Russell. They were the parents of Colonel Benjamin Reeves Russell[7], a retired officer of the United States Marine Corps.

v. Mary Reeves[6].

17. DAVID REEVES[5] (Thomas[4], Thomas[3], John[2], Walter[1]), was born in Gloucester County, 14 February, 1793; died at Phœnixville, Pennsylvania, 17 March, 1871. When but twenty-two years of age he joined his brother, Benjamin Reeves, in establishing the iron works at Bridgeton, New Jersey, mentioned in the preceding sketch; and he also joined him in purchasing the iron-works at Phœnixville, now the Phœnix Iron Company. Upon the death of his brother, in 1844, David Reeves became the head of

the firm conducting both Bridgeton and Phœnixville works, and, in 1855, upon the incorporation of the Phœnix Iron Company,* he was chosen president of that organization, and remained such until his death.† In 1834, at which time he was residing at Burlington, New Jersey, he was elected a member of the Legislative Council of that State. He married (1), 20 March, 1817, Clara Mary James, born 1 May, 1796; died 12 September, 1865; (2) Mrs. Hettie Miller; (3) Mrs. Sarah S. Pearson. His wives were sisters, and were daughters of Samuel L. James, ‡ by his wife Mary, daughter of Colonel Edward Hall.

Children of David[5] and Clara Mary (James) Reeves:

(23) i. Samuel James Reeves[6], born 4 March, 1818; died 15 December, 1878; married Margaret Handy.
ii. Edward Hall Reeves[6], born 18 December, 1819; died 28 August, 1825.
iii. Mary Hall Reeves[6], born 8 September, 1822; died 29 July, 1823.
iv. Mary James Reeves[6], born 10 January, 1824; died in 1893; married Alfred Penrose Scull. They had issue.
v. Rebecca Anna Reeves[6], born 31 July, 1825; married Thomas Hart. Both are deceased. They had issue.
vi. Benjamin Franklin Reeves[6], born 4 August, 1828; died 25 February, 1832.
vii. Emily Caroline Reeves[6], born 30 August, 1836; married Edward B. Jacobs, who is deceased. They had issue.

18. ISAAC REEVES[5] (Joseph[4], Thomas[3], John[2], Walter[1]), was born in Gloucester County, 1 September, 1782; died there, 28 April, 1861. He engaged extensively in peach growing, both on his plantation in Gloucester County and in Delaware, and he is said to have been the first to plant orchards of budded fruit in the latter State. His work in this direction is thus mentioned by Scharf in his "History of Delaware":

* The Phœnix Iron Company employs three thousand men, and its works cover one hundred acres of land.

† Samuel W. Pennypacker, the present governor of Pennsylvania, in his "History of Phœnixville and its Vicinity," makes mention of Mr. David Reeves, and says, "He was president of the Phœnix Iron Company from its incorporation until 1871, during the whole of which period it immensely increased in capital and production, and at the time of his death he was the largest stockholder in that company, and was probably the wealthiest man in Chester County. He will long be remembered for his true gentility, which was exhibited not only in courteous manners, but in the kind treatment of even the most abject who were brought in contact with him, and for his profuse generosity. The esteem in which he was held by the community is best evidenced by the fact that his death caused general mourning, and his funeral at Laurel Hill [Philadelphia] was attended by so many of the people of Phœnixville that they filled thirty-four cars and required three trains. The employees of the company determined unanimously to erect a monument to his memory, since completed at a cost of about six thousand dollars, and the Borough Council, with equal zeal, have acquired a grant of land to be ornamented and converted into a park bearing his name."

‡ He was a son of James James, a member of the Provincial Congress of New Jersey in 1775.

"So far as can be learned, the first orchards of budded fruit set out in Delaware were planted near Delaware City in 1832 by Isaac Reeves. Mr. Reeves had been for some time engaged in peach-raising in Gloucester County, New Jersey. . . . In 1828 Mr. Reeves removed to Philadelphia and soon after planted seventy or eighty acres in peach trees at Red Bank, New Jersey, and owned in 1830 or 1831 altogether about one hundred and fifty acres set in orchards. . . . Mr. Reeves visited the place (Delaware City) and found large native trees of the Morris White, Oldmixon, Cling, and other varieties; so in 1832 he planted, where the Delaware Battery now stands, the first orchard of budded fruit, setting out thirty acres this year, as many more the year following, and had, in the neighborhood, one hundred acres in 1837. In 1838 Mr. Reeves planted an orchard of one hundred acres on the farm of Ayres & Thompson, between Wilmington and New Castle, and another of one hundred acres on the farm of Dr. Thompson, at Claymont. From this time orchards spread along the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal, and the whole country began to be filled with peach-trees. . . . One year, when peaches were very high and scarce, Reeves netted $16,000 from seven thousand baskets, and in 1837 or 1838 netted a like amount from sixteen thousand baskets."

Mr. Reeves spent his closing years on his estate near Woodbury, New Jersey. He married Sybil (or Sybilla) Reeves, born 20 February, 1786; died 5 July, 1853; daughter of Thomas Reeves, Jr. (see No. 9), and he and his wife were both interred in the Reeves Burying-Ground. His estate included an "interest in the fisheries at Red Bank;" also, lands in Columbiana County, Ohio.

Children of Isaac[5] and Sybil (Reeves) Reeves:

i. Joseph Reeves[6], died unmarried and without issue.

ii. Isaac Cooper Reeves[6], died at Philadelphia, 26 May, 1882, leaving to survive him a widow, Rebecca A., and children. He was a wholesale merchant, and a member of the Union League of Philadelphia.

iii. Clement Reeves[6], died at Delaware City, Delaware, in 1904. He was a farmer, and retired from business some years before his death. His farm was on the Delaware River, and has been purchased by the United States government, upon which to construct fortifications. He was a director of the Delaware City National Bank. He married Susan Clark, by whom he left issue.

iv. Rebecca Reeves[6], died 11 December, 1831, in the eighteenth year of her age.

v. Elizabeth Reeves[6], died 14 March, 1832, aged nineteen years.

19. JOEL REEVES[5] (Henry[4], Henry[3], John[2], Walter[1]), was born in Northampton Township, 14 October, 1767; died there, 12 September, 1840. He was a farmer, and possessed real estate, which was divided among his heirs the year following his death. He married, 15 December, 1795, Hannah, daughter of Josiah Gaskill, of Springfield Township, Burlington County. She was born 15 July, 1775; died 27 June, 1856. She owned real estate in her own right, and this her heirs sold, 26 March, 1857. The surviving children at the time of the sale were Biddle, Ann, Joel, and Robert D.

Children of Joel[5] and Hannah (Gaskill) Reeves:

i. Josiah Gaskill Reeves[6], born 7 March, 1796; died 9 February, 1829; married Jane Schuyler, who was no doubt a descendant of the ancient Schuyler family of New York. At his death he left issue: Joel Mason Reeves and Hannah S. Reeves. The latter died, prior to 1857, unmarried, while the former, with wife Mary Ann, was residing at Savannah, Georgia, in 1857.

ii. Biddle Reeves[6], born 31 December, 1797; died at Philadelphia, 2 November, 1863; married (1), 18 May, 1823, Martha, daughter of Charles Woolman; (2), 16 February, 1837, Ruth Ann Thomas, who died at Philadelphia in 1871. He was a manufacturer of bedsteads, and a man of wealth. By his first wife he left to survive him son Charles W., and daughters Ann G. Reeves, Mary W. Kelly, and Beulah R. Richmond (wife of James M.); and by his second wife, Ella C. Reeves and Elizabeth T. Reeves. The latter married Alba B. Johnson.

iii. Beulah Reeves[6], born 11 September, 1800; died 5 July, 1850; married, 16 February, 1837, Dr. John Chapman, Jun[r].

iv. Ann Reeves[6], born 10 March, 1802; died 7 September, 1876; married Kirkbride Eastburn, of Westhampton Township, Burlington County, who joined his wife in a deed dated 26 March, 1857. No issue.

v. Joel Reeves[6], born 11 July, 1804; died at Philadelphia, 31 August, 1876; married Sarah Roch, who survived her husband. Mr. Reeves was a man of considerable wealth, and left to survive him three children,—Sarah, Louisa, and William.

vi. Charles Reeves[6], born 8 December, 1806; died 26 August, 1835.

vii. Robert D. Reeves[6], born 6 August, 1810. He and his wife, Ann C. Sutler, were residing in Philadelphia in 1857, and had three children,—Adaline, Charles, and Robert.

viii. John Reeves[6], born 19 October, 1812; died young.

ix. Joshua Reeves[6], born 24 October, 1818; died 26 November, 1818.

20. ABRAHAM REEVES[5] (Henry[4], Henry[3], John[2], Walter[1]), was born in Northampton Township, 29 July, 1778; died there, 3 February, 1836; married (1), 13 January, 1803, Hope Stratton, who died 30 July, 1819; (2), 12 April, 1821, Mary Matlack, who died 27 March, 1838.

Children by first wife:

i. Mary Reeves[6], born 5 December, 1803; died 6 February, 1828.

ii. Elwood Reeves[6], born 16 October, 1810; died 3 August, 1871; married (1), 11 October, 1832, Elizabeth Woolman; (2) Eliza Woolman.

iii. Isaac Reeves[6], born 16 April, 1814; died 22 June, 1850; married Margaret Galloway.

iv. Henry Reeves[6], born 21 August, 1816; married, 30 November, 1848, Hannah Allen.

Children by second wife:

v. Rebecca Reeves[6], born 11 February, 1822; married, 4 July, 1855, Mordecai C. Haines.

vi. Joseph Reeves[6], born 1 February, 1825; married, in May, 1855, Elizabeth Reeves.

vii. Anna Reeves[6], born 11 September, 1826; married, 2 August, 1849, John J. Lytle.

viii. Stacy Reeves[6], born 16 June, 1828; died 8 March, 1903; married in November, 1849, Ann Satterthwaite. Mr. Reeves was a prominent builder of Philadelphia. Among the structures erected by him were: The Wood building, at Fourth and Chestnut streets; Drexel building, at Fifth and Chestnut streets; Forrest building, on Fourth Street below Chestnut; the Lehigh Valley buildings, at Mauch Chunk; Lehigh University, at Bethlehem, and the Industrial School, built by the Misses Drexel, at Eddington, Pennsylvania. He was a member of the ancient Carpenters' Company, the Master Builders' Exchange, and a director of the Franklin Institute, and was one of the oldest members of the Union League. He left issue.

ix. Rachel Reeves[6], born 22 March, 1830; died 29 November, 1864; married, 4 July, 1849, Abraham C. Brown.

x. Mary Reeves[6], born 5 October, 1831; married, 31 May, 1853, James Lasell.

21. ZACHARIAH REEVES[5] (Henry[4], Henry[3], John[2], Walter[1]), born in Northampton Township, 2 January, 1789; died there, 27 January, 1854; married Sarah T. Coles, who died 1 February, 1876. Mr. Reeves was a farmer.

Children of Zachariah[5] and Sarah T. (Coles) Reeves:

i. Elizabeth C. Reeves[6], born 6 August, 1817; died 4 July, 1854.

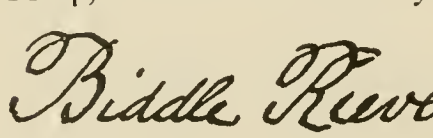
ii. Hannah Ann Reeves[6], born 2 September, 1820; died 23 September, 1866; married, in 1849, Risdon Hankinson.

iii. Charlotte Reeves[6], born 2 September, 1822.

iv. Louisa Reeves[6], born 24 November, 1825; married, 11 September, 1845, Josephus Sooy.

v. Mark Reeves[6], born 29 July, 1828; died 18 December, 1872.

22. BIDDLE REEVES[6] (Biddle[5], Biddle[4], Thomas[3], John[2], Walter[1]), was born at the Reeves homestead, near Woodbury, New Jersey, 14 May, 1814; died at Woodbury, 10 June, 1852. He was the last to occupy the homestead estate on which the ancient burying ground is located. He was a member of Woodbury Friends' Meeting, and was held in high esteem by all who knew him. Some years before his death he gave up the active conduct of his large and well-appointed farm, and removed to Woodbury. By his last will and testament he devised a piece of ground for the enlargement of the family burying-ground. He married, 9 November, 1836, Sarah, daughter of Paul and Hope (Kay) Scull, born 19 October, 1816, who is still living at Woodbury, being in the eighty-ninth year of her age, and having married for second husband, D. Cooper Andrews, who is deceased.



Children of Biddle[6] and Sarah (Scull) Reeves:

i. Paul Scull Reeves[7], born 10 September, 1837. He is the head of the manufacturing firm of Paul S. Reeves & Son, proprietors of the Tubal Smelting Works, at Philadelphia, and he is the president of the Phœnixville Industrial Association, Phœnixville, Pennsylvania, where he resides, at his seat, "The Knoll." He is a member of the Union League and the Historical and Colonial Societies of Pennsylvania, and is now serving as aide-de-camp on the staff of Governor Pennypacker, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He married, 19 October, 1859, Keturah, daughter of Samuel and Asenath (Oliver) Kreamer, born 22 July, 1838. Issue: 1. Alfred Scull Reeves[8], born 2 July, 1862; died 18 December, 1890; married, 8 June, 1887, Katharine Muhlenberg Eckert, of Reading, Pennsylvania. He was graduated at Lehigh University in 1884; was a member of the Union League, the Philadelphia Club, and the Philadelphia Country Club, and left four children to survive him. 2. Biddle Reeves[8], born 12 May, and died 1 August, 1867. 3. Mary Scull Reeves[8], born 17 October, 1868; married, 24 June, 1891, Ernest Howard Hunter. 4. Samuel Kreamer Reeves[8], born 10 March, 1871; married, 4 June, 1901, Josephine, daughter of Craige Lippincott, Esq[r], of the well-known publishing house of J. B. Lippincott Company. He is associated in business with Paul S. Reeves & Son; was educated at the University of Pennsylvania, and is a member of the Union League, the Philadelphia Club, the Philadelphia Country and the Huntington Valley Country clubs, and the Racquet Club. He has one child. 5. Pauline Reeves[8], born 18 October, 1878; died 21 October, 1878.

ii. Elizabeth Reeves[7], born 4 October, 1839; died 28 September, 1857.

iii. Benjamin Reeves[7], born 21 August, 1841; died 6 October, 1847.

iv. Mary Scull Reeves[7], born 27 July, 1843.

v. Sarah Reeves[7], born 9 January, 1846; died 27 July, 1865.

vi. Abby S. Reeves[7], born 16 May, 1848.

vii. Biddle Reeves[7], born 18 November, 1850; died 29 May, 1898; married Maria Carver, by whom he had one son, Biddle[8], who died 9 July, 1883, and was the fifth of his Christian name in direct descent.

23. SAMUEL JAMES REEVES[6] (David[5], Thomas[4], Thomas[3], John[2], Walter[1]), was born 4 March, 1818; died at his residence, No. 1209 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, 15 December, 1878. He was one of the most prominent iron-masters of Pennsylvania. His business career was almost entirely spent in connection with the Phœnix Iron Company, or its predecessor. At the time of the death of his father, he was the vice-president and treasurer of the company, and he succeeded his father in the presidency of that organization, retaining the position until his own death. Under his direction the company continued to enlarge its sphere of work and attained a high degree of prosperity. He was the president of the American Iron and Steel Association, a founder of the Union League of Philadelphia, a member of the American Philosophical Society, and the Academy of Natural Sciences, and a contributor to the Pennsylvania Hospital. He married Margaret, daughter of Dr. William

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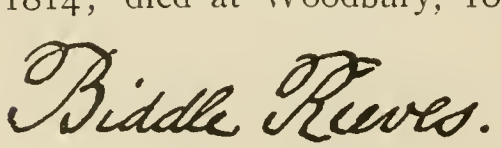
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Winder Handy, of Baltimore, by his wife Elizabeth Tyson; born 19 September, 1819; died 23 October, 1903.

Children of Samuel James[6] and Margaret (Handy) Reeves:

i. Elizabeth Handy Reeves[7], born 16 December, 1847; married, 5 December, 1872, George Assheton Carson. Issue: 1. Rita Carson[8]. 2. George Assheton Carson, Junr[8].

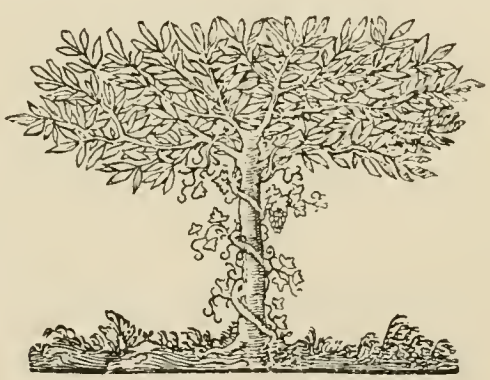
ii. Clara Reeves[7], born 4 December, 1848; married, 3 February, 1870, Carroll S. Tyson, Esqr, a member of the Philadelphia bar and president of the Little Schyulkill Navigation Railroad and Coal Company. Issue: 1. Margaret Reeves Tyson[8], born 2 February, 1871; married Francis E. Bond, of Philadelphia, banker and stock-broker. 2. Elizabeth Carson Tyson[8], born 18 March, 1873. 3. Carroll S. Tyson, Junr[8], born 23 November, 1877.

iii. Margaret Handy Reeves[7], born 4 December, 1850; died 12 August, 1873.

iv. David Reeves[7], born 27 March, 1852; resides at Philadelphia. He succeeded his father as president of the Phœnix Iron Company, and has ever since continued at the head of that great organization. He married, 18 November, 1875, Elise Caroline, daughter of James C. and Mary (Teisseire) Fisher; born in August, 1854. Issue: 1. Mary Teisseire Reeves[8], born in August, 1876. 2. Samuel James Reeves[8], born 9 February, 1880. 3. William Handy Reeves, Junr[8], born in August, 1881.

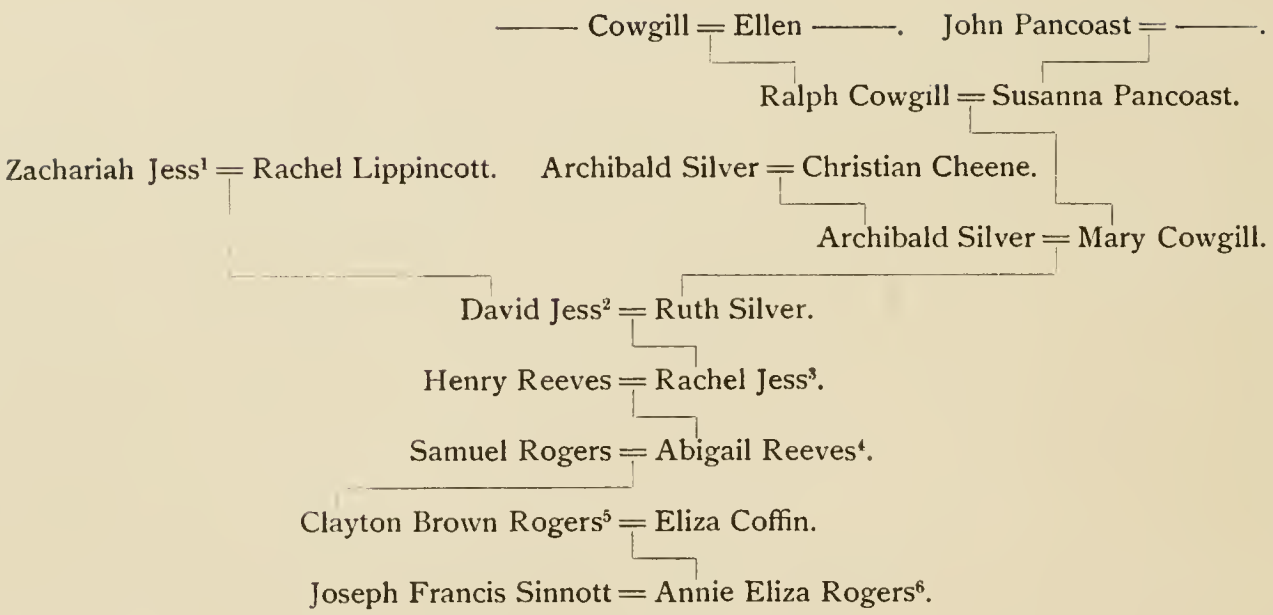
v. William Handy Reeves[7], born 1 February, 1854.

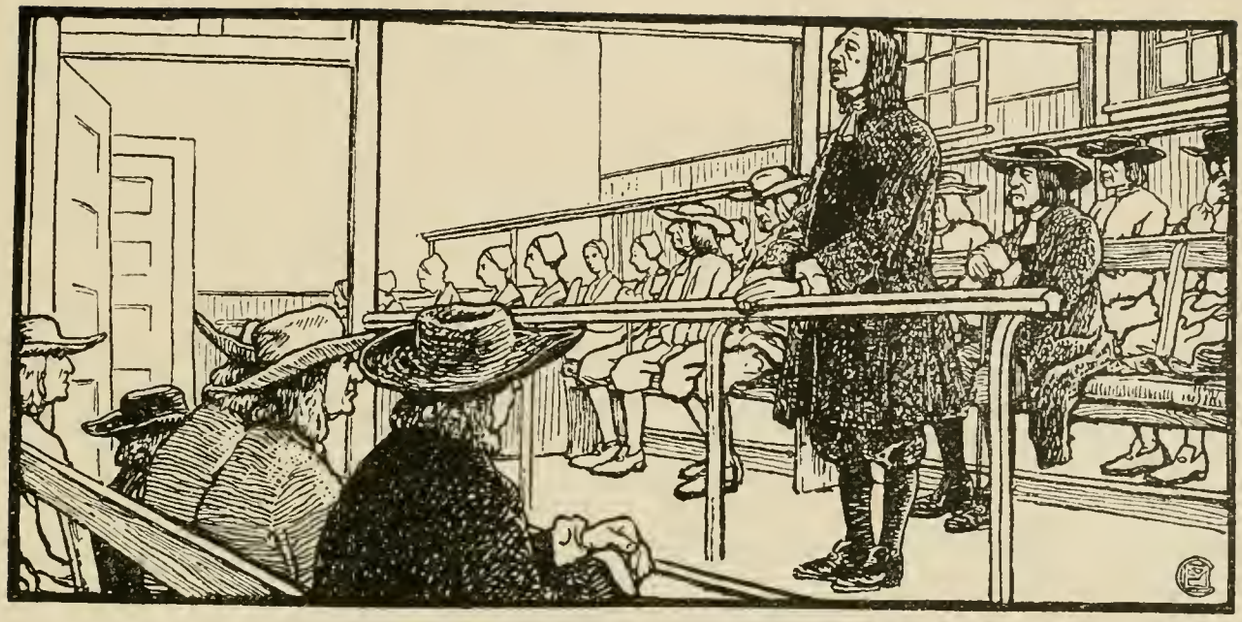
vi. Jennie Justice Reeves[7], born 23 November, 1855; married, 3 February, 1886, George Morgan Newhall, of Philadelphia. Issue: 1. John George Newhall[8].



THE JESS FAMILY

Jess Lineage





THE JESS FAMILY

ZACHARIAH JESS[1], the first of his surname in New Jersey, was probably of English birth. The earliest date at which he is found there is 11 April, 1709, on which day he witnessed the will of John Mills, of Chesterfield Township, Burlington County. At that time he was probably a young man, and had but recently come from England to seek a fortune in the New World. He made his permanent settlement in Springfield, Hanover Township. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and became one of its ministers, in which capacity he was granted by the Burlington Meeting, 7 July, 1713, a "certificate to visit Friends on Long Island;" also one in September, 1721, to make a general visit throughout New England. The testimony issued by the Quarterly Meeting after his death was, that, "He travelled in the service of Truth through the Eastern Provinces to good satisfaction, and was respected at home; and died in unity with Friends, in the Sixth month, 1724." His estate at his death was valued at about three hundred pounds, a portion of which consisted of a two-thirds' interest in a saw- and grist-mill. His will, executed 12 September, 1721, and proved 23 September, 1724, mentions "wife" and "children," without naming them. On 11 January, 1713, he married Rachel, daughter of Restore Lippincott, Esq[r], by his wife Hannah Shattock. The marriage ceremony took place at the house of Mr. Lippincott. (See Lippincott Family, No. 4.) The widow, Rachel, married, second, 19 November, 1729, Francis Dawson, of Northampton Township, Burlington County, by whom she had no issue.



Children of Zachariah[1] and Rachel (Lippincott) Jess:

(2) i. David Jess[2], married Ruth Silver.
ii. Zachariah Jess[2], married, intentions declared 5 September, 1750, Hannah Southwick.
iii. Jonathan Jess[2], was a witness to the marriage of his brother David.
iv. Ann Jess[2], married, 2 November, 1743, Caleb Shreve.

2. DAVID JESS[2] (Zachariah[1]), was born in Burlington County, and is supposed to have resided there throughout his life, although no record of his death has been found. The fact that he did not leave a will, and the absence of any record of administration on his estate, suggest that he probably divided his estate among his children during his lifetime, a practice which was not uncommon in his day. He married, at Mount Holly Meeting-House, 31 January, 1741, Ruth Silver, daughter of Archibald Silver,* by his wife Mary Cowgill.

* Archibald Silver, the elder, was an early settler in Burlington County, New Jersey, where, also, his brothers James and John settled. By deed of 10 October, 1686,* Archibald Silver purchased from Governor Byllinge one hundred acres of land, located on the south side of the north branch of Rancocas Creek, adjoining land of Dr. Robert Dimsdale, and on 10 May, 1695, he sold the same to James Smith. In the deed† to Smith, Silver is styled "of Northampton Township, Burlington County, planter." About the time he made this conveyance, he removed to Manneton Creek, Salem County, and died there in 1703, leaving personal estate valued at over one hundred and ninety pounds. His estate was administered by Joseph Burgen, doubtless a brother-in-law, and the same who married Jane Silver, 23 March, 1691–92. Archibald Silver married Christian Cheene, a young woman who had resided in the family of the Reverend George Keith, and by this marriage he acquired a tract of thirty acres of land in Monmouth County. Their son:

Archibald Silver, was born *circa* 1696, and married Mary, daughter of Ralph Cowgill‡ by his wife Susanna Pancoast. He removed from Salem County to Burlington County in 1718, taking a "certificate of removal" from Salem Monthly Meeting, 3 March in that year, and presenting it to Chesterfield Monthly Meeting, 4 June, same year. He and Mary Cowgill declared their intentions of marriage at Chesterfield Meeting, 3 March, 1719–20, and the same was reported as "accomplished" at the meeting held on 5 May following. In 1735 he and his wife were granted "a certificate of removal" to Burlington Monthly Meeting, and in 1741 they received a similar certificate from the latter Meeting to Salem Monthly Meeting, and removed to Salem County, where they resided during the remainder of their lives. He died 11 February, 1772, "in the 78th year of his age," and she died 3 November, 1767, "in the 66th year of her age." Their daughter, Ruth, married David Jess, as is set forth in the text.

* West Jersey Deeds, Liber B, part ii. p. 645.

† Ibid., 443.

‡ Ellen Cowgill, a widow, and the mother of Ralph Cowgill of the text, emigrated from England to Pennsylvania in 1682, with William Penn in the "Welcome." She was probably accompanied by all of her children except Ralph, who appears to have been a passenger in the ship "Friends' Adventure," which arrived in the Delaware River 28 September, 1682, a few weeks before Penn arrived there. Ellen Cowgill's home is supposed to have been in Yorkshire, as, under date of 7 June, 1682, the Friends of Settle Monthly Meeting, Yorkshire, gave a "certificate" to her and other Friends who were about leaving for Pennsylvania. Ralph Cowgill came under contract of employment with Randolph Blackshaw, whose daughter he subsequently married. The families of Cowgill and Blackshaw settled in Bucks County. In 1694 Ralph Cowgill purchased of his father-in-law one hundred and twelve acres of land in Falls Township, that county, and later sold the same to Joseph Kirkbride. About the time of his second marriage, Ralph Cowgill removed to Burlington County, New Jersey, and is supposed to have continued there until his death.

Children of David[2] and Ruth (Silver) Jess:

i. Rachel Jess[3], born 1 May, 1746; died 4 December, 1810; married, license, 2 March, 1765, Henry Reeves. (See Reeves Family, No. 11.)

ii. Bathsheba Jess[3], married Stephen Morris, by whom she had issue: 1. Sarah Morris[4], who married Thomas Pancoast. 2. Mary Morris[4], who married Samuel Butler. 3. David Morris[4], who married Elizabeth Knight. 4. Stephen Morris[4], who married Elizabeth Knight. 5. John Morris[4], who married Prudence Butler.

iii. David Jess[3], married Ann Thackary, and had issue: 1. Ruth Jess[4]. 2. Thomas Jess[4]. 3. Josiah Jess[4]. 4. Mary Jess[4]. 5. Rachel Jess[4]. 6. Ann Jess[4].

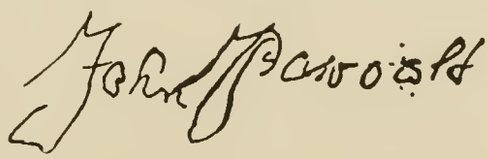
iv. Zachariah Jess[3], married Rebecca Pedrick. Under date of 27 October, 1777, both he and his wife were granted a certificate from Springfield Meeting to Evesham Meeting. Later he removed to Wilmington, Delaware. He was the author of "A Compendious System of Practical Surveying." 8vo. Wilmington, 1799; and "The American Tutor's Assistant Improved; or, A Compendious System of Decimal, Practical Arithmetic." 12mo. Wilmington, 1800.

iv. James Jess[3], licensed to marry Keziah Leeds, 5 September, 1782.

He was a member of the Society of Friends, and on his removal to New Jersey attached himself to Chesterfield Meeting. In 1722 he was overseer of highways in Chesterfield Township, and in 1729 an overseer of the poor. The date and place of his death have not been ascertained. He was living in Burlington County 19 February, 1733, on which day he was present at the marriage of his daughter Jane.

Ralph Cowgill married (1) Sarah Blackshaw, who was buried 15 August, 1694. By her he had issue: Abraham, born 15 May, 1690; married, in 1725, Dorothy Turner. John, born and died 30 December, 1692. Nehemiah, born 13 March, 1694; married, in 1717, Joyce Smith. Sarah, born 3 August, 1694, a few days prior to her mother's death. Ralph Cowgill married (2), 2 September, 1697, Susanna, daughter of John Pancoast,* and by her had issue: Mary, who married Archibald Silver. Rebecca, who married, 3 January, 1726, Edward Page, of Philadelphia. Isaac, who married, 14 January, 1730, Rachel Briggs. Jane, who married, 19 February, 1733, Benjamin Linton, of Bucks County Pennsylvania. Susanna, who married, 24 September, 1737, John King.

* John Pancoast, a Quaker, was one of the early colonists of West Jersey, and the founder of the American family of his surname. From a manuscript written by his son Joseph Pancoast, it is ascertained that the father came to America from Northamptonshire, England, in October, 1680, in the ship "Paradise," William Evelyn, master, and settled in Burlington County, West Jersey. He was a signer of the noted "Concessions and Agreements," and owned proprietary rights in the province named. His homestead was in Mansfield Township. In 1681, he was appointed regulator of weights and measures for Burlington County; was chosen constable two years later, and in 1685 was elected a member of the Assembly of West Jersey. His will, dated 30 November, and proved 22 December, 1694, names wife Jane, and children Mary, Ann, William, Joseph, Elizabeth, Sarah, Hannah, and Susanna. These children were by his first wife, who accompanied him to America, but whose name is unknown. He married (2), 2 August, 1682, Ann Snowden; (3) Jane ——. The marriages of his children, so far as ascertained, are: Mary married, in 1682, Seth Smith; William married, in 1695, Hannah Scattergood; Joseph married, in 1696, Tomasin Scattergood; Sarah married Edward Boulton; and Susanna married Ralph Cowgill, as stated in the preceding note. The late eminent Philadelphia surgeons, Dr. Joseph Pancoast and his son, Dr. William H. Pancoast, were descendants of John Pancoast.



THE LIPPINCOTT FAMILY

Lippincott Lineage

Richard Lippincott[1] = Abigail ———. William Shattock = Hannah ———.

Restore Lippincott[2] = Hannah Shattock.

Zachariah Jess = Rachel Lippincott[3]. Abigail Lippincott[3] = James Shinn.

David Jess[4] = Ruth Silver.

Henry Reeves = Rachel Jess[5].

Samuel Rogers = Abigail Reeves[6].

Clayton Brown Rogers[7] = Eliza Coffin.

Joseph Francis Sinnott = Annie Eliza Rogers[8].

THE LIPPINCOTT FAMILY



ICHARD LIPPINCOTT[1], the founder of the family of his surname in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, was among the early Puritan settlers of New England. He emigrated from Devonshire, England, in which shire his ancestors had been located for some centuries.* Upon his arrival in Massachusetts, he took up his residence at Dorchester, and became a member of the church there. On 1 April, 1640, he was chosen to a town office, and on 13 May, following, he was admitted a freeman of the Colony. His stay at Dorchester appears to have been but for a few years, after which he removed to Boston, where his son John was born, 6 November, 1644, and baptized four days later, and where, also, his daughter Abigail was baptized 9 March, 1646. Both baptisms are entered on the records of the First Church at Boston, and in the baptismal entry of the son the father is noted as "a member of the Church at Dorchester." Some time after these baptisms Mr. Lippincott came to differ with his brethren of the church as to some of the religious doctrines of the Puritans, and he was so tenacious in this difference that, on 6 July, 1651, the Church excluded him from its communion. This action was soon followed by his return to England, where he may have possibly hoped to find a larger degree of religious liberty than he had found among his fellow-colonists in Massachusetts.

* For some account of the early history of the name and family, see the article by James S. Lippincott, published in Judge Clements's "First Emigrant Settlers of Newton Township, Old Gloucester County, West New Jersey," pp. 378, 379.

Mr. Lippincott's religious views at this time can but be conjectured, but it is evident that they harmonized with those of the celebrated George Fox, the founder of the Society of Friends, as, shortly after his return to his native land, he allied himself with that sect. Becoming more than a passive believer in the doctrines of his new faith, he was made to suffer for his principles, and to share in some of the persecutions which fell to the lot of many of Fox's followers. In February, 1655, while residing at Plymouth, Devonshire, the mayor of that town caused his arrest and imprisonment in the jail near the Castle of Exeter, his offence being, it would appear, that he had asserted that "Christ was the word of God, and the Scriptures a declaration of the mind of God;" and later in the same year, he testified, with others, against the act of the mayor, and "the falsehood of the charges brought against him." Continuing faithful to his religious convictions, in 1660 he was again imprisoned by the mayor of Plymouth, on which occasion his release was brought about by the solicitations of Margaret Fell and others, who influenced Charles II. to grant the liberation of many Friends.

It is thought that Mr. Lippincott compared his then environment in Devonshire with that by which he had been surrounded in Boston; that the comparison favored the latter, at least in respect to his enjoyment of religious liberty; and that, thus influenced, he determined to bid a final farewell to Old England and again transfer himself and his family to New England. Moved by such conclusions, or, possibly, for other considerations, he sailed for America in 1661 or 1662. Arriving there, he made his way to Rhode Island, where he settled, finding in this Baptist colony a spirit of tolerance which presented a wide contrast to that prevailing in either England or Massachusetts. His residence in Rhode Island was but for a few years, and was soon followed by his removal to New Jersey.

All efforts of Englishmen to establish a settlement in what became New Jersey were thwarted by the Dutch, until the latter were overthrown in the government of New Netherlands by the English forces sent out by the Duke of York, under the command of Colonel Richard Nichols. This event was immediately succeeded by a movement on the part of a number of English colonists, chiefly from Long Island and Rhode Island, to establish settlements of Englishmen in New Jersey. The first step in this direction was towards securing title to the land from the Indians, in furtherance of which an "association" was formed at Newport, Rhode Island, for the raising of moneys to make the purchase. Mr. Lippincott joined this "association," and of the eighty-three subscribers to the fund secured, his subscription was the largest, amounting to £14 10*s*.,—more than twice that of any other subscriber, except-

ing one, of £11 10*s*. The purchase was effected, and on 8 April, 1665, the Indian Sachem, Popomona, acknowledged his conveyances before Governor Nichols, and the following day the latter gave the celebrated patent, known as the "Monmouth Patent," which, in addition to declaring the important franchises granted, made the declaration that all who settled within the bounds of the territory named should "have free Liberty of Conscience without any Molestation or Disturbance whatsoever in their way of worship," a declaration which must have been particularly gratifying to Richard Lippincott and his associates.

By the terms of the patent it was required that at least one hundred families should settle within the country patented, "within the space of three years." Mr. Lippincott was among the first to effect the removal of his family. He had probably visited the locality, and found it, as did Hendrick Hudson in 1609, "very good land to fall in with and a pleasant land to see." He settled at what was named Shrewsbury, where, by reason of his substantial subscription to the purchase fund, he received large grants of land.

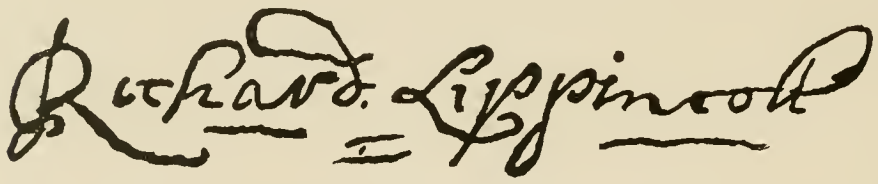
Among the first settlers at Shrewsbury and vicinity there were a number of Friends, and these joined together in forming what has ever since been known as the Shrewsbury Meeting of Friends. Mr. Lippincott was an active member of the Meeting, and he also took a prominent part in public affairs. In 1667, a legislative assembly was organized in the colony, and it has the distinction of being the first legislative body ever assembled in New Jersey. Mr. Lippincott was elected a member of the Assembly in 1669, being chosen as one of the representatives from Shrewsbury.

Under the patent the patentees and the inhabitants were given authority to elect, from among "the ablest and discreetest" of the inhabitants, "associate patentees," who, joined with the patentees, were given full power "to make such peculiar and prudential laws and constitutions amongst the inhabitants for the better and more orderly governing of them," as well as "liberty to try all causes and actions of debts and tresspasses arising amongst the inhabitants to the value of ten pounds." This provision of the patent was first put into force in 1670, at which time Mr. Lippincott was chosen an associate patentee, thereby becoming entitled to participate in not only the making of the laws, but in the administering them as well. In 1677 he was again elected to the Assembly.

On 9 August, 1676, Mr. Lippincott purchased a tract of one thousand acres in Fenwick's Colony. The purchase was made from John Fenwick himself, and was no doubt intended by Mr. Lippincott as a land speculation. He never occupied the tract, although he retained ownership until 21 May,

1679, when he divided it into plantations of two hundred acres each, and conveyed one to each of his sons.*

He died at Shrewsbury, 25 November, 1683. His will, dated three days earlier, names wife Abigail, sons Jacob, Freedom, Remembrance, John, and Restore, and daughter Increase. His wife Abigail, whom he probably married at Roxbury, was the mother of all of his children. She survived her husband, and died at Shrewsbury, 2 August, 1697.† She was a woman of much force of character, and was among the first to provide by will for the liberation of slaves.



Children of Richard[1] and Abigail Lippincott:

(2) i. Remembrance Lippincott[2], baptized 19 September, 1641; died 11 April, 1723; married Margaret Barber.

(3) ii. John Lippincott[2], born 6 November, 1644; died 16 April, 1720; married (1) Ann Barber; (2) Jennette Austin.

iii. Abigail Lippincott[2], born 17 January, 1646; died 9 March, same year.

(4) iv. Restore Lippincott[2], born 3 July, 1652 or 1653; died in July, 1741.

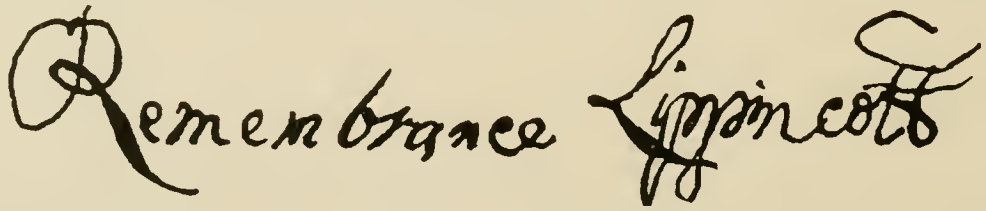
(5) v. Freedom Lippincott[3], born 1 September, 1655 or 1656; died in 1697; married Mary Austin.

(6) vi. Increase Lippincott[2], born 5 December, 1657; died 29 November, 1695; married Samuel Dennis.

vii. Jacob Lippincott[2], born 11 May, 1660; died 6 February, 1689. He resided at Shrewsburg. By wife, Grace Woolley, he had two children,—Jacob Lippincott[3], died 6 November, 1687, and Ruth Lippincott[3], who died 21 February, 1689.

viii. Preserved Lippincott[2], born in Rhode Island, 25 February, 1663; died at Shrewsbury, in March, 1666.

2. REMEMBRANCE LIPPINCOTT[2] (Richard[1]), the eldest son of Richard and Abigail Lippincott, was born at Dorchester, Massachusetts, where

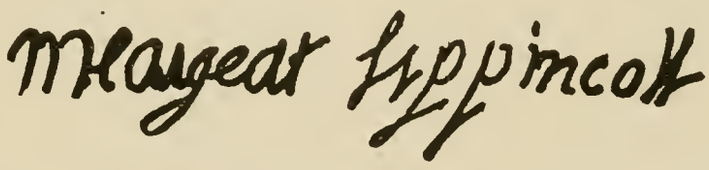


he was baptized, 19 September, 1641; died at Shrewsbury, New Jersey, 11 April, 1723. He settled with his father at the latter place in 1666, and became

* Salem Deeds, B, 42, 45, 49, 52, 55.

† The posterity of Richard and Abigail Lippincott have been numerous. Many years ago an extended genealogical chart of the family was published, a copy of which is preserved among the archives of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

there a prominent and useful citizen. He was a farmer and a large landowner, and served in several public employments. In 1701 he was a petitioner to the king, asking that the government of East Jersey be taken under the crown, should the Proprietors of the province not appoint a suitable person as governor. Although he was baptized in infancy in the Puritan Church, he was reared in the Society of Friends, became one of its ministers, and was clerk of the Monthly and Quarterly Meetings of Shrewsbury for many years. He married, *circa* 1665, Margaret Barber, of Boston, who was mentioned in his will of 23 February, 1719.



Children of Remembrance[2] and Margaret (Barber) Lippincott:

i. Joseph Lippincott[3], died in infancy.
ii. Elizabeth Lippincott[3], twin of Joseph, died in infancy.
iii. Abigail Lippincott[3], born 18 February, 167–; died 9 September, 1674.
iv. Richard Lippincott[3], born 19 March, 167–; died 12 July, 1723, leaving issue; married, 12 December, 1695, Mary White, of Shrewsbury.
v. Elizabeth Lippincott[3], born 29 November, 1677; married, 7 April, 1699, Joseph Parker, of Monmouth County, and by him had issue.
vi. Joseph Lippincott[3], born 28 March, 1680; married, 17 October, 1701, Elizabeth White, of Shrewsbury.
vii. William Lippincott[3], born 17 December, 1682; died 6 March, 1765; married Hannah Wilbur, and had issue.
viii. Abigail Lippincott[3], born 17 November, 1685; married Peter White.
ix. Sarah Lippincott[3], born 24 July, 1688; married, 2 May, 1706, John Williams.
x. Ruth Lippincott[3], born 6 October, 1691; married William Woolley.
xi. Mary Lippincott[3], born 26 September, 1693; married —— Morris.
xii. Grace Lippincott[3], born 13 April, 1695; died 3 May, 1703.

3. JOHN LIPPINCOTT[2] (Richard[1]), was born at Boston, Massachusetts, 6 November, 1644; died at Shrewsbury, New Jersey, 16 April, 1720. He resided at Shrewsbury from the time his father removed there until his death. He was a farmer, and possessed a landed estate, which he devised by will of 17 March, 1720, to his children given below. He married (1) Ann Barber, who died in 1707; (2), 6 February, 1710, Jennette Austin.



Children of John[2] and Ann Lippincott:

i. John Lippincott[3], married 7 July, 1692, Sarah Hewitt. He was an elder of Shrewsbury Meeting.

ii. Robert Lippincott[3], born 19 November, 16—, and died young.
iii. Preserved Lippincott[3], born 15 September, 1675; married Elizabeth ——. She married, as second wife, 19 July, 1739, William Brinley, Esq[r]. (See Corlies Family, No. 4.) He was one of the executors of his father's will.
iv. Mary Lippincott[3], born 4 January, 1677; married, 28 October, 1697, Thomas Hooten, of Burlington County.
v. Ann Lippincott[3], born 17 June, 1680; married, 2 July, 1701, Joseph Wing. (See Wing Family, No. 7.)
vi. Margaret Lippincott[3], born 7 May, 1683; married, 29 July, 1703, John Tilton.
vii. Robert Lippincott[3], born 12 December, 1685; died in the Barbadoes in 1717 or 1718; married and left issue.
viii. Deborah Lippincott[3], born 30 May, 1690; named in her father's will.

4. RESTORE LIPPINCOTT[2] (Richard[1]), was the third son of Richard Lippincott, and was born at Plymouth, Devonshire, England, 3 July, 1652 or 1653, and died near Mount Holly, New Jersey, about 20 July, 1741. Although he was approaching, at his decease, his ninetieth year, he was yet regarded as one much older. The noted Quaker Minister, Thomas Chalkley, attended his funeral, and made this note in his Journal: "On fourth day, the 22d, I was at Mount Holly, at the burial of our ancient friend, Restored Lippincott; he was, as I understood, nearly one hundred years of age, and had upwards of two hundred children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren, many of whom were at his funeral."

Mr. Lippincott was brought to America by his parents, and he accompanied them on their removal from Rhode Island to Shrewsbury, New Jersey. He married shortly after he attained his majority, and established himself upon a plantation at Shrewsbury, where he acquired several tracts of land, and where he resided until 1692. During that year he purchased a plantation of five hundred and seventy acres in Northampton, Burlington County, to which he removed, and upon which he resided at his death. In 1701 he was elected from that county a representative to the West Jersey Assembly,* and in the same year he joined with the Provincial Council and the members of the Assembly in the petition which they addressed to King William, asking for the confirmation of Andrew Hamilton as governor of the Colony. This Assembly was the last to meet under the West Jersey government, as in 1702 the Proprietors of the provinces of East and West Jersey surrendered their rights of government to the crown, whereupon Queen Anne united the two governments under one, naming it New Jersey, and appointing Lord Cornbury as governor. The first Assembly under the new *régime* met at Perth

* New Jersey Archives, first series, ii. 380.

Amboy in 1703.* Mr. Lippincott was chosen one of its members, and participated in its deliberations. He was re-elected in 1704, and continued to serve in such capacity until the Assembly was dissolved in October, 1706.

Mr. Lippincott was an active and highly esteemed member of the Society of Friends, and died in the profession of that faith, and was buried in Friends' ground at Mount Holly. In 1716, a house for the religious meetings of Friends in the vicinity of Mount Holly was constructed. For some years prior to that these meetings were held in Mr. Lippincott's mansion. His will, dated 16 March, 1733–34, and proved 13 December, 1741, names son James, daughters Rachel Dawson, Abigail Shinn, Rebecca Gaskill, and Elizabeth Shinn, and grandsons Joseph and Restore Lippincott and David and Jonathan Jess.

He married (1), at Shrewsbury, 6 November, 1674, Hannah, daughter of William Shattuck, † born at Boston, 8 July, 1654; died before 1729, during which year he married (2) Martha Owen, widow of Joshua Owen.

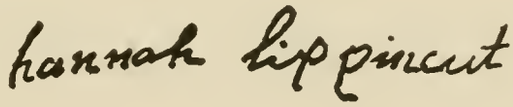
Children of Restore[2] and Hannah (Shattuck) Lippincott:

i. Samuel Lippincott[3], born 12 September, 1675; married Ann Hulett, and had issue.

ii. Abigail Lippincott[3], born 16 February, 1677; married, 3 May, 1697, James Shinn, and had issue. (See "Genealogy of the Shinn Family.")

iii. Hannah Lippincott[3], born 15 November, 1679.

iv. Hope Lippincott[3], born in October, 1681; married, 15 April, 1701, William Gladding.



v. Rebecca Lippincott[3], born 24 November, 1684; married, 5 June, 1704, Josiah Gaskill.

vi. James Lippincott[3], born 11 June, 1687; died in 1760; married, 12 September, 1709, Ann, daughter of Thomas Eves, and had issue. Among his descendants was the late eminent publisher of Philadelphia, Joshua B. Lippincott, Esq[r].

vii. Elizabeth Lippincott[3], born 15 March, 1690; married, in June, 1712, George Shinn, and had issue. (See "Genealogy of the Shinn Family.")

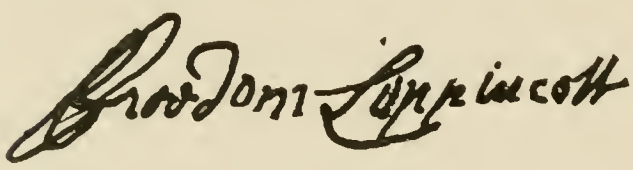
viii. Jacob Lippincott[3], born in August, 1692, and settled in Salem County. He married Mary, daughter of Henry Burr by his wife Elizabeth Hudson. She died 9 January, 1771, in the seventy-third year of her age, leaving issue. Among the descendants was the late Joshua Lippincott, of Philadelphia, who was a director of the Bank of the United States and president of the Schuylkill Navigation Company.

ix. Rachel Lippincott[3], born 8 January, 1695; married (1) Zachariah Jess (see Jess Family, No. 1); (2) Francis Dawson.

* Smith's History of New Jersey, 276, 289.

† See note to Corlies Family.

5. FREEDOM LIPPINCOTT[2] (Richard[1]), was born at Stonehouse, near Plymouth, Devonshire, England, 1 September, 165– (probably 1656), and died in Burlington County, New Jersey, in 1697. He was the first of the Lippincott family to settle in the latter county, whither he removed from Shrewsbury, about 1687, in which year he purchased a plantation of two hundred and eighty-eight acres, located on Rancocas Creek. His residence was on the bank of the creek, "where the king's highway crossed the same, about where Bridgeboro now stands." * He was a tanner. The inventory of his estate bears date 13 June, 1697. He married, 4 October, 1680, Mary Austin, who may not have been his only wife.



Children of Freedom[2] and Mary (Austin) Lippincott:

i. SAMUEL LIPPINCOTT[3], born 24 December, 1684; died in 1760; married, 17 June, 1708, Hope, daughter of John Wills. They had issue.
ii. THOMAS LIPPINCOTT[3], born 28 December, 1686; died 5 November, 1759; married (1), 19 December, 1711, Mary, daughter of John and Esther Haines; (2) Mercy, widow of Thomas Middleton; (3) Rachel Smith, a widow. Issue.
iii. JUDITH LIPPINCOTT[3], born 22 August, 1689; married, 9 November, 1710, Joseph Stokes (See "Genealogy of the Stokes Family"), and by him left issue.
iv. MARY LIPPINCOTT[3], born 21 November, 1691; married Edward Peake.
v. FREEDOM LIPPINCOTT[3], born 6 February, 1693; died about 1764; married, 17 November, 1715, Elizabeth, daughter of John Wills, and left issue.

6. INCREASE LIPPINCOTT[2] (Richard[1]), was born at Stonehouse, near Plymouth, Devonshire, England, 5 December, 1657; died at Shrewsbury, New Jersey, 29 November, 1695. She married Samuel Dennis, of Shrewsbury, who survived his wife, and died at Shrewsbury, 7 June, 1723, aged seventy-two years and six months, and was buried in Christ Church grounds in that town. His will, dated 4 May, 1715, was proved 6 August, 1723, and named children Samuel, Jacob, Abigail Leeds, Zibeah, and Rachel. He owned a farm at Shrewsbury, and lands in Freehold, New Jersey.

Children of Increase Lippincott[2] by Samuel Dennis:

i. ABIGAIL DENNIS[3], born 25 May, 1682; married, in May, 1711, Philo Leeds.
ii. SAMUEL DENNIS[3], born 18 August, 168–; married, in July, 1716, Ann West.
iii. JACOB DENNIS[3], born 25 December, 1690; married, 30 March, 1720, Clemence Woodward.
iv. ZIBEAH DENNIS[3], born in 1693; married, in 1723, John Hulett.
v. RACHEL DENNIS[3], born 24 November, 1695; married, in May, 1718, Isaac Stelle.

* Clements's "First Emigrant Settlers of Newton Township, Old Gloucester County," 383.

THE BODINE FAMILY

d. 1596
Jean Bodin: b 1530, 5/31

Bodine Lineage

b. 1645, 5/9

Jean Bodine[1] = ———. Francis Bridon = ———.

Jean Bodine[2] = Esther Bridon. James Dey = Mary Mulliner.

Francis Bodine[3] = Maria Dey.

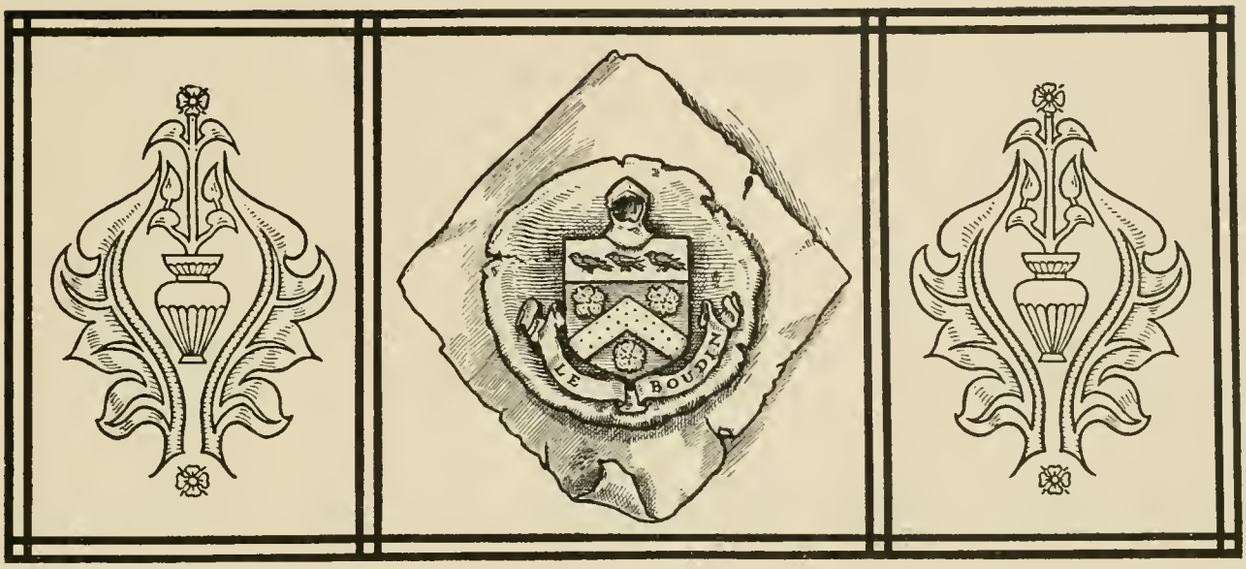
Francis Bodine[4] = ———.

Joel Bodine[5] = Mary Corlies.

William Coffin = Ann Bodine[6].

Clayton Brown Rogers = Eliza Coffin[7].

Joseph Francis Sinnott = Annie Eliza Rogers[8].



THE BODINE FAMILY



THE Bodines of New York, New Jersey, and, indeed, of America, have their origin in the family le Boudin or de Baudain, and the antiquity of the surname is attested by French charters * of the twelfth century. The family le Boudin was settled in Cambray, in France, originally a district in the Low Countries, as early as 1126, † and bore for arms: D'azur au chev. d'or, acc. de trois roses du meme: au chef d'arg., chargé de trois merlette du champe. ‡

In France the family has borne an honorable part in war and peace, and has given to the world the noted political thinker and philosophical reasoner, Jean Bodin, a native of Angers, born 31 May, 1530, died of the plague at Laon in 1596, the father of political science, if Machiavelli be excepted, and the author of "Livres de la République," Paris, 1576. Sir William Hamilton [1729–1803] said of him that, from the time of Aristotle until Montesquieu the six books of Bodin's form the ablest and most remarkable treatise extant on the philosophy of government and legislation.

Gaspard de Bodin, of the branch Bodin de Boisrenarce, progenitor of the Bodins de Galumbert, was captain of the grenadiers of Guyenne and Chevalier de St. Louis, and left the service in 1767 with the rank of brevet-major. This line bore the arms of le Boudin, with the addition of lions as

* Registers du Pais Bas et L'Abbaye de S'Autbert, Cambray.

† Hist. de Cambray, i. 174.

‡ Reitstap Armorial Général, Tome i.

supporters. Of this family was Jean Francis Bodin, the historian, born at Angers, 26 September, 1776, died in 1829, author of "Recherches historiques sur Saumur et le haut Anjou," published in 1821 and 1822; and "Recherches historiques sur Angers et le bas Anjou." His son, Felix Bodin, born at Saumur, in December, 1795, died at Paris, 7 May, 1837, was likewise the author of several important historical works. Dr. Pierre Joseph François Bodin, the famous deputy for the Department Loire, who voted for the deportation of Louis XVI., was also of this branch.

1. JEAN BODINE[1], of the Cambray family, is said to have removed to Medis, in the province of Saintonge, France, where his son Jean was born in 1645. He was doubtless a Huguenot, and left the country of his nativity to find an asylum in other lands, and it is thought that he made a short stay in Holland, as well as in England, before his coming to New York, where, on 3 November, 1677, he witnessed, with Maria Creison, at the Reformed Dutch Church, the baptism of Jan, son of Andries Canon by his wife Janetje Plúck. He settled on Staten Island, New York, at which place he had a survey of land, 1 April, 1686,* and where he died during the latter part of 1694. His estate was administered upon, 4 March, 1695, by Paulus Richards, and before the final settlement thereof his son Jean Bodine appeared as defendant in a suit against the same.† Nothing is known of his wife or of children other than the son given below.

Child of Jean Bodine[1], born at Medis, France:

(2) JEAN BODINE[2], born 9 May, 1645; married (1) —— Crocheron; (2) Esther Bridon.

2. JEAN BODINE[2] (Jean[1]) was, according to a tradition universal in the family, born at Medis, France, 9 May, 1645, and naturalized at London, England, 21 March, 1682, with second wife Esther, her parents, Francis and Jane Susan Bridon, and Francis Bridon, their son. ‡ For a short period

* Richmond County, N. Y., Deeds, D, 131.

† New York Wills, Liber v. 76, 106.

‡ Agnew's French Protestant Exiles, ii. 45. Others of the Bodine family had found a home in England before this:

Jacques le Baudain and his brother Matthias le Baudain, born near Tournay, became merchants of London, about 1550.

Nicholas Baudoin, minister in charge both of St. Pierre Port in Guernsey and of St. Marie in Jersey. It appears that M. Baudoin accepted the charge in Jersey in 1585, owing to some disagreement between the French members and the Governor of Guernsey. He was however recalled to Guernsey and reinstated in the French Parish in 1599. He died in 1613, aged eighty-seven years.

Jasper Bodden removed from France to London, before 22 April, 1572, at which time he had a daughter Catherine, baptized at the Dutch Church of Austin Friars.

he resided at Rye, in Sussex, where at least two of his children were born,* after which he emigrated to the New World, possibly joining his father on Staten Island, and was living in the latter place at his father's death in 1695. His attention was attracted to the undulating fertile lands of Middlesex County, New Jersey, and thither he went, possibly with the intention of making a home in that district. He purchased on 12 May, 1701,† being then described as of Middlesex County, East Jersey, eighty acres of land on the west side of Staten Island, at Charles Neck, and removed there almost immediately, as his cattle-mark was entered at that place the following year. ‡ On 8 May, 1722, he bought of Francis Bridon another tract of eighty acres at the same place, § and on 2 February, 1736, Jelan Cossou and Esther Cossou, heirs-at-law to Francis Bridon, conveyed to him a dwelling-house and tract of ten acres also at Charles Neck. ‖ He was living as late as 7 March, 1736, when he and his wife, Esther, sold lands to Francois Coden and John Lis.¶

He married (1) —— Crocheron, whose father, John Crocheron, was among the *émigrés* to Staten Island, and who, by his will of 13 December, 1695, described himself as of great age, and bequeathed his estate to his wife Mary, eldest son Nicholas, son Anthony, and to his "other children." ** The son Nicholas Crocheron did not long survive his father, and his will, dated 10 February, 1702, gave half his paternal estate to his "nephews and nieces, the children of John Bodine by his first wife." He also left a legacy to the French congregation on Staten Island.†† Jean Bodine married (2), probably in England, Esther, the daughter of Francis Bridon, ‡‡ who was

Daniel Bodin and Catherine Le Brun his wife, had daughters, Marie and Marte, baptized at the French Church in Threadneedle Street, London, 3 February, 1628, and daughter, Barbe, 29 January, 1629.

Daniel Bodin and Marie his wife, had daughter Judic, baptized at the same church, 19 August, 1638, at which ceremony Pierre Bodin was a witness.

David Boudin, a native of Rouen, married at the church in Threadneedle Street, Jenne Du Guais, widow of Abraham Rony of Liege, 13 October, 1636.

Guillaume Bodine and wife, Clara Guiry, had son Jonas, baptized 13 January, 1635.

François Bodien had daughter Marie, baptized 10 September, 1643.

* Registers of Rye.

† Richmond County Deeds, B, 402.

‡ Richmond County Court Records.

§ Richmond County Deeds, C, 299. ‖ Ibid., D, 131. ¶ Ibid.

** New York Wills, v., vi. 56 (?). †† Ibid., vii. 410.

‡‡ Port des Barques, near the mouth of Charente, Saintonge, France, was the home of Francis Bridon. He escaped to England in 1681, and afterwards came to Boston and was Elder of the French Church. His son Francis Bridon returned to Port des Barques for property in 1684, as Francis Bridon, wife, and two children fled in 1681, leaving property valued at eight hundred livres. Francis Bridon, his wife Susanna, son Francis, Junr, servant Elias Vatlet, were naturalized in England, March 21, 1682. (Baird's History of the Huguenots.)

naturalized in London, and who may have accompanied his son-in-law to New York, where he died in May, 1704,* having made his daughter, Esther Bodine, the executor of his estate. The other heirs, under his will of 7 November, 1703, were son Francis Bridon, and daughter Susanna Rushé.† Francis Bridon, the younger, died in October, 1723, leaving a widow, Susanna Bridon, whose will, which bears date 10 November, 1724, gives to her "cousin" John Bodine a life interest in certain lands in Charles Neck, Staten Island, with remainder to his wife, Esther, and to their children. ‡

The descendants of Jean or John Bodine are scattered far and wide in the United States, and are people of character and substance who have borne their part in peace and was as law-abiding citizens and as active patriots.

Children of Jean[2] and —— (Crocheron) Bodine: §

(3) i. Isaac Bodine[3], died in July, 1752; married (1) Cataleyn ——; (2) Jannetje ——.
(4) ii. Jacob Bodine[3], died in May, 1748; married (1) Elizabeth Lubetze; (2) Catherine ——.
(5) iii. Peter Bodine[3], married Marretje ——.
(6) iv. Abraham Bodine[3], married Adriantje Janse.
(7) v. Vincent Bodine[3], died about May, 1744; married Heylte Smith.

Children of Jean[2] and Esther (Bridon) Bodine; the first two born at Rye, in Sussex, England:

vi. Marianna Bodine[3], born 5 March, 1680; married Jean Abelin, who was deceased before 18 June, 1724, when Marianna Abelin, of New York, widow, offered a petition relative to the will and effects of her brother, Jean Bodine, and declared that her portion of the latter "is unjustly detained by her uncle Dennis Rushé, of New York, shipwright." ‖ Issue: Jean Abelin,[4] baptized 7 August, 1719.

vii. John Bodine[3], born 23 January, 1681. His will, dated January, 1707, proved 19 June, 1724,¶ gave his estate to brothers Eleazer and Francis, and to sisters Esther and Mary, and stated that he was outward bound on a voyage to sea against his Majesty's enemies, with Captain Tongslough, in the ship New York Galley.

viii. Eleazer Bodine[3], mentioned in his brother's will of 1707.

ix. Esther Bodine[3], living in January, 1707.

(8) x. Francis Bodine[3], married Maria Dey.

3. ISAAC BODINE[3] (Jean[2], Jean[1]), was a resident of Bridgewater Township, Somerset County, as early as 26 September, 1700, when, with his

* New York Wills (?). † Ibid., ix. 412. ‡ Ibid., x. 5.
§ There were possibly other children.
‖ English Manuscripts, 486.
¶ New York Wills, x. 164.

wife, he witnessed a baptism at the Raritan Dutch Church, of which he was later a member. He was the executor of the will of Hendrick Mulliner, of Somerset County, 25 January, 1712; and one of the commissioners of roads for the county, 16 April, 1735. He died in 1752, and his son Frederick administered on his estate, 4 August of that year, the widow Jannetje waiving her rights in his favor.

He married (1) Cataleyn ——, who was the mother of eight of his children, and who died after 13 October, 1719. He married (2), *circa* 1722, Janetje ——.

Children of Isaac[3] and Cataleyn (——) Bodine; all baptized at the Raritan (now Somerville) Church:

i. John Bodine[4], baptized 19 October, 1703, probably died young.

ii. John Bodine[4], baptized as Jantien, 30 April, 1707; died without issue in June, 1741, his will being admitted to probate on the 26th of that month. He married Margaret ——.*

iii. Frederick Bodine[4], baptized 26 April, 1709; died in October, 1770;† lived in Bridgewater Township; married (1) Sarah Rappelyea; (2) Elsie Bogert. Issue by Sarah Rappelyea: 1. Sarah Bodine[5], baptized 3 November, 1734; died young. 2. Isaac Bodine[5], baptized 27 May, 1739; married Margaret ——. 3. Sarah Bodine[5], baptized 8 March, 1740–41; married John Van Nest. 4. Mary Bodine[5], baptized 19 November, 1746; married Simon Cole. Issue by Elsie Bogert: 5. John Bodine[5], baptized 19 January, 1754. 6. Elsie Bodine[5], baptized 6 June, 1756. 7. Catalyntje Bodine[5], baptized 21 October, 1758. 8. Guisbert Bodine[5], baptized 20 March, 1763; died in Chester Township, Morris County, New Jersey, 21 August, 1838; married Catherine Dean.

iv. Maryken Bodine[4], baptized 25 April, 1711.

v. Kataleyn Bodine[4], baptized 2 November, 1713.

vi. Isaac Bodine[4], baptized 18 May, 1715.

vii. Abraham Bodine[4], baptized 31 July, 1717; made his will 14 June, 1769, proved 3 July of that year; lived in Bridgewater Township; married Mary, daughter of Cornelius Low.‡ Issue: 1. John Bodine[5], baptized 15 August, 1743. 2. Judic Bodine[5], baptized 31 March, 1745; married (1) Samuel Williamson; (2) as second wife, Peter, son of Abraham Bodine (No. 6). 3. Mary Bodine[5], married Thomas Cooper, of Somerville. 4. Catalyntje Bodine[5], baptized 3 September, 1749. 5. Jane Bodine[5]. 6. Sarah Bodine[5], baptized 10 August, 1753. 7. Cornelius Bodine[5],§ baptized 14 November, 1755; died 12 June, 1820; married Margaret Sutphen.

viii. Elizabeth Bodine[4], baptized 13 October, 1719; married Jacob Van Nest.

* New Jersey Probate Records at Trenton, Liber E, 424, 425.

† Ibid, Liber L, 46, 47.

‡ Ibid, Liber K, 114.

§ Cornelius Bodine,[5] served in the Revolutionary War, and is said to have been in the battle of Monmouth. He removed from Somerset County, New Jersey, to Muncy, Pennsylvania, about 1786, and in 1802 he went to Ovid, Seneca County, New York, where he took land on the Military Reservation. He died 12 June, 1820, and his wife, 13 November, 1824. Both are buried in the Gospel Lot

Children of Isaac[3] and Jannetje (——) Bodine; baptized at the North Branch Church, now at Readington:

ix. Hester Bodine[4], baptized 25 December, 1723.
x. Isaac Bodine[4], baptized 16 August, 1730.
xi. Janatje Bodine[4], baptized with Isaac, 16 August, 1730.*

4. JACOB BODINE[3] (Jean[2], Jean[1]), was a member of the Raritan Dutch Church in 1711. In 1716 he was licensed to keep an inn in Middlesex County, which, if he ever carried it on, must have been sufficiently near to Somerville to allow him to maintain relations with the Raritan church, where all his children were baptized. He died intestate in Hunterdon County in 1748, and his estate was administered upon by his widow, Catherine, on 23 May of that year.†

His first wife, Elizabeth, the mother of all his children, and whom he married about 1710, was probably Elizabeth Lubetze. He married (2) Catherine ——, who survived him, and who married Roelef Roelefson.

Children of Jacob[3] and Elizabeth (Lubetze?) Bodine:

i. Mary Bodine[4], baptized 25 April, 1711.
ii. John Bodine[4], baptized 4 October, 1714; died young.
iii. St. Jantien Bodine[4], baptized 22 August, 1716.
iv. Jacob Bodine[4], baptized 5 April, 1719.
v. Catherine Bodine[4], baptized 2 April, 1721.
vi. Cornelius Bodine[4], baptized 29 September, 1723.
vii. Antje Bodine[4], baptized 27 August, 1726.

5. PETER BODINE[3] (Jean[2], Jean[1]), was at Three Mile Run in 1712, and he was among those whom the Reverend Theodorus Jacobus Freling-

Cemetery at Ovid. His three eldest children were baptized at Readington, New Jersey, and the others at Muncy. Issue: 1. Abraham Bodine,[6] baptized 19 September, 1779; died near Hughesville, Pennsylvania, 23 December, 1862. He did not remove to New York with his father, but remained on the West Branch of the Susquehanna; married (1) Mary Paxon; (2) Barbara Cruze. 2. Peter Bodine,[6] baptized 25 March, 1781; died at Ovid, in 1846; married Elizabeth Harris. 3. John Bodine[6], baptized 1 January, 1785; died at Wayne, New York, in 1846; married Margaret Swarthout. 4. Cornelius Bodine,[6] born 1787; died at Irelandville, New York, 23 December, 1865; married Mary Towne. 5. Gilbert Bodine,[6] born 1790; died at Romulus, New York, 20 January, 1854; married Mary Swarthout. 6. Isaac Bodine,[6] born 1794; died at Ovid, 24 February, 1840; married Mary Drake. 7. Charles Bodine,[6] born 1796; died 25 January, 1796. 8. George Bodine,[6] born at Muncy, 8 January, 1798; died at Ovid, 15 May, 1868; married Ann Van Nest. For further information of these families, see "History of the Branch of the Bodine Family founded by Cornelius Bodine, a Soldier of the Revolution, and a Pioneer of the Lake Country of Central New York," by Edward P. Bodine, 12mo, 20 pp., Buffalo, 1897.

* There was an Isaac Bodine and wife Engeltje, who had, baptized at the Readington Church, Isaac Bodine, 18 August, 1723, and Peter Bodine, 3 September, 1727.

† New Jersey Probate Records, Liber E, 187.

huysen antagonized by his forceful preaching, and who voted, in 1729, for Mr. Frelinghuysen's removal from the united churches of Three Mile Run, Raritan, and North Branch. During the Colonial period lotteries were fruitful sources of raising funds for particular objects, and were often of great public utility. The following from the New York *Weekly Post Boy* of 28 November, 1748, well describes the land lottery system then in vogue:

" The scheme of a Lottery to be drawn at Rariton-Landing in the County of Middlesex, in New Jersey, by Mr. Peter Bodine, for raising £1302, New Jersey money, at Eight Shillings per Ounce. This Lottery consists of 195 Lots of Land, belonging to the said *Peter Bodine*, and are situated some of them in the very Heart of that growing Place, known by the Name of *Raritan-Landing*, which is the market for the most plentiful Wheat Country of its Bigness in *America*. The front Lots on the North Side of the Main Road are Number 14, and are all 63 Foot front, and are one with the other 150 foot back, and some more. There are great Improvements on two of the said front Lots, such as Houses, Store-Houses, Gardens, and other Out-Houses. There is also fronting the South Side of the main Road, 9 good building Lots of 63 Foot front, and 132 Foot back and some larger; on one of which there is a good new House. Also 16 Lots between the main road and the River, each Lot containing near an Acre; all which Lots are very conveniently situated for loading of Boats, and for the Market.

" There is also 156 other Lots, containing one with the other near Three Quarters of an Acre, some of which are well timbred, and so contrived in the laying them out, that they are commodiously situated for Building and other Uses. The Lottery consists of 930 Tickets, at Twenty Eight Shillings, Jersey money at 8*s*. per ounce each, amounting to the said sum of £1302; of which Tickets 195 are to be fortunate, agreeable to the Number of Lots, which are of different Values according to their different Situations. Messrs. Bernardus Le Grange and George Vroome are appointed Managers of the said Lottery, which will be drawn on the first Day of February next, and sooner if full, at some convenient place at the said *Raritan-Landing*, under the Inspection of *Edward Antil, Esqr.*, and *Mr. Hendrick Vroome*, and others to join them if need be; who, with the said Managers, will be upon Oath for the faithful Discharge of that Trust. The fortunate Tickets will be published in the *New York Gazette*, as soon as drawn; and the said Bodine will be at the Expence of laying out each Lot severally, but the Drawer to be at the expence of a Deed. A Map of the Whole is already carefully prepared, and will be shown at the Time of Drawing, and at any Time before, to such as have a Mind to be Adventurers.

"This Lottery must be at least as advantageous as any that has as yet appeared: *First,* Because the lowest Prize will be worth at least *Four Pounds,* and so gradually ascending to £250. *Secondly,* Because there will be but little more than three and a half Blanks to a Prize: And *Thirdly,* Because the Lots must increase in Value very fast, as being situate in the most flourishing Part of the Province, and surrounded by a very fruitful, well-settled and fast-growing Country, to which this Landing is the most natural, easy and best Market. Tickets may be had at the said *Bodine's,* and the said Managers."

A later announcement reads:

"Notice is hereby given. That the Lottery to be drawn at the Raritan Landing in New Jersey, by Mr. Peter Bodine, is not yet quite full, obliges the Drawing to be postpon'd a little; it will, however be drawn as soon as possible: and those who incline to become Adventurers, are desired to be expeditious: Tickets are sold by Messrs. Barnardus Legrange and George Vroom, the Managers, or the printer hereof.—*Weekly Post Boy,* March 20, 1749."

And still another in the issue of the same paper of 10 July:

"Whereas the Lottery of Mr. Peter Bodine, at the Rariton Landing, is very near full; Notice is therefore given, That the Numbers will be put in the Boxes, on Tuesday the Fifteenth Day of August next, so that the Drawing may begin the next Day, if full, otherwise the Money to be restored; which 'tis hoped will not be the Case, as it is as well calculated as any that has as yet appeared; there is but about three and a half Blanks to a Prize, and a great many very valuable Prizes, without any manner of Deduction to the Drawer, only the expenses of a Deed. A few Tickets still remain to be sold by Messrs. Barnardus Legrange and George Vroom, the said Managers, and the Printer hereof, at 28 shillings each. Money at 8*s* per oz.—*Weekly Post Boy,* July 10, 1749."

The end came a few weeks later:

"The Land Lottery of *Mr. Peter Bodine* at *Rariton* Landing is drawn; but the Numbers came to Hand too late to be printed in this Weeks Paper.—*The Weekly Post Boy,* August 28, 1749."

The issue of 4 September following contains "A List of the Numbers of the Prizes in the Land Lottery of Mr. Peter Bodine at Rariton Landing." *

Peter Bodine administered on the estate of his son John Bodine, 9 April, 1747,† and executed a quit-claim deed for property in Piscataway, formerly

* New Jersey Archives, vol. xii.

† New Jersey Probate Records, Liber E, 24.

that of his said son, 10 November, 1747. The date and place of his death are uncertain. In 1754 a Peter Bodine was living in Montgomery County, New York, and he was probably of this family. He married Margrita ——, who may not have been the mother of his eldest children; and he doubtless had others than those given below.

Children of Peter Bodine[3]; baptized at the Dutch Church at Three Mile Run, and at Somerville:

i. Peter Bodine[4], born *circa* 1710; married Agnes Constance de Bruyn, and had: 1. Maria Bodine[5], born 8 December, 1731; married Cornelius Ten Broeck,* born 14 May, 1727; died 26 June, 1766. Their eldest son, Major John C. Ten Broeck, served with distinction throughout the Revolution, was engaged in the battles of Trenton, Brandywine, and Monmouth, shared the privations of Valley Forge, and was wounded at Yorktown. He was an original member of the Society of the Cincinnati, and his place descended to the late William Ketchum, of Plattsburg, New York. Their third son, Peter Bodine Ten Broeck, enlisted in 1776 under Colonel Robert Van Rensselaer; a miniature of him in uniform is still extant. 2. Peter Bodine[5], ancestor of the Bodines of Flemington, New Jersey, and Scranton, Pennsylvania.

ii. John Bodine[4], baptized 30 April, 1712; died about March, 1747; married Catherine ——. Issue, baptized at Three Mile Run: 1. Gabriel Bodine[5], baptized 11 January, 1737. 2. Catherine Bodine[5], baptized 25 March, 1739. 3. Johannes Bodine[5], baptized 5 January, 1743.

iii. David Bodine[4], baptized 3 April, 1717; probably removed to Montgomery County, New York.

iv. Marretje Bodine[4], baptized 15 October, 1738, at Somerville.

6. ABRAHAM BODINE[3] (Jean[2], Jean[1]), witnessed a baptism at the North Branch [Readington] Dutch Church in 1715. On 18 July, 1722,† he purchased of Elizabeth Merlatt, both being described as of Piscataway, some sixty acres of land on Ambrose Brook, ‡ near Piscataway, which he afterwards sold, purchasing on 24 April, 1752, a tract of land adjoining his then residence on the North Branch of the Raritan. In this year one Abraham Bodine, possibly he, owned a part of the Peter Van Nest tract on the west side of the North Branch. The date of his death is uncertain. He married, about 1723, Adriantje Janse.

* Ten Broeck Genealogy. Compiled by Emma Ten Broeck Runk, New York, 1897. 8vo. vii and 277 pp. Illustrated.

† East Jersey Surveyor's Association, Liber AB5, folio 433.

‡ Ambrose Brook rises between the present towns of Stelton and Metuchen, Middlesex County, about the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and empties into the Bound Brook at the town of Bound Brook.

Children of Abraham[3] and Adriantje (Janse) Bodine:

i. Catherine Bodine[4], baptized at Readington, 14 April, 1725; married Lodowyck Hardenbrook.

ii. Peter Bodine[4], baptized at Readington, 11 December, 1726; died intestate in July, 1789; married (1), license, 5 October, 1749, Mary Wartrebe; (2) Judick Bodine, daughter of Abraham Bodine, and widow of Samuel Williamson.

iii. Elizabeth Bodine[4], baptized at New Brunswick, 23 September, 1728.

iv. John Bodine[4], baptized at Readington, 6 September, 1730; married Femmetje Voorhees.

v. Abraham Bodine[4], baptized at Somerville, 15 April, 1733.

vi. Judick Bodine[4], born 17 March, baptized 20 April, 1735; died at Bound Brook, where she was buried, 17 July, 1796; married John Thomson, born in Scotland, 15 April, 1730; killed near Shamokin, Pennsylvania, by a band of Indians led by a Tory, 10 June, 1778. Issue: John Thomson.*

vii. Isaac Bodine[4], baptized 10 July, 1737.

viii. Okeu Bodine[4], baptized 18 November, 1739.

ix. Arriantje Bodine[4], baptized 18 November, 1741.

x. Maria Bodine[4], baptized 10 June, 1744.

7. VINCENT BODINE[3] (Jean[2], Jean[1]), appears as a resident of New York City 10 April, 1710, when, with his wife Heyltje, he witnessed the baptism of Hester, the daughter of Denys Rüsje [Rushé] and Susanna Bridon. He was a mariner, and, in 1720, captain of the sloop "Mary," which cleared from the port of New York for St. Christophers, 25 July, 1720. His return voyage occupied twenty-two days. On his arrival in New York he stated that a day or two before sailing from St. Christophers "a pyrate ship of

* John Thomson, the father, lived in Readington, New Jersey, whence he removed to "the Shamokin Country," in Pennsylvania, about 1775. His only child, John Thompson, was born near White House Station, New Jersey, 3 July, 1772, and died at Pleasant Run, New Jersey, 9 March, 1847; married (1), 1 December, 1793, Hannah Van Sickle, born 29 February, 1772; died 18 May, 1806. He married (2), 1 May, 1807, Elizabeth Morehead, born 25 July, 1775, died 16 January, 1861. Issue by first marriage: 1. Andrew Thompson, born 23 September, 1794; died 25 October, 1849; married, 24 June, 1816, Susanna Lane. 2. Juda Thompson, born 17 July, 1796; died 22 January, 1847; married, 22 July, 1820, Aaron L. Saxion. 3. John Thompson, born 3 January, 1798; died 28 April, 1846; married, 5 May, 1821, Sarah Emans. 4. Peter Thompson, born 25 May, 1800; died 15 January, 1845; married, 11 February, 1830, Mary Ann Biggs. 5. Hannah Thompson, born 1 August, 1802; died 27 March, 1838; married, 19 August, 1820, Garret La Tourette. 6. Sarah Thompson, born 6 June, 1804; died 4 May, 1856; married (1) Elijah Hudnut; (2) William Harle. 7. Mary Thompson, born 18 May, 1806; died February, 1807. Issue by second marriage: 8. Joseph Thompson, born 30 September, 1808; died 23 October, 1893; married, 6 January, 1830, Ann, daughter of Henry A. Post by his wife Martha Anderson; their eldest son, John Bodine Thompson, D.D., born 14 October, 1830, married, 5 April, 1859, Hannah Garrigues Reeve. 9. William Thompson, born 8 March, 1812; died 19 March, 1867; married, 2 April, 1846, Sophia Ward. 10. Aaron Thompson, born 16 September, 1814, died 3 July, 1896; married, 26 February, 1846, Mary Schamp. 11. Elizabeth Thompson, born 2 September, 1817; died 14 December, 1881; married, 15 December, 1845, John Kee. See, also, "John Thomson and Family," and "A Jersey Woman of the Eighteenth Century," by John Bodine Thompson, D.D., the great-grandson of Judick Bodine and John Thomson, to whom the compiler is much indebted for information on this branch of the family.

twenty guns and one hundred and seventy men commanded by a Welshman, and a Sloop of —— Guns came into Buckstarr Road in that Island and Burnt one Ship, set fire to a second and Carryed out a third with them. That they sent word to the Governor of Sandy Point that they would be there the next night and to the Governor of Nevis that they would Come and Burn the Town about his ears for hanging the Pyrates there." * In 1721, he was captain of the sloop "Three Brothers," bound for Surinam. His will, dated 30 June, 1735, proved 10 May, 1744, styled him "of the City of New York, mariner." He married, before 10 April, 1710, Heyltje Smith, whose will, dated 8 March, 1749, proved 6 June, 1750, named granddaughter Mary, the child of eldest son, John Bodine, deceased, son Vincent, and daughter Hester, wife of Cornelius Brower, to the latter of whom a certain distribution was to be made in the event of her husband "getting his rights from Trinity Church." †

Children of Vincent[3] and Heyltje (Smith) Bodine; baptized at New York Dutch Church:

i. Hester Bodine[4], baptized 20 February, 1715; married, 21 August, 1736, Cornelius Brower.

ii. John Bodine[4], baptized 29 June, 1718; married, 5 August, 1737, Tryntje Benson; was described as "dead" in his mother's will. Issue, baptized at New York Dutch Church: 1. Martje Bodine[5], baptized 21 May, 1738; died young. 2. Hester Bodine[5], baptized 8 June, 1740; died young. 3. Martje Bodine[5], baptized 7 February, 1742. 4. Hester Bodine[5], baptized 29 February, 1744.

iii. Jacob Bodine[4], baptized 6 December, 1720.

iv. Cathalina Bodine[4], baptized 23 December, 1722; not named in her mother's will.

v. Catelyntje Bodine[4], baptized 4 May, 1726; not named in her mother's will.

vi. Marytje Bodine[4], baptized 6 September, 1727.

vii. Cornelius Bodine[4], baptized 27 May, 1731; not named in his mother's will.

viii. Vincent Bodine[4], born 10 March, 1733; married Annetje Strong. Issue, baptized at New York Dutch Church: 1. John Bodine[5], baptized 3 June, 1753. 2. Gilbert Bodine[5], baptized 20 October, 1756. 3. Annetje Bodine[5], baptized 8 November, 1758.

8. FRANCIS BODINE[3] (Jean[2], Jean[1]), born probably in England, was some time a resident of Staten Island, certainly until 1726, when, being charged with some offence against the king, "came into court, and, rather than contend with the king, confessed judgment and submitted to a fine." ‡

* The American Weekly Mercury, Thursday, October 27, 1720.

† New York Probate Records, at New York City, Liber XVII, 168.

‡ Richmond County Court Records.

He was a witness to a deed for land at Charles Neck, 7 March, 1736,* after which his name disappears from the records of Richmond County, and he doubtless removed to Cranbury, Middlesex County, New Jersey, with his sons Francis and Vincent, and there died. He married Maria, daughter of James Dey,† of Staten Island, by his first wife, Mary Mulliner. The issue of this marriage is somewhat uncertain, and there were probably other children than those given below.

Children of Francis[3] and Maria (Dey) Bodine:

(9) i. Francis Bodine[4], married (1) ——; (2) Rachel Wilson.
(10) ii. John Bodine[4], died in March, 1779; married Dorcas ——.
(11) iii. Vincent Bodine[4], died in March, 1790; married Ann Dey.

9. FRANCIS BODINE[4] (Francis[3], Jean[2], Jean[1]), was born, doubtless, on Staten Island, and crossed from there into New Jersey, settling at Cranbury, on the borders of Middlesex County, before 1745.

Cranbury, during the Revolution, frequently resounded with the tread of marching feet, and in 1778 the main body of the army spent the night of 26 June, the eve of the battle of Monmouth, at this place, which event was described by General Washington in his report to the Honorable Henry Laurens, President of Congress, under date of 1 July, 1778, in this manner: "In the evening of the same day [26 June], the whole army marched from Kingston, where our baggage was left, with the intention to preserve a proper distance for supporting the advanced corps, and arrived at Cranbury early the next morning. The intense heat of the weather, and a heavy storm unluckily coming on, made it impossible to resume our march that day without great inconvenience and injury to the troops. Our advanced corps, being differently circumstanced, moved from the position it had held the night before, and took post in the evening on the Monmouth Road, about five miles from the enemy's rear, in expectation of attacking them next morning on their march. The main body having remained at Cranbury, the advanced corps was found to be too remote, and too far upon the right, to be supported either in case of an attack upon or from the enemy, which induced me to send orders to the Marquis to file off by his left toward Englishtown, which he accordingly executed early in the morning of the 27th." ‡

On 1 November, 1775, Francis Bodine had some thirty acres of land surveyed in Tranquillity Swamp, on Wading River, in Little Egg Harbor

* Richmond County Deeds, D, 131.
† Clute's History of Staten Island.
‡ New Jersey Archives, second series, vol. ii. 286, 287.

Township, Burlington County, which was in the possession of his sons Francis Bodine and John Bodine and Charles Newbold, 16 March, 1820.* Mr. Bodine was a farmer by occupation, an Episcopalian by religious conviction, and the founder of the Bodine families of Philadelphia and southern New Jersey.

The name of his first wife is not known; he married (2), 29 January, 1756, Rachel Wilson.

Children of Francis Bodine[4]; all probably born at Cranbury:

(12) i. Joel Bodine[5], born 1742; died in May, 1819; married Mary Corlies.
(13) ii. Francis Bodine[5], born 1744; died 27 September, 1822; married Mary Rose.
(14) iii. John Bodine[5], born 1746; died 26 March, 1826; married (1) Mary Roundtree; (2) Ann Taylor.

10. JOHN BODINE[4] (Francis[3], Jean[2], Jean[1]), was baptized at the Dutch Church of Richmond, Staten Island, 29 November, 1719, and resided at Port Richmond until his death, in March, 1779, being described in his will of 4 January, 1778,† as of that place, "farmer." The will named wife Dorcas, children John, James, Martha, Vincent, Ann, Mary Egberts, and eldest daughter Rachel Bodine.

He married Dorcas ——, who survived him. Both she and her husband were members of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, Richmond, where most of their children were baptized.

Children of John[4] and Dorcas (——) Bodine; born at Richmond, Staten Island:

i. Rachel Bodine[5], unmarried in January, 1778.
ii. Mary Bodine[5], baptized 24 March, 1751; married —— Egberts.
iii. John Bodine[6], born 3 February, 1753; died in March, 1835; married Catherine Britton. He resided at Castleton, Staten Island, and died at the Dongan Manor house, which he had purchased from his eldest son. By his will of 9 September, 1829, proved 6 April, 1835,‡ he left legacies to the children here given. Issue: 1. John Bodine[6], died in February, 1831; married Elizabeth ——, and had ten children, named in his will of 2 October, 1824.§ 2. Nathaniel Bodine[6], died *circa* November, 1830; married Maria Garretson, and had issue.‖ 3. Vincent Bodine[6]. 4. Jacob Bodine[6], married Johanna Hauseman, of Northfield, Staten Island, and had issue. 5. Abraham Bodine[6]. 6. Mary Bodine[6], married Joseph Lake. 7. Phebe Bodine[6], married Egbert Lisk. 8. Patty Bodine[6]. 9. Ann Bodine[6].

* Burlington County Deeds, Liber M2, 335.
† New York Wills, Liber 30 and 31, folio 436.
‡ Richmond County Wills.
§ Ibid.; also, Richmond County Orphans' Court Records, D2, 102.
‖ Richmond County Administrations, I, 78.

iv. ELIZABETH BODINE[5], baptized 23 May, 1756; not named in her father's will.

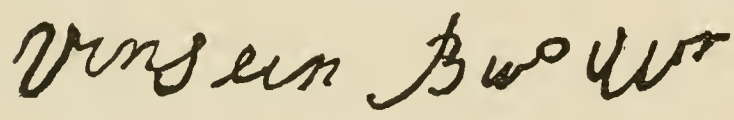
v. JAMES BODINE[5], born 17 December, 1758; died 13 May, 1838; married Margaret ——. Of his sons, James and Tunis Bodine removed, in 1816, to what is now Ocean County, New Jersey, located at Mannahawkin, and entered into the mercantile business.

vi. MARTHA BODINE[5], baptized 31 October, 1762; died in January, 1813; married Peter La Forge.

vii. VINCENT BODINE[5], born 26 November, 1766; baptized 11 November, 1767; died *circa* June, 1823; married, *circa* 1788, Jane ——. In his will, executed at Castleton, 14 August, 1822, proved 1 July, 1823,* bequests were made to wife Jane, to grandchildren Vincent Bodine and Eliza Jane Bodine, children of son John deceased, to son Vincent Bodine, and to daughter Mary Ann, wife of Nicholas Britton. He had, besides these, a daughter Martha Bodine, born 4 October, 1789, baptized at St. Andrew's, 20 June, 1790.

viii. ANN BODINE[5], born 30 March, 1769; baptized 7 October, 1770.

11. VINCENT BODINE[4] (Francis[3], Jean[2], Jean[1]), was born, doubtless on Staten Island, *circa* 1727, and located in Middlesex County, New Jersey, some time before the birth of his first child, at Cranbury, in that county, in 1754. On 22 September, 1760, he purchased one hundred and fifty acres along the Millstone River, beginning where Rocky Brook runs into the Millstone,† and the next year, on 14 April, he bought an additional tract which had originally been confirmed to his father-in-law, Lawrence Dey. These lands were known as the Old Church Farm, near Red Tavern. One of his descendants, Mrs. Ann Eliza (Bodine) Dey, living in 1897, and then entering her eighty-seventh year, made the statement that her father, James Bodine,



frequently said he recollected General Lafayette, with a detachment of troops, being quartered on the farm of his father, Vincent Bodine, at Cranbury, during the Revolution. This reminiscence is, at least partially, corroborated by General Washington's report to Congress, 1 July, 1778, in which he recounts the detention of the army at Cranbury.

Vincent Bodine died in March, 1790, and is thought to have been interred in the First Church burying-ground at Cranbury, leaving a will bearing date 22 July, 1785, proved 22 March, 1790, ‡ in which the various children given below are named. He married, about 1753, Ann, daughter of Lawrence Dey, of Middlesex County, born 14 May, 1732, who was living at the date of his will.

* Richmond County Wills, B, 866–868.

† East Jersey Deeds, R, 126.

‡ New Jersey Wills, Liber 30, folio 530, 531.

Children of Vincent[4] and Ann (Dey) Bodine; all born at Cranbury:

i. James Bodine[5], born 1754; baptized 8 May, 1757; died 1836; buried in the First Presbyterian church-yard at Cranbury; married, 15 January, 1798, Gittee Wikoff. Issue: 1. Vincent Bodine[6], migrated north, and is thought to have died in Canada without issue. 2. Peter Bodine[6], said to have died without a family. 3. Ann Eliza Bodine[6], born 22 March, 1806; died 27 February, 1900; married Peter Walsh Dey, and raised ten children to maturity. James Bodine, the father, served in the Revolution.*

ii. Vincent Bodine[5], born 1766; died 1833; married, in October, 1799, Elizabeth Brotherton, born 1777; died 1866. They lived at Milford, southeast of Hightstown, New Jersey. Issue: 1. Ann Bodine[6]. 2. Catherine Bodine[6]. 3. Eliza Bodine[6]. 4. James Bodine[6]. 5. William Bodine[6]. 6. Peter Bodine[6]. 7. Vincent Bodine[6], married Sarah Hartman.

iii. Lydia Bodine[5].

iv. Ann Bodine[5], married Jacob Saltar.

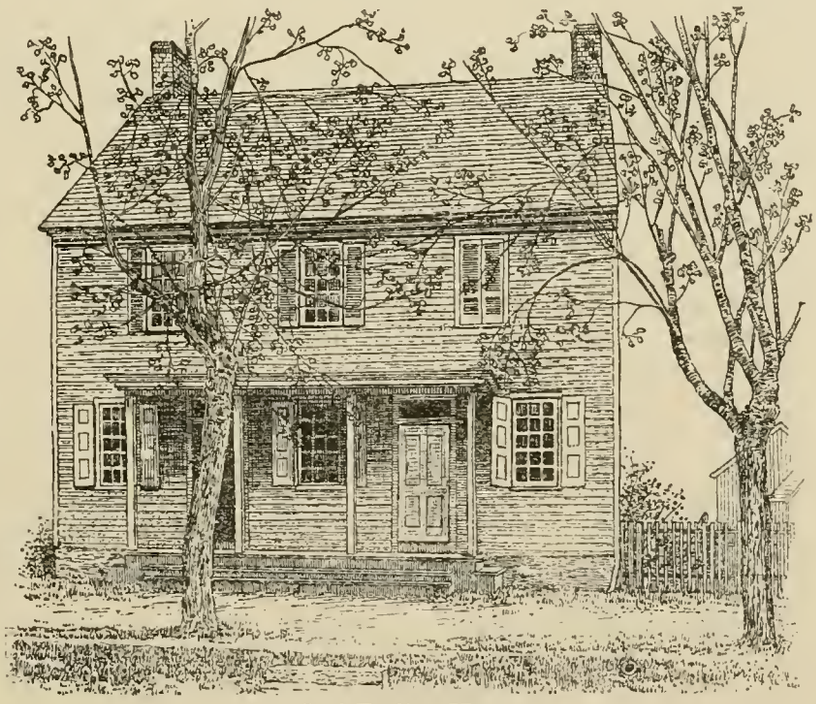
v. May Bodine[5].

vi. Catherine Bodine[5].

vii. Charlotte Bodine[5].

viii. Elizabeth Bodine[5], married —— Hight.

12. JOEL BODINE[5] (Francis[4], Francis[3], Jean[2], Jean[1]), was born in 1742, at Cranbury, and remained there until about the time of his marriage, 1771, when he lived at Swago, now Harrisville, in Little Egg Harbor Township, Burlington County. Little Egg Harbor Township was established in 1741, and embraced an extent of territory which was later divided to form other townships. After the formation of Washington Township, in 1802, the boundaries of Little Egg Harbor were: Bounded north by Oswego, or east branch of Wading River, which separated it from what was then Northampton Township; southeast by Stafford Township, Ocean



Joel Bodine House

* Stryker's "Officers and Men of New Jersey in the Revolutionary War," 511.

County; south by Mullica River and Little Egg Harbor Bay; and west by Washington Township.*

From 1790 until his death he resided at Long-a-Coming, now Berlin, the oldest village in the Township of Waterford, Camden County, and lying on the main branch of Great Egg Harbor Creek. It was at his house between the years 1800 and 1807 that elections for Council and Assembly were frequently held. On 22 August, 1790, he was a subscriber to St. John's Episcopal Church of Chew's Landing, in what is now Camden County. Chew's Landing antedates the Revolution. It is on the north branch of Timber Creek, at the head of tidewater navigation of that stream, and was at one time a place of considerable importance as a shipping point.

Joel Bodine died in May, 1819. He married, about 1771, Mary, daughter of William Corlies (see Corlies Family, No. 8), who was buried 27 March, 1825. Both husband and wife are buried in the graveyard of St. John's Episcopal Church at Chew's Landing.

Children of Joel[5] and Mary (Corlies) Bodine:

i. William Bodine[6], born 10 March, 1772; died 17 July, 1808; married, 4 December, 1796, Mary Mattocks, born 23 October, 1775; died 20 August, 1853. She married (2), 3 May, 1810, Thomas Hammitt. Both William Bodine, and his widow after her re-marriage kept the hotel at Green Tree, Burlington County. Issue: 1. Joel Bodine[7], born 6 April, 1798; died 11 December, 1831; married, 18 November, 1820, Elizabeth Nixon. 2. Sarah Bodine[7], born 16 July, 1800; died 6 November, 1865; married 13 February, 1820, William Maxwell, born 25 November, 1787; died 27 June, 1831. She married (2), in October, 1838, Samuel Slim.

ii. Abigail Bodine[6], born 1777; died 28 February, 1838; married, as second wife, John Marshall, Esq[r], of Gloucester County.

iii. Ann Bodine[6], born 13 August, 1779; died 17 April, 1863; married, 19 September, 1798, William Coffin, born 10 February, 1775; died 18 November, 1844. (See Coffin Family, No. 7.)

iv. Jerusha Bodine[6], born 1786, died 15 July, 1862; buried at Laurel Hill, Philadelphia; married, 9 June, 1811, Charles Githens, born 1785; died 29 April, 1861. Issue: 1. Joel Githens[7], born February, 1813; died 21 August, 1874; married, 19 July, 1838, Elizabeth Giggher. 2. Abigail Githens[7], born December, 1815; married, 31 May, 1843, Levi Bell. 3. George Githens[7], born May, 1818; died 2 December, 1891; married, 1 September, 1841, Sarah Squires. 4. Mary Githens[7], born November, 1821; married, 17 September, 1858, Joseph Bell. 5. Eliza Githens[7], born July, 1824; married, 11 December, 1864, Josiah Bell. 6. Stephen Githens[7], born January, 1829; married Annie ——. 7. William Githens[7], born October, 1832; married, 12 March, 1852, Kate McLean.

* Proceedings of Surveyors' Association of West Jersey.

v. JOEL BODINE[6], born 24 February, 1790; died 20 April, 1849; buried in Episcopal church-yard, Glassboro; married (1), 8 August, 1815, Maria Githens, who was buried 11 September, 1832, at Chew's Landing; married (2), 2 April, 1833, Sarah Lutz. Issue: 1. MARGARET BODINE[7], died October, 1892; married William G. Downs. 2. WILLIAM BODINE[7]. 3. BIDDLE BODINE[7]. 4. JOSHUA GITHENS BODINE[7], born 1825; died 1893; married, 1846, Mary A. Cronch.

13. FRANCIS BODINE[5] (Francis[4], Francis[3], Jean[2], Jean[1]), was born at Cranbury in 1744. In early manhood he removed to Burlington County, and spent the remainder of his life in Northampton Township, about a half-mile from Lumberton and two miles and a half from Mount Holly, where he had a plantation of considerable size. He died 27 September, 1822, and was buried at Lumberton. His will of 8 June, 1821, proved 10 October, 1822, made bequests to the children named below.



He married, license, 20 March, 1768, Mary Rose, of Burlington County, born 1748; died 15 December, 1820.

Children of Francis[5] and Mary (Rose) Bodine; all born in Burlington County:

i. MARY BODINE[6], born 19 February, 1771; died 19 May, 1849; married William Warner. Issue: 1. STEPHEN WARNER[7]. 2. WILLIAM WARNER[7]. 3. SARAH ANN WARNER[7]. 4. JAMES WARNER[7], married Hannah, daughter of Samuel Bodine.

ii. JAMES BODINE[6], born 11 July, 1778; died 11 May, 1841; buried at Berlin; married Sarah Sooy, born 17 April, 1788; died 27 May, 1843. Issue: 1. JOHN BODINE[7], married Emeline Ware. 2. DANIEL BODINE[7], married Elizabeth Redden. 3. WILLIAM BODINE[7], born 22 March, 1813; died 2 August, 1888; married, 23 December, 1841, Mary Ann Evans. 4. JAMES BODINE[7], married Lydia Carter. 5. EMELINE BODINE[7], married Macajah Bates. 6. PARNELL BODINE[7], married Peter Riley. 7. MARY BODINE[7], married James McLean. 8. SARAH ANN BODINE[7], married William Hartmann. 9. FRANCIS BODINE[7], married Rebecca Wright. 10. ELIZABETH ANN BODINE[7], married Logan Alcott.

iii. DANIEL BODINE[6], born 3 February, 1786; died 21 February, 1873; married (1), in May, 1810, Rebecca E. Stricker, born 1 June, 1788; died 15 April, 1857; married (2), 30 April, 1862, Mary Burrows. Issue: 1. FRANCIS M. BODINE[7], born 20 June, 1811. 2. THEODORE BODINE[7], born 4 June, 1813; married Rebecca Joyce. 3. PHILIP S. BODINE[7], born 16 May, 1816; married Mary E. Woolman. 4. EVALINE ANN BODINE[7], born 12 August, 1819; died 17 October, 1819. 5. MARY ANN C. BODINE[7], born 30 March, 1822; died 23 May, 1822. 6. JOSHUA E. BODINE[7], born 1 August, 1825; died 13 August, 1874; married Mary Clevenger. 7. REBECCA LOUISE BODINE[7], born 7 February, 1828.

iv. SAMUEL H. BODINE[6], born 13 July, 1788; died 25 February, 1871; married, 6 August, 1813, Pharnalia [Parnell] Sooy, born 11 May, 1790; died 5 October, 1872. Issue: 1. FRANCIS BODINE[7], married Beulah Atkinson. 2. MARY BODINE[7], twin of above, died young. 3. STEPHEN W. BODINE[7], married at

Mount Holly, 23 September, 1846, Beulah C. West. 4. SARAH ANN BODINE[7]. 5. HANNAH BODINE[7], married James Warner. 6. MARY ANN BODINE[7], married Samuel C. Deacon. 7. REBECCA BODINE[7], married James Shreve. 8. JOHN B. BODINE[7], married Zenedia Shinn. 9. LOUISA BODINE[7].

v. ELIZABETH BODINE[6], married Stephen Warner.

vi. EUPHEMIA BODINE[6], married Christopher Barnhart.

vii. FRANCES BODINE[6], married Francis Collins.

14. JOHN BODINE[5] (Francis[4], Francis[3], Jean[2], Jean[1]), was born at Cranbury, Middlesex County, in 1746. Early in life he removed to Burlington County, and lived at Wading River, in Little Egg Harbor Township, being proprietor of the inn at that place for forty years. He was also a prosperous farmer and a considerable land-holder. One of his tracts of land, acquired by purchase, 5 October, 1791, lay along the road leading from Clam Town to Wading River Bridge. He was an ardent patriot during the Revolutionary struggle, served through the entire war, and was advanced from a soldier in the ranks to a captaincy. His death occurred 26 March, 1826, and he was buried at Lower Bank, Burlington County.

He married (1), about 1773, Mary Roundtree, and (2), 16 September, 1790, Ann Taylor, born in Hillsborough District, Orange County, North Carolina, in 1765, and died in Nottingham Township, Burlington County, 26 March, 1831.

Children of Captain John[5] and Mary (Roundtree) Bodine; born at Wading River:

i. CHARLES BODINE[6], born in 1775; died in 1860; married Margaret Wright. Issue: 1. CHARLES BODINE[7], married Margaret Hardy. 2. MARY BODINE[7], married Thomas Paxon. 3. MARGARET BODINE[7], married William Carr. 4. SARAH BODINE[7], never married. 5. WILLIAM BODINE[7], never married.

ii. REVEREND JOHN BODINE[6], born 17 January, 1776; died 2 May, 1848; married, 28 March, 1799, Mary, daughter of John Fort, of New Hanover, born 8 January, 1780; died 8 November, 1853; both buried at Mount Cemetery, Mount Holly. Issue: 1. ELIZA BODINE[7], born 24 March, 1800; died 25 August, 1890; married Benajah Antram. 2. JOHN WESLEY BODINE[7], born 16 November, 1801; died 28 March, 1802. 3. CHARLES BODINE[7], born 26 January, 1803; died 25 January, 1878; married, 31 December, 1828, Rebecca Croshaw. 4. MARGARETTA FORT BODINE[7], born 12 March, 1805; died, unmarried, 28 February, 1852. 5. ANDREW DARIUS BODINE[7], born 20 February, 1807. 6. JOHN FORT BODINE[7], born 3 June, 1809; died 29 September, 1872; married Mary Ann Imlay. 7. MARY HEISLER BODINE[7], born 22 September, 1812; died, unmarried, 8 August, 1856. 8. BARTON MOFFORD BODINE[7], born 20 October, 1815. 9. GEORGE WASHINGTON BODINE[7], born 17 February, 1820; died 10 October, 1853; married (1) Ann Fowler; (2) Elizabeth Fowler.

iii. FRANCIS BODINE[6], born 1778; died 6 December, 1862; married (1), about 1803, Elizabeth Throp; (2), about 1825, Margaret Amos. Issue by first mar-

riage: 1. JOHN W. BODINE[7], born 31 January, 1804. 2. MARY W. BODINE[7], born 24 June, 1806; married Abner Rogers. 3. THOMAS THROP BODINE[7], born 13 November, 1808; died 9 February, 1890; married Elizabeth W. M. Roseman. 4. SUSAN M. BODINE[7], born 17 June, 1811; married William Morehead. 5. FRANCIS M. BODINE[7], born 17 June, 1814; died 20 February, 1853; married, 22 March, 1847, Martha Atkinson. 6. ELIZABETH BODINE[7], born 26 December, 1816. 7. MARGARET ANN BODINE[7], born 21 May, 1819; died at Indiana, Pennsylvania, 10 April, 1842; married Dr. John Lowman. Their only son, Dr. Webster Bodine Lowman, born 25 March, 1841, died at Johnstown, Pennsylvania, 5 December, 1904. He was a brilliant officer during the Civil War, and later a prominent member and officer of the Cambria County Medical Society, as well as of the State Medical Society of Pennsylvania and of the American Medical Association. 8. BARZILLA WRIGHT BODINE[7], born 9 March, 1822. Issue by second marriage: 9. ADALINE L. M. BODINE[7], born 23 January, 1826; married, 10 December, 1846, William D. Rogers. 10. WILLIAM HENRY BODINE[7], born 14 September, 1827; died young. 11. AMANDA BODINE[7], born 8 July, 1829; married Clark Pierson, of Lambertville. 12. JOSEPHINE H. BODINE[7], born 2 November, 1831; died young. 13. HELEN R. BODINE[7], born 22 July, 1834; married the Reverend George Neal. 14. JOHN CHARLES F. BODINE[7], born 8 February, 1837; died young. 15. MARTHA HOLMAN BODINE[7], born 5 December, 1841; married Stephen Hull, of Lambertville.

iv. SUSAN BODINE[6], born 27 March, 1781; died in Cincinnati, 15 April, 1876; married Barzillai Wright, and removed to Cincinnati. Their son, Marmaduke Wright, born at Pemberton, New Jersey, 10 November, 1803; died at Cincinnati, 15 August, 1879; was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, in 1823, and became connected with the Medical College of Ohio, now part of the University of Cincinnati, as professor of Materia Medica in 1838, and as professor of Obstetrics in 1840, which latter chair he held until 1850 and from 1860 to 1868. His connection with the Cincinnati Hospital began in 1838 and continued until 1876.

v. REVEREND STACY BODINE[6], born 21 October, 1783; died 26 June, 1867; buried in Methodist Cemetery at Pemberton, New Jersey; married, 20 September, 1805, Elizabeth Budd. Issue: 1. NANCY SEXTON BODINE[7], born 26 September, 1806; died in infancy. 2. ANNE MARIA BODINE[7], born 6 June, 1809; married Governor George Franklin Fort. 3. DANIEL BUDD BODINE[7], born 16 April, 1814; married, 5 September, 1838, Elizabeth Ridgway, only daughter of Clayton Lamb. 4. CATHARINE MARGARET BODINE[7], born 23 September, 1819; died in infancy. 5. ELIZABETH BODINE[7], born 21 August, 1825; died in infancy.

Children of Captain John[5] and Ann (Taylor) Bodine; all born at Wading River:

vi. MARY BODINE[6], born about 1791; died 21 August, 1859; buried at Bordentown, New Jersey; married John Moncrief, born 1790; died 4 November, 1871. Issue: 1. ANNIE MONCRIEF[7], died 7 April, 1875; married Israel Alcott. 2. EMMA MONCRIEF[7], died, unmarried, 8 March, 1885. 3. MARY MONCRIEF[7], married Henry Wilkins. 4. WILLIAM MONCRIEF[7], died, unmarried, 21 October, 1857, aged thirty years; buried at Bordentown. 5. HENRY MONCRIEF[7], married Eliza ——. 6. JOHN MONCRIEF[7].

vii. JOEL BODINE[6], born 14 December, 1794; died at Camden, New Jersey, 22 May,

1879. Mr. Bodine was the first of his name to own the Williamstown Glass-Works, and this plant he transferred to his sons in 1855. He married (1), 12 November, 1818, Sarah Gale, of Bridgeport, New Jersey; (2), 19 February, 1821, Phebe A., daughter of John Forman, of New Brunswick and Tuckerton; (3), 17 January, 1855, Leah Mathis. Issue by first marriage: 1. SAMUEL BODINE[7], who removed to Connecticut. Issue by second marriage: 2. JOHN FORMAN·BODINE[7], born at Tuckerton, 27 October, 1821; died 1883; married (1) Martha Swope; (2) Gertrude Bouchen, of Claverack, New York. Mr. Bodine was elected to the Assembly from Camden County in 1864, and was State Senator from Gloucester County in 1874. Later he was justice of the peace and of the courts. 3. WILLIAM H. BODINE[7], born at Tuckerton, 9 January, 1824; married (1) Eliza Corkery, of Chester County, Pennsylvania; (2) Mary Virginia Slocum, of the Eastern Shore of Maryland. With his brothers, John Forman Bodine and J. Alfred Bodine, he purchased, in 1855, the glass-factory at Williamstown, and incorporated the firm of Bodine Brothers, of that place. Mr. Bodine had been a justice of the peace and of the courts of Gloucester County for more than twenty years. 4. ISAAC BODINE[7], died young. 5. CHARLES S. BODINE[7], died young. 6. CHARLES F. BODINE[7], died young. 7. HENRY BODINE[7], died young. 8. J. ALFRED BODINE[7], born at Port Elizabeth, New Jersey, 1831; died at Camden, 23 January, 1899; married Phebe J., daughter of Francis French, of Bass River, New Jersey.

viii. SARAH BODINE[6], born 17 June, 1797; died 6 April, 1866; married Joseph Allen. Issue: 1. JESSE BODINE ALLEN[7], born 29 November, 1818; married Hannah Weeks. 2. ANNIE ELIZA ALLEN[7], died in infancy. 3. ACHSAH ALLEN[7], married William Anderson. 4. ABIGAIL ALLEN[7], married Charles Taylor, of Bridgeton. 5. MARY JANE ALLEN[7], married Samuel P. Smallwood. 6. CAROLINE ALLEN[7], married Reuben Loveland. 7. MARTHA MALINDA ALLEN[7], died in infancy. 8. WILLIAM A. ALLEN[7], died in infancy.

ix. ABIGAIL BODINE[6], married, 22 February, 1817, Henry Hudson. Issue: 1. HENRY HUDSON[7]. 2. ANNIE HUDSON[7]. 3. MARIA HUDSON[7], married Charles Richardson, of Philadelphia.

x. BUDD STERLING BODINE[6], born in September, 1801; died 20 October, 1868; married, 28 June, 1830, Jane Ann Newel. Issue: 1. HELEN D. BODINE[7], never married. 2. REVEREND HENRY H. BODINE[7], married Anna W. Earl. 3. JENNIE BODINE[7], died young. 4. GEORGE W. BODINE[7], died unmarried. 5. HARRIET N. BODINE[7], married Charles Mathews, Jun[r].

xi. JESSE BODINE[6], born 1804; died 25 February, 1879; married, 5 June, 1825, Grace, daughter of Benjamin Mathis, and widow of —— Coulte. Issue: 1. ANNIE M. BODINE[7], born April, 1826; died, unmarried, 21 January, 1904. 2. JOHN BODINE[7], born 28 November, 1828; died, unmarried, 30 November, 1898. 3. EDMUND BODINE[7], married, July, 1855, Fannie Leonard.

xii. LUCY ANN BODINE[6], married John Fisher. Issue: 1. MARY ANN FISHER[7], married Samuel Hancock. 2. SARAH ELIZABETH FISHER[7], married Alexander Sayre. 3. EMELINE FISHER[7], died young. 4. MATILDA JANE FISHER[7], died in infancy. 5. BUDD FISHER[7].

xiii. WILSON BODINE[6], died 20 July, 1856; married Rebecca Barnard, who died 5 November, 1850, aged fifty years. Issue: 1. ANN GREEN BODINE[7], married Samuel W. Crammer. 2. ELIZA BODINE[7], never married. 3. BUDD STIRLING BODINE[7], married Amy Mott. 4. MARTHA BODINE[7], died in infancy. 5. JESSE

E. Bodine[7], married Maria Mott. 6. John Bodine[7], married Sarah Sharp. 7. Wilson Bodine[7], never married. 8. Rebecca Bodine[7], married Seth Lucas. 9. Charlotte Bodine[7], married John Mott Crammer. 10. Sarah Isabell Bodine[7], died in 1862, aged nineteen years.

xiv. Samuel Tucker Bodine[6], born 29 July, 1810; died 26 November, 1879; married (1), 19 December, 1833, Isabel Sheppard Nixon; (2), 25 November, 1851, Louise, daughter of Wylie Milliken. Issue by first marriage: 1. Francis Lee Bodine[7], born 14 December, 1834; died 18 January, 1897; married, 14 October, 1858, Mary Mulliken. 2. Emily Jane Bodine[7], born 5 October, 1836; married, 16 October, 1862, Thomas Wallace. 3. Jeremiah Nixon Bodine[7], born 7 December, 1838; married, 18 June, 1872, Annie A. Mulliken. 4. Samuel Thompson Bodine[7], died in infancy. Issue by second marriage: 5. Samuel Taylor Bodine[7], born 23 August, 1854; married, 15 November, 1883, Eleanor G. Warden. 6. Louise Wylie Bodine[7], born 25 December, 1852; died 7 August, 1854. 7. Martha Milliken Bodine[7], born 13 August, 1856; died 25 August, 1893. 8. Alice Bodine[7], born 16 November, 1858.

xv. Daniel James Bodine[6], born 26 June, 1811; died 13 February, 1888; married Charlotte Pullen, born 6 February, 1813; died 26 January, 1876; both buried at Bordentown. Issue: 1. Thomas Bodine[7], born 11 August, 1837. 2. Annie Bodine[7], born 14 February, 1839. 3. John H. Bodine[7], born 31 April, 1843. 4. Stogden Bodine[7], born 20 April, 1846. 5. William Bodine[7], born 11 April, 1848. 6. Charlotte Bodine[7], born 6 March, 1850. 7. Phebe Bodine[7], born 1 March, 1852.



THE CORLIES FAMILY

Corlies Lineage

William Shattock = Hannah ———.

George Corlies[1] = Exercise Shattock.

William Corlies[2] = Jerusha West.

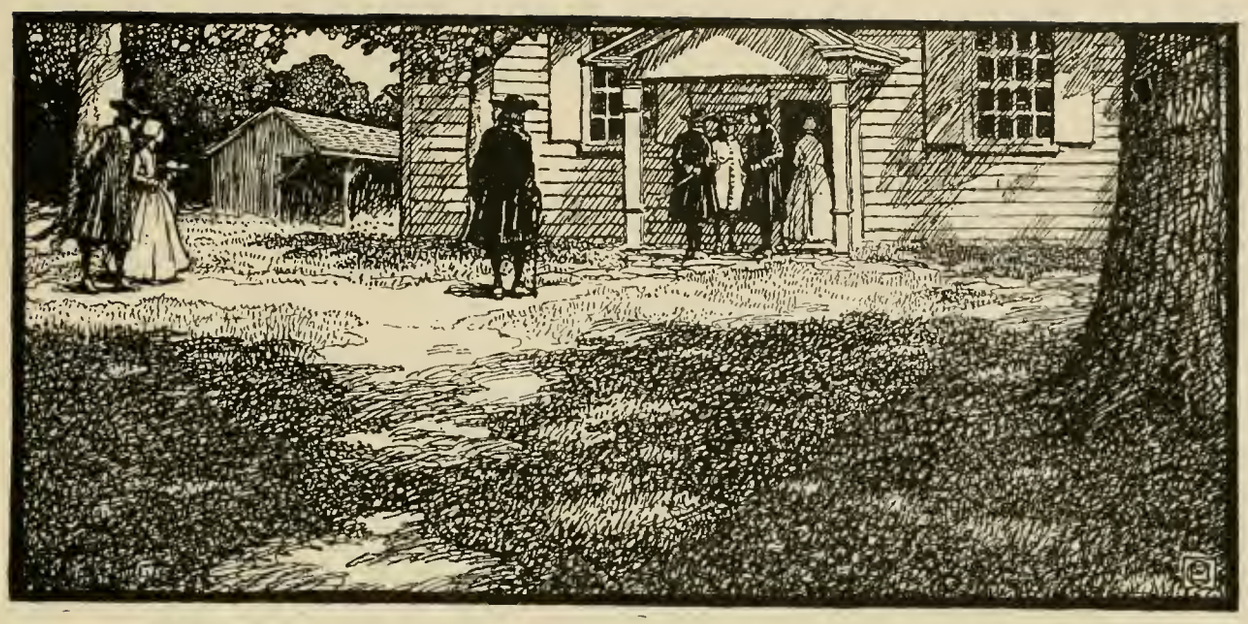
William Corlies[3] = ———.

Joel Bodine = Mary Corlies[4].

William Coffin = Ann Bodine[5].

Clayton Brown Rogers = Eliza Coffin[6].

Joseph Francis Sinnott = Annie Eliza Rogers[7].



THE CORLIES FAMILY

THE connection, if any, between the Corlies family of Haverhill, Massachusetts, and that of Shrewsbury, New Jersey, has not been determined. It is, however, a matter of interest that the Christian name of the progenitors of the respective families was George. The Haverhill family,* which has commonly adhered to the spelling Corliss, had its beginning in 1645, when George Corliss was of that town, among the thirty-two landholders, who were to be the future owners of all the beautiful country of the Penacooks. He had come from England to Newbury, Massachusetts, about 1639, being then twenty-two years of age. In Haverhill he married Joanna Davis, 26 October, 1645, by whom he had a son, John Corliss, and seven daughters, and through his marriage he became the ancestor of most, if not all, of the Corliss name in New England. His descendants to the eighth generation have lived on his original grant of land, which lay for a distance of more than three miles on both sides of the old Spicket Path in the West Parish of Haverhill. His name was indifferently written, on the earliest Haverhill records, Corliss, Corlis, and Curley, and this fact carries with it the suggestion that the name was a corruption, probably, of the old English surname, largely found in Hert-

* For descendants of this branch see "A Genealogical Record of the Corliss Family of America, compiled from Public and Private Records by Augustus W. Corliss, assisted by Mrs. Betsey Ayer and Mrs. Margaret H. Webster, of Haverhill, Massachusetts. Yarmouth, Maine. 1875."

fordshire, Curle, Curley, Kyrle. Equally variable in its entry on the New Jersey records was the name of George Corlies, the ancestor of the Shrewsbury family. He wrote it Corlies and Curlis; his sons, Corlis, Corlies, Corlise, and Corliss; and his descendants in the third generation, usually Corlies and Curlis.

George Corlies may have been among the founders of Shrewsbury, and that town may not have been the place of his first residence in America, but the earliest record-evidence of his life there is in the return of a survey for some eighty acres of land for him by the Surveyor-General of East Jersey, bearing date 15 May, 1680; and the next, that he was in fellowship with the Friends and in membership with the Shrewsbury Meeting. Quaker influence predominated at Shrewsbury, and a Meeting there for the worship of God under the principles and rules of Friends was almost simultaneous with the settlement of the town, and certainly as early as 1672, when George Fox, one of the most distinguished of that people, wrote that the settlers at Shrewsbury "were building a meeting-place, and that there was a monthly and a general meeting set up, which would be of great service in these parts." Mr. Corlies was an overseer of this meeting, and was frequently a delegate from it to other meetings. The following deposition, evidently written by John Lippincott, affords a not uninteresting glimpse of some of the questions which came before the quiet tribunal of such delegates in meeting assembled:

"5.5. 1687:—These are to certify to any person or persons to know the truth of these following lynes: We whose names are underwritten being at the meeting at Bordentown, at that same time, when William Worth took Mary Smith to wife before the Meeting of Friends held at Burlington. And ye said Mary Smith came from Bermudas & brought 3 negroes with her which were children with their mother, and the said Mary Smith being willing to make something surer to herself proposed articles for herself and hers for the bringing up these children with William Worths', that is if he should be taken away from them, the which was granted by ye sd William Worth to give her a deed of gift, wherein all his houses and lands where now he dwelleth should be made sure to her during her life or widowhood. & also she requested that the 2 eldest boys might be att William Worths' dispose until they were of the age of 30ty years, & the said William Worth did condesend, if the meeting did see fit or convenient. And that bit of paper was carried in to the meeting to have their sense of that matter and their sense and judgment was, that that paper was not to be allowed of, and their sense was, that as his estate was left to her by deed of gift, so that the negroes should be at his disposing, as he saw good to. this signed by us, and to this Mary Smith agreed too.

"We are Witnesses:

William Shattock
George Corliss
John Lippincott."

"June the 24, year 1706: Then appeared George Corliss and John Lippincott and being engaged according to law saith that the above written instrument was the sense of the meeting and the above named Mary Smith did agree to it. Taken and acknowledged before me,

"GEORGE ALLEN, *Justice.*"

Mr. Corlies acquired a patent for eighty acres of land 15 May, 1680,* and still another for about one hundred acres, 25 March, 1687,† and he had additional lands from William Shattock in 1698, and on 29 April, 1703, he purchased one hundred and seventy acres from Thomas Hillborn; all of these tracts were in Rumson Neck, which comprised that part of Shrewsbury between the Navesink and Shrewsbury Rivers, and is the Navarumunk Neck sold by the Indians to the first white settlers in 1664. There he lived for more than thirty years, and died, according to the records of the Shrewsbury Meeting, 10 September, 1715, having made a final disposition of his worldly effects in his will, which reads:

"The last Will and Testament of GEORGE CORLEIS of the Town of Sherosbyry and County of Monmouth in the Province of East New Jersey Cord winder being ancient but of good and perfect memory thanks be to allmighty God and calling to mind the uncertainty of this transitory life and that all flesh must yeild unto death when it shall please Allmighty God I doe make, Constitute and ordain and declare this to be my last Will and Testament in manner and forme following that is to say, first, I will that all those debts and Dues I owe in Conscience to any person or persons whatsoever shall be well and truly paid by my Exectors hereafter named. *Item* I give and bequeath unto my loving son John Corleis ten shillings to be paid to him by my Executors. *Item* I give unto my son William Corleis one Cow and Calf and one Sow and Pigs. *Item* I give and bequeath unto the Children of my Daughter Hanna that is deceased fifteen pounds in money to be paid to them by my son William, as by bond I have taken care that is to say three pounds a piece their names are Jacob, Exercise, Moses, Zachariah and patience Allen and it is my will that if any of them should die before the time appointed for the payment of the said money that their parts should be equally devided amongst the living. *Item* I doe give and bequeath unto my Daughter Mary Corleis fifteen pounds that is to say five pounds allready paid for her at the Merchants and ten pounds more to come in money. *Item* I doe give and bequeath unto my Son Benjamin Corlies and Timothy Corlies twenty pounds a peece in money and it is my Will that it Shall be put out to use for them by my Executors untill they come to age of twenty one years and at the time of their being at age for my Executors to buy Land for them with the money if they See cause. *Item* I give and bequeath unto my Daughter Deborah Corlies one feather bed and furniture belonging to it and also my oval table. *Item.* I give and bequeath unto my Daughter Dina Corlies a feather bed and furniture and also my Chest of Drawers when they come to Age to have them at their own Disposing. *Item* I give and bequeath unto my Child unborn if it be a Son Ten pounds in money to be put out to use for him

* East Jersey Deeds, Liber 4, reverse side, folio 11.

† Ibid., Liber B, folio 94.

untill he comes of Age and his name shall be , and if it be a daughter I doe give unto it a feather bed and furniture belonging to it and her name Shall be Hanna, and if the child deceases before it come of Age its share is to be devided amongst the rest of my four Children namely Benjamin, Timothy, Deborah and Dina Corlies. *Item* it is my Will that my Executors shall have full power to sell my Negro Simon and put out the money to use for the use of my Children and if they see Cause with part of the money to buy a white Servant to manage the plantation if they see it necesary. *Item* I give and bequeath unto my Son George Corlies ten pounds worth of Leather at ten pence p^{r} pound and ten pounds in money to be paid to him by my Executors twelve months after my decease. *Item* I give and bequeath unto my loveing wife Deborah Corlies the yews of all the Plantation that I now have during the time she remains my Widdow with all the building and improvements thereunto belonging and if she marries before my Son Joseph comes of age of twenty one years then it is my Will that my Executors shall take care to improve the Plantation to the best advantage as they shall think fit for the benefit of my Son Joseph Corlies and at her Surrendering the Plantation to my Executors they shall pay to her the Sum of forty pounds in Lew of her Dowery. *Item* I doe give and bequeath unto my Son Joseph Corlis the Plantation that I now live upon with all the improvements thereunto belonging as houses, Barns, Orchards, upland and Meddow Joyning thereunto belonging to me also four acres of Meddow lying upon goos neck all waies provided that my Son Joseph shall pay to his two Brothers namely Benjamin Corlis and Timothy Corlis a Legacy of Twenty five pounds a peece when they come to twenty one years allso tis my will that if my Son Joseph doth not pay the Legacys to his Brothers as a fore said that then my Executors shall have a full power to sell the Plantation and sign the bill of Sale with as full power and right as I could in my life time and to devide the money into three Equall parts and to give to my Son Joseph the one third part of the money and to my Son Timothy the other third part of the money that the Plantation Shall be sole for allso it is my Will that if my Son Joseph doth pay the Legacies to his brothers as afore said that y^{e} Plantation shall be my Son Josephs his heirs and assigns for Ever. *Item* I do give and bequeath unto my Son Benjamin a peace of Land about Sixteen Acres lying at the head of my Son Williams land and bounded by the brook that comes down from Jedidahs bog by his corner tree also. *Item* I doe give and bequeath unto my Son Timothy a Small peece of Land about the head of Thomas Whites field and in the field about four or five acres these two small peeces of Land I do give them to these my two Sons Benjamin and Timothy their heirs and Aassings for Ever. It is my Will my Executors shall buy Land joyning to these two small parcells for my two Sons above named to inlarge their land and if in case they cannot then I doe impower them to sell it and put the money to use for those two Sons Benjamin and Timothy also it is my Will that my wife and my Son Joseph shall have the priviledge to mow four Acres of Meddow lying upon long neck which I lately bought of William Brinley and formerly was Caleb Allens, during her Widdowhood. *Item* I give and bequeath unto my Son Benjamin Corlis Six Acres of Meddow lying near Raccoon Island as it will appear by deed by me for it. I doe give it to him his heirs and assigns for Ever. *Item* I doe give to my loveing wife Deborah Corlis my bay hors which I used to ride and my bridle and side saddle. *Item* I doe give my son in Law Henry Allen five Shillings in money what I doe give to my Children above named. John Corlis and William Corlis and the Children of Daughter Hanna that is deceased and to my daughter Elizabeth Brinley and Mary Corlis and John Corlis is all that I can give them besides what I have already given them and I desire that they may be contented therewith all the rest of my goods and the remainder of my Estate that is not disposed of here in this my last Will and Testament I doe give it to my loveing Wife Deborah Corlis that is to say I doe give her the use of for to bring up my five youngest children and when they are brought up what is remaining it is my Will it shall be equally

devided amongst the children. I have by my last wife the Child that is yet unborn to have a double share amongst them if it is a Son if a daughter a Single Share. My meaning is that when they are brought up when ever she marry again if She doth not marry when they come to Age. I have also thirty seven pounds . . . shillings silver money in a knit purse I doe desire that my Executors may improve it to advantatge if oportunity presents and secure it. If not to keep it in bank for the use of my Children until the youngest comes to Age. *Item* I doe make choyce of my loveing wife to be my Executrix and my loveing friends Gabriel Stelle and Moses Lippit and George Williams to be my Executors to see that my last Will and Testament performed and fulfilled and I doe give to each of them five pounds a peece.

"In witness whereof the said George Corlis have to this my last Will and Testament Set my hand and Seal this Twenty fifth day of the Sixth month in the year of our Lrd 1715, and in the first year of the Reign of Our Lord the King George by the Grace of God.

"Signed, Sealed and delivered by the said George Corlis to be his last Will and Testament in the presence of us

John Deace
John Hance his
Duncan Gregory ×
mark
Elizabeth Hance"

[SEAL]



In taking the inventory of the estate of Thomas Potter, of Shrewsbury, 24 February, 1703, George Corlies recorded his age as near fifty years, so that he was about twenty-seven years old when he married (1), 10 December, 1680, at her father's house in Shrewsbury, Exercise, daughter of William and Hannah Shattock, born at Boston, Massachusetts, 12 November, 1656, and died at Shrewsbury, 14 November, 1695. By this marriage there were six children. He married (2), 23 November, 1699, at the Friends Meeting-House in Shrewsbury, Deborah, daughter of John and Elizabeth Hance, of Shrewsbury, born at Shrewsbury, 1 May, 1675, and died there, 3 February, 1757.

Children of George[1] and Exercise (Shattock) Corlies; all born at Shrewsbury:

(2) i. John Corlies[2], born 11 March, 1682; married Naomi Edwards.
(3) ii. Hannah Corlies[2], born 25 October, 1684; died 15 March, 1712; married Henry Allen.
(4) iii. Elizabeth Corlies[2], born 1 July, 1687; married William Brinley.
(5) iv. William Corlies[2], born 15 July, 1689; died April, 1754; married Jerusha West.
(6) v. Mary Corlies[2], born 31 March, 1692; married Jonathan Allen.
(7) vi. George Corlies[2], born 19 October, 1694; married (1) Sarah (West) Cook; (2) Sarah ——.

Children of George[1] and Deborah (Hance) Corlies; all born at Shrewsbury: *

vii. THOMAS CORLIES[2], born 3 November, 1700; died 20 January, 1700 (O. S.).

viii. DEBORAH CORLIES[2], born 11 April, 1702; died 3 February, 1757; married, 12 December, 1728, Walter Herbert, Junr, born 25 January, 1701.

ix. JOSEPH CORLIES[2], born 14 March, 1705; died 26 January, 1784; married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Woodmansee, born about 1709; died 26 February, 1798.

x. BENJAMIN CORLIES[2], born 31 August, 1707; died 11 October, 1739; married, 24 May, 1732, Mary Jackson.

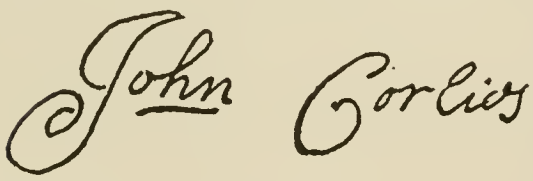
xi. TIMOTHY CORLIES[2], born 10 April, 1710; died 23 March, 1733.

xii. DINAH CORLIES[2], born 17 December, 1712; died 1798; married, 19 December, 1734, Britton, son of Peter and Abigail (Lippincott) White; died 26 December, 1760.

xiii. JACOB CORLIES[2], born 14 October, 1715; died 8 December, 1767; married, 22 December, 1737, Sarah White, sister of the above, born 21 July, 1715.

2. JOHN CORLIES[2] (George[1]), was born at Shrewsbury, 11 March, 1682, and died there, between 24 May, 1745, and 28 May, 1750, the former date being that on which he made over to his son, John Corlies, a parcel of land which he had bought of Jacob Lippincott, and which was bounded by lands belonging to his son, James Corlies, lying on the north side of the main road from Black Point to the Meeting-House. His home plantation was in Rumson Neck in Shrewsbury.

He married, after 2 February, 1708, Naomi, daughter of Abijah and Naomi Edwards, of Shrewsbury, as on that day she witnessed, as Naomi Edwards, a marriage at the Quaker Meeting-House in Shrewsbury, and she was living as late as 6 January, 1731, when she was again a wedding-guest at the same place.



Mr. Corlies was in membership with the Shrewsbury Meeting of Friends, and it would seem to have been his intention to enter the births of his children on the records of that Meeting; but there remain only the words, "the children of John and Naomi Corlies," and an unfilled space of several lines to tell of the miscarried intention.

Children of John[2] and Naomi (Edwards) Corlies; all born at Shrewsbury:

i. JAMES CORLIES[3], named in the will of his grandfather, Abijah Edwards, 17 January, 1714; was living at Shrewsbury, 1 August, 1769; married Mary Wooley. The

* For issue of the children of this marriage, see "John Hance and some of his Descendants," New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, vol. xxxv., 1904. The author of this series of articles, the Reverend William White Hance, has also rendered material assistance in the above compilation of the descendants of the first marriage of George Corlies.

will of her father, William Wooley, of Shrewsbury, bearing date 4 March, 1761, makes bequests to her children Elizabeth, wife of Jacob Hance, Margaret, wife of Michael Price, and William, Mary, James, and George Corlies.

ii. JOHN CORLIES[3], born 8 November, 1714; died between 12 February and 18 August, 1760, the dates of the making and the proving of his will; married, 24 February, 1734, Zilpah Wilbur, born 16 June, 1714; died 9 July, 1802. Issue: 1. SAMUEL CORLIES[4], born 5 August, 1736; died before 1 June, 1798. 2. JOHN CORLIES[4], born 21 April, 1746; died 3 November, 1786; married (1), license, 28 January, 1767, Elizabeth Borden, or Burden; (2), license, 31 May, 1779, Rachel White.

iii. ELIZABETH CORLIES[3], married, 25 September, 1735, Richard Fitz-Randolph, of Woodbridge, son of Edward and Catherine (Hartshorne) Fitz-Randolph, born 16 April, 1705. His will of 20 November, 1754, mentioned wife Elizabeth, and children George, Thomas, Catherine, Richard, Mary, and Edward Fitz-Randolph.

iv. SAMUEL CORLIES[3], married, license, 17 August, 1745, Elizabeth Bills, born 1723. He died without issue, leaving a will, dated 22 December, 1748, probated 5 December, 1749. His widow married, license, 20 September, 1749, Thomas Cox, of Shrewsbury.

v. GEORGE CORLIES[3], born 1718; was of Scituate, Rhode Island, at the probate of his brother's will, 5 December, 1749. The Providence *Gazette* had this notice of his death:

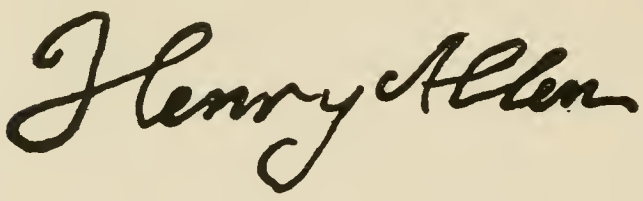
"Died 16 June, 1790, Captain George Corlies, native of New Jersey, many years a resident of this Town, in the 72nd year of his age."

He married Waitstill, daughter of the Honorable William Rhodes, of Providence, Rhode Island, born at Portsmouth, Rhode Island, 18 February, 1722; died there 21 October, 1783. Issue: 1. WILLIAM CORLIES[4], died at Providence, 19 September, 1789, in his thirty-eighth year. 2. JOHN CORLIES[4], removed to Paris, Kentucky, where he was living 6 September, 1824.

3. HANNAH CORLIES[2] (George[1]), was born at Shrewsbury, 25 October, 1684, and died there, 15 March, 1712. She was in membership with the Shrewsbury Meeting of Friends, and married, at their Meeting-House, 18 January, 1702, Henry Allen, born at Sandwich, Barnstable County, Massachusetts, 24 March, 1680, and died in Burlington County, New Jersey, 30 August, 1748. His father, Jedediah Allen, a son of Ralph Allen, of Sandwich, was born in that town, 20 January, 1650, and removed to Rhode Island, and thence to Shrewsbury, before 1684. He represented Shrewsbury in the Assembly of East Jersey in 1686 and 1688, and in the first Assembly of the united provinces of East and West Jersey in 1703.* He was a justice of the peace and of the courts of Monmouth County in 1700, and one of the trustees of the Friends' Meeting of Shrewsbury in 1695. He died in January, 1711, leaving a large family, of whom his son Nathan married Margery, daughter of Robert Burnet, one of the proprietors of East Jersey, and was

* Smith's History of New Jersey, 276.

the founder of Allentown, in Monmouth County. Henry Allen, in partnership with his brother, Jonathan Allen, received from his father all his right of proprietary in the eastern division of the Province of New Jersey, and a piece of meadow in or near Raccoon Island. He, too, was a member of the Shrewsbury Meeting of Friends, and the births of all his children are entered on its records. He received a certificate of removal to the Burlington Meeting 1 December, 1735. He married (2), April, 1714, Abigail, daughter of John and Elizabeth Adams, of Rancocas, Burlington County, New Jersey, born 2 January, 1682, and died 12 August, 1759, by whom he also had issue.



Children of Henry and Hannah[2] (Corlies) Allen; all born at Shrewsbury:

i. Jacob Allen[3], born 15 September, 1704; removed to Morristown, New Jersey, and died there, 29 March, 1779; married (1) ——; (2), at Morristown, 15 January, 1751, Naomi, widow of George Day. He had issue by both marriages. His will was made 24 May, 1774, and his estate divided between sons Henry, Gilbert, John, Moses, grandson Samuel, the son of son Aaron, deceased, and daughters Susanna Allen and Hannah Hathaway.

ii. Exercise Allen[3], born 18 October, 1705.

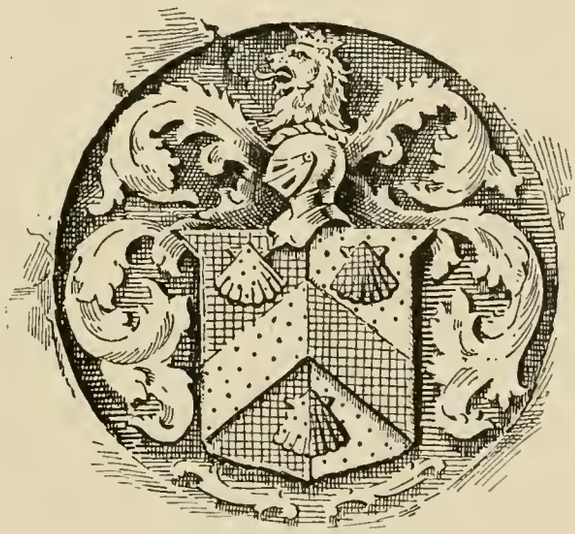
iii. Moses Allen[3], born 22 September, 1707.

iv. Zachariah Allen[3], born 16 December, 1709; died intestate in 1750, administration on his estate being granted, 13 January of that year, to his widow, Elizabeth Allen.

v. Patience Allen[3], born 27 January, 1711; died 14 June, 1793; married, 23 March, 1733, John Lippincott, born 18 February, 1699. Issue: 1. James Lippincott[4], married Sarah Wooley. 2. Dinah Lippincott[4], married Thomas White. 3. Elizabeth Lippincott[4], married James Lafetra. 4. Sarah Lippincott[4], married William Lane. 5. Hannah Lippincott[4], married Joseph Allen. 6. Huldah Lippincott[4]. 7. Henry Lippincott[4]. 8. Joseph Lippincott[4]. 9. Patience Lippincott[4].

4. ELIZABETH CORLIES[2] (George[1]), was born at Shrewsbury, 1 July, 1687, and died there about 1738. She was married, at Friends' Meeting-House, Shrewsbury, 26 January, 1704, to William Brinley, of Shrewsbury, son of Captain William Brinley, of Newport, Rhode Island, by his wife, a daughter of Honorable William Reape, of Newport and Shrewsbury. William Brinley, the elder, held various positions of trust, civil and military, in Rhode Island, was one of the founders of Trinity Church, Newport, and died about 1704. He was the son of the Honorable Francis Brinley, who was born at Datchet, Buckinghamshire, England, 15 November, 1632, and who,

coming to Newport in 1651, spent a long and useful life in Rhode Island, and died there in 1719, having been Governor's Assistant, 1672–73; member of Sir Edmund Andros's Council in 1687; and presiding judge of the General Quarter Sessions and Inferior Court of Common Pleas, 1687–88. He had but two children, William Brinley, before mentioned, and Thomas Brinley, who was a merchant of Boston, Massachusetts, and London, England, and one of the founders of Kings' Chapel, Boston, where the tomb of his son, Colonel Francis Brinley, is embellished by the armorial bearings here given. The maternal grandfather of the subject of our sketch, William Reape, was an early follower of Quakerism, and was arrested at Sandwich, Massachusetts, and on Long Island, in 1661–62, for adherence to the principles and practice



Brinley Arms

of Friends. As early as 1665 he was active in promoting the settlement of Monmouth, in East Jersey, of which he was one of the patentees. He was one of the Governor's Assistants of Rhode Island in 1667, and one of the members of the East Jersey Assembly in 1670. He died 6 August, 1670. His widow, Sarah Reape, removed to Shrewsbury about 1687, accompanied, possibly, by her grandson, William Brinley, to whom her will of 12 April, 1715, left a house and lot in Newport and legacies to all his children named below, except John and Hannah. Just when William Brinley became a resident of Shrewsbury is uncertain, but, from 1695, he was frequently a witness to the marriages of Friends. He was captain of the sloop "Elizabeth," sailing between Perth Amboy, New York, Newport, Boston, and Newfoundland, and his name is of frequent occurrence in the shipping news of 1730, *et seq.*

He was justice of the peace and of the courts of Monmouth County,

and died after 29 October, 1753, when he acknowledged a deed in which his then wife, Elizabeth (Corlies) Brinley, had joined in 1714. He married (2), 19 July, 1739, Mrs. Elizabeth Lippincott, by whom there was no issue. By her will of 12 November, 1745, she gave to her granddaughters, Elizabeth, Audry, and Ann Lippincott, six suits of clothing which she had before her marriage with William Brinley, also a pair of sheets marked E. A. L. She further named grandchildren Vincent and George White, and son Daniel Lippincott's children, and made "cousins Joseph Corlies and Hezekiah Williams" the executors of the instrument.

Children of William and Elizabeth[2] (Corlies) Brinley; all born at Shrewsbury:

i. Francis Brinley[3], named in the will of his grandmother, Sarah Reape, 12 April, 1715; executed a deed for land in Shrewsbury, 19 August, 1737; was called deceased in deed of his daughters Phebe Brinley, Jun[r], and Euphemia Brinley, 10 March, 1755, for one hundred and forty acres on the north side of White Pond Creek, in Shrewsbury.* He had probably married Phebe ——, and had but the children above, of whom, Euphemia was described as of age 8 February, 1757.

ii. William Brinley[3], mentioned second in the will of Sarah Reape, married, 6 January, 1736, Keziah Wooley. His estate was administered upon by the widow Keziah Brinley, 12 October, 1743. The account of the settlement of the estate shows payments made to William Brinley, Esq[r], Thomas and John Brinley, and James Curlis, William Curlis, John Curlis, Sen[r], and John Curlis, Jun[r]. She married (2), license, 18 May, 1751, Samuel Osborn.

iii. Thomas Brinley[3]. His will, dated 4 January, 1754, named "wife" and "three children." At the probate thereof, 19 April, 1771, the wife was deceased. He married, license, 14 July, 1746, Sarah Leonard.

iv. Elizabeth Brinley[3], married, license, 27 August, 1745, John Mount, Jun[r].

v. Sarah Brinley[3], probably married Job West, of Shrewsbury; named in his will 28 September, 1741. (See West Family, No. 5.)

vi. John Brinley[3]. His will, of 12 April, 1775, made bequests to wife Leah and to children William, John, Joseph, Lydia Eatton, Reape, and Jacob. He married (1), 17 January, 1744, Elizabeth Hulett, who was the mother of all his children, and who died 14 February, 1763; (2) Leah ——, who married (2), 22 January, 1777, Jacob Laing.

vii. Hannah Brinley[3], married, license, 8 July, 1749, Joseph Wardell.

viii. Reape Brinley[3], called "youngest child" in his grandmother's will, 12 April, 1715; probably died unmarried.

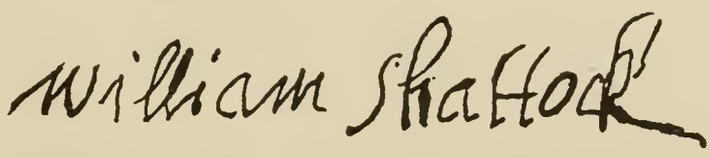
5. WILLIAM CORLIES[2] (George[1]), was born at Shrewsbury, 15 July, 1689, and was undoubtedly named for his maternal grandfather, William

* New Jersey Deeds, K[2], 427, 428.

Shattock.* Shortly before his death, George Corlies, in April, 1715, made a deed of gift of certain tracts of upland and meadow to his second son William, the land being described as lying along Cole's Brook, and part of that patented to Thomas Hillborn, 24 May, 1694, and sold by him to the said George Corlies in 1703. The portion of this patent so conveyed was made over by William Corlies to his youngest brother, of the half-blood, Jacob Corlies, 7 May, 1737, the text of the deed being as follows:

"THIS INDENTURE made this Seventh day of May in the year of our Lord One thousand Seven Hundred and thirty seven BETWEEN William Corlies of the Town of Shrewsbury in the County of Monmouth and Eastern Division of the Province of New Jersey yeoman of the one part and his Brother Jacob Corlies of the Same Place Singleman of the other part WITNESSETH that he the said William Corlies for and in Consideration of the Sum of Two hundred pounds currant money at eight Shillings the ounce to him in hand paid by the said Jacob Corlies at and before the Sealing and Delivery hereof the receipt whereof he the said William Corlies doth hereby acknowledge and himself therewith to be fully satisfied Contented and paid HATH granted, bargained and sold and by these Presents DOTH fully, freely, clearly and absolutely Grant, bargain and Sell alien enfeoff release convey assure and Confirm unto him the said Jacob Corlies his Heirs and Assigns forever All those Tracts of Land and Meadow Situate lying and being in the said Shrewsbury BEGINNING at a Red Oak Tree marked on four sides Standing by Coles Brook thence South twenty four degrees thirty minutes, Easterly Twenty one Chains to Deal Path, thence North forty seven degrees, Easterly Sixty one Chains to a Ditch and little brook, thence Northerly as the said Ditch and brook runs to said Coles brook, thence South westerly as the said Coles Brook runs to where it first began, Bounded north by the said Coles brook, West and South by Joseph Corlies and East part by said little brook and part by the following Tract of Meadow ALSO a piece of Bogg Meadow lying East of said William Corlies's House BEGINNING at a White Oak Tree marked on four sides, thence south sixty four degrees, Westerly two Chains to the aforesaid Ditch and little brook, thence Southerly as the said Ditch and brook runs six chains and two Rods, thence North East as another Ditch runs four Chains and two Rods, thence

* WILLIAM SHATTOCK emigrated to Massachusetts in 1650, and while living at Boston, about 1658, embraced Quakerism and was mercilessly punished therefor by the civil authorities and compelled to leave their jurisdiction. The story of his persecution for conscience' sake "by the unjust rulers of Boston" is given in "New England's Ensign," in Besse's "Collections of the Sufferings of Quakers," and is noticed in Sewall's "History of the Quakers." After a short stay in Rhode Island, during which he was one of the original purchasers of land in Monmouth County, New Jersey, he settled at Shrewsbury, and was probably one of the founders of the Shrewsbury Meeting of Friends. In 1675 he was elected a member of the East Jersey Assembly from Shrewsbury, but declined to swear or take the oath of office. He was living as late as 28 September, 1693, when he witnessed a marriage at Friends' Meeting-House in Shrewsbury. By his wife Hannah, who accompanied him to Shrewsbury, he had: 1. HANNAH SHATTOCK[2], born at Boston, 8 July, 1654; married, at Shrewsbury, 6 November, 1674, Restore Lippincott. 2. EXERCISE SHATTOCK[2], born at Boston, 12 November, 1656; married, at Shrewsbury, 10 December, 1680, George Corlies. 3. ELIZABETH SHATTOCK[2], who married Jacob Coale, of Shrewsbury.



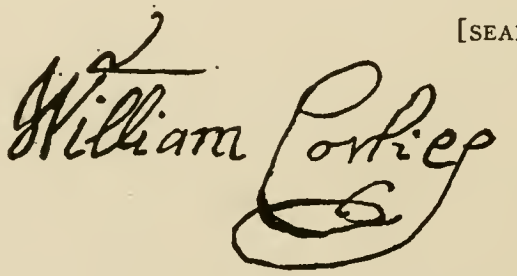
North Sixty four degrees, Westerly Six Chains and two Rods to where it began Bounded West by the above mentioned Tract and on all other sides by the said Joseph Corlies AND Also all that two Acres of upland and Meadow in s^d Shrewsbury (in the Patent thereunto belonging it is called upland) lying in long neck (but it is called Goose Neck by mistake) in breadth ten Rods and in length 8 Chains Bounded on the South by Sarah Reap, East by mistress Katharine Brown, on the West by John Chambers and North by Shrewsbury River with a Drift way two rods broad from long branch path to the first mentioned Tract for the free use, way and passage of him the said Jacob Corlies his Heirs and Assigns for Ever (EXCEPT and always Reserved out of this present Drift Way two Rods broad through the above Granted Tract till it comes to the head of the Bogg that lies to Southward of s^d William Corlies House and from thence one Rod broad along his line to s^d Deal path for the use of him the said Joseph Corlies his Heirs and Assigns for ever) which said Tracts of Land and Meadow were Given and Granted to the s^d William Corlies by a deed from their father George Corlies deceased, dated the Second day of April, 1715. TOGETHER also with all manner of Houses, Buildings, Orchards, Improvements, Advantages, Profits, hereditaments and appurtenances to the same belonging or any ways appertaining with all the Right, Title, Estate, Interest, property, possession, Claim and Demand of him the said William Corlies both in Law and equity & either of them of into or out of the Same and every part thereof. TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the above Granted Tracts of Land & Meadow & every part & parcel thereof (Except what is before Excepted) with all and singular the Priviledges Advantages and appurtenances of right and Custom thereunto belonging unto him the said Jacob Corlies his Heirs and Assigns and to his & their only proper use & uses, benefit, advantage and behoof for ever. AND he the said William Corlies for himself his Heirs Executors and Administrators doth Covenant, promise and Grant to & with him the s^d Jacob Corlies his Heirs & Assigns firmly by these Presents That he the s^d William Corlies at the time of the Sealing and Delivery hereof hath in himself good, sure Right full power and absolute lawful authority to Grant Sell and Confirm and above Granted Tracts of Land and Meadow and evry part thereof with the appurtenances unto him the said Jacob Corlies his Heirs & Assigns in manner and form above mentioned, And that the same and every part thereof with the appurtenances and all Rents & Profits issuing from the same unto him the s^d Jacob Corlies his Heirs and Assigns in their quiet and peaceable possession and to his and their only and Sole use profit and behoof against the Just and Lawfull Claime Challenge or Demand of all Persons Shall Warrant and for ever hereafter defend by these Presents (The Proprietors Quit Rents if any be that shall hereafter become due only Excepted)

"IN WITNESS WHEREOF the s^d William Corlies hath hereunto Set his hand and Seal the day and year first above written and in the Tenth year of His Majesty King George the Second's reign &c, 1737.*

[SEAL]

"Signed, Sealed and delivered in the Presence of

JOSEPH CORLIES
ANTH^O MOULTSBY
JACOB DENNIS"



Prior to this time, or, on 11 February, 1726, William Corlies purchased of Anthony Pintard, Jun^r, of the township of Shrewsbury, a house lot in Perth

* New Jersey Deeds, H^2, 306.

Amboy, on the westerly side of Back Street. For some years there had been an effort to increase the population and improve the commerce of Perth Amboy, and various inducements were resorted to in the hope of securing new settlers, and it may be that William Corlies decided to take up a residence in what it was hoped would be the progressive capital of the Province. In 1738 it was stated that "planters had not resorted to it as was expected, notwithstanding its commodious situation," and there is no evidence that William Corlies left, even temporarily, his Shrewsbury home for Perth Amboy. It is possible, however, that shortly before his death he removed to Burlington County, as the inventory of his effects is filed in that county. He died intestate in April, 1754, leaving a considerable estate, both real and personal, to which his son, William Corlies, was appointed administrator, 19 April, 1754.* In addition to the usual household equipment, "linen, silver, pewter, bible, swoard," etc., his inventory exhibits a number of notes and bonds due to the deceased.

He married (1), possibly as early as 1715, Jerusha West, daughter of John West by his wife Jane Wing (see West Family, No. 6), born about 1696; she was living, as Jerusha Corlies, at the date of her father's will, 4 March, 1728. He married (2), 13 January, 1731, at the house of Sarah Wing, in Shrewsbury, Sarah, probably daughter of Joseph Wing by his wife Ann Lippincott (see Wing Family, No. 7), who doubtless predeceased him, as no mention is made of her in the settlement of his estate, and by whom there is no evidence of issue.

Children of William[2] and Jerusha (West) Corlies; all born at Shrewsbury:

(8) i. WILLIAM CORLIES[3], died after 13 December, 1805; married (1) ——; (2) Ann Cox.

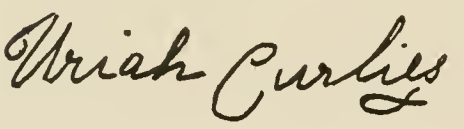
ii. EXERCISE CORLIES[3], married, as second wife, license, 6 June, 1739, William Shinn, of Burlington. Issue: 1. ISAIAH SHINN[4], born 1740. 2. EXERCISE SHINN[4], born 1743. 3. ELIZABETH SHINN[4], born 1748. 4. JOB SHINN[4], born 1749. (See "History of the Shinn Family.")

iii. MEHITABLE CORLIES[3], married, license, 2 January, 1739, Caleb Shinn, brother of the above. The license bond styles him of Monmouth County, and spelled her name Curlis, given as Curtis in the Shinn Genealogy. Issue: 1. JOHN SHINN[4]. 2. HENRY SHINN[4]. 3. CALEB SHINN[4]. 4. MEHITABLE SHINN[4]. 5. MARY SHINN[4]. (See "History of the Shinn Family.") And, probably, 6. CORLISS SHINN[4], who was of age in 1776.

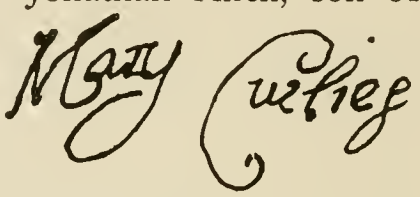
* Burlington County Probate Files, in office of Secretary of State, Trenton, New Jersey.

iv. JANE CORLIES[3], married, license, 16 March, 1745, John Willgus, of Monmouth County.

v. URIAH CORLIES[3], possibly he who had license to marry, 23 May, 1746, Exercise Allen. If this marriage was accomplished, he died some time before 1 May, 1749, when she was the wife of Charles Mackay. (See Corlies Family, No. 6.)



6. MARY CORLIES[2] (George[1]), was born at Shrewsbury, 31 March, 1692, and died there after 9 February, 1739. As Mary Corlies, she witnessed the will of Mrs. Sarah Reape, of Shrewsbury, 12 April, 1715, and married, before the probate of the same, 29 March, 1716, Jonathan Allen, son of Jedediah and Elizabeth Allen, born at Shrewsbury, 16 October, 1689, and died there in November, 1748. His will, of 12 November, 1748, bequeathed legacies to his three sons and six daughters, and provided that his real estate should be promptly sold by his executors, Joseph Corlies and John Woodmansee. The first account of the executors was rendered 1 May, 1749, with the showing that the sale of the property had been effected for the sum of £1306. A later account made a final distribution to the heirs given below.



Children of Jonathan and Mary[2] (Corlies) Allen; all born at Shrewsbury:

i. BATHSHEBA ALLEN[3], called eldest daughter in her father's will; married, 8 February, 1740, John Woodmansee, of Shrewsbury. His will, of 16 June, 1793, named wife Bathsheba, children David, Joseph, Daniel, John, Bathsheba Allen, and Phebe, and grandsons David, John, and Thomas.

ii. HEZEKIAH ALLEN[3], "eldest son;" made his will 29 February, 1776, which was proved 22 May, following; his heirs were children Mary, Martha, James, Jonathan, and Catherine, and grandson David Allen.

iii. NAOMI ALLEN[3], married, license, 30 July, 1743, Darius Lippincott, son of William Lippincott, of Shrewsbury, and named in the will of the latter, 15 April, 1763.

iv. JAMES ALLEN[3], died possibly before the final settlement of his father's estate, as he does not receipt for his portion, 2 July, 1757.

v. SARAH ALLEN[3] married, license, 25 March, 1751, William Brewer, of Shrewsbury.

vi. EXERCISE ALLEN[3], was licensed to marry, 23 May, 1746, Uriah Corlies, of Shrewsbury, at which time Ralph Allen and Joshua Bond testify that Exercise Allen "is upwards of twenty-one years," and that they "believe that her father, Jonathan Allen, consented to the marriage, but that, being a Quaker, he might not be willing to signify his consent." * If the marriage took place Exercise Allen had become a widow, and again a wife, before 1 May, 1749, when her then husband, Charles Mackay, signed for her portion of her father's estate.†

* New Jersey Marriage Bonds, filed in the office of the Secretary of State, at Trenton.

† Monmouth County Probate Files.

vii. MARY ALLEN[3], married, license, 23 May, 1749, Jedediah Allen, of Shrewsbury.

viii. HANNAH ALLEN[3], married, license, 13 January, 1755, Peleg, son of Samuel and Deborah Slocum, of Shrewsbury. The Slocum Genealogy says that Peleg Slocum, above, "died early," leaving a son Peleg, who, with his mother, deeded land in Shrewsbury to John West, 18 April, 1788.

ix. DAVID ALLEN[3], receipted for his share of his father's estate, 1 May, 1749, but not on 2 July, 1757.

7. GEORGE CORLIES[2] (George[1]), was born at Shrewsbury, 19 October, 1694, and received a share of his father's lands in Rumson Neck, Shrewsbury, 4 May, 1715. Some part of this gift he held and improved until 13 March, 1763, when he disposed of it to his youngest half-brother, Jacob Corlies. A piece of the same land he had made over to another brother of the half-blood, Joseph Corlies, 13 February, 1737, his wife Sarah joining in the deed. Mr. Corlies served on the grand jury of Monmouth County in February, 1721.

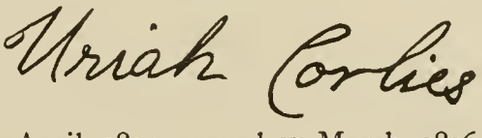
He married (1) Sarah, the widow of Silas Cook, of Shrewsbury, who died 5 June, 1725, and daughter of William West, also of Shrewsbury. Her father's will, of 1 May, 1740, set forth that she had had ten children by her two marriages, seven by the first, three by the last, and that she was then deceased. (See West Family, No. 5.) Mr. Corlies married (2) Sarah ——, who was living 13 March, 1763, when she joined her husband in the conveyance of land to Joseph Corlies, and there may have been issue by this marriage.

Children of George[2] and Sarah (West) Corlies; born at Shrewsbury:

i. HANNAH CORLIES[3], married, license, 27 September, 1753, Ebenezer Wardell, son of Joseph Wardell, of Shrewsbury. She and her husband join in a deed of 3 July, 1767, and her estate was administered upon by Joseph Wardell, 7 May, 1798.

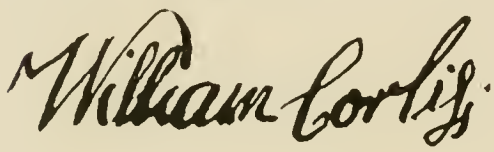
ii. DANIEL CORLIES[3], security to the marriage bond of his brother, 22 June, 1752.

iii. URIAH CORLIES[3], married, license, 22 June, 1752, Anna Dunham, of Amboy, and received, 17 May, 1760, her share of the estate of her father, James Dunham. A Uriah Corlis was entered on the Shrewsbury tax-list of 1759, and again on the list for the Poor-Rate and Dog-Tax for 1764 and 1765. One of this name, probably he, made a will at Shrewsbury, 23 April, 1804, proved 17 March, 1806, in which the legatees were wife Elizabeth and children Elizabeth, Margaret, Sarah, Daniel, and James, and the latter's son Uriah.

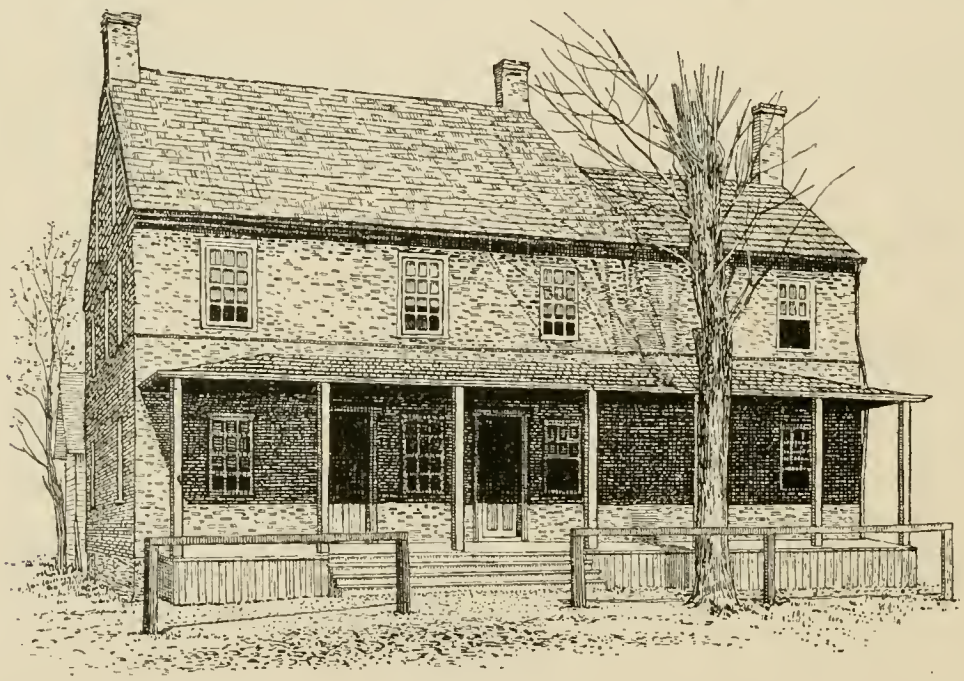


8. WILLIAM CORLIES[3] (William[2], George[1]), purchased, on 16 September, 1740, from William Dey a tract of land including eight acres of meadow, in the township of Upper Freehold, and this he conveyed, as William

Corlis, Junr, of Upper Freehold, to Joseph Cheeseman, 3 August, 1745. He served on the grand jury of the county at the April court, 1746, and was at that time allowed a license or privilege to keep a house of entertainment for travellers. The settlement of his father's estate, in 1754–56, involved him in considerable litigation with the Brinleys and Wests, which may have been a factor in turning his thoughts to a home in the adjoining county of Burlington, where, on 1 January, 1757, he leased, for the term of six years, from Jacob Warwick a plantation located partly in Springfield and partly in New Hanover Townships. The contract for this leasehold bears the signature of



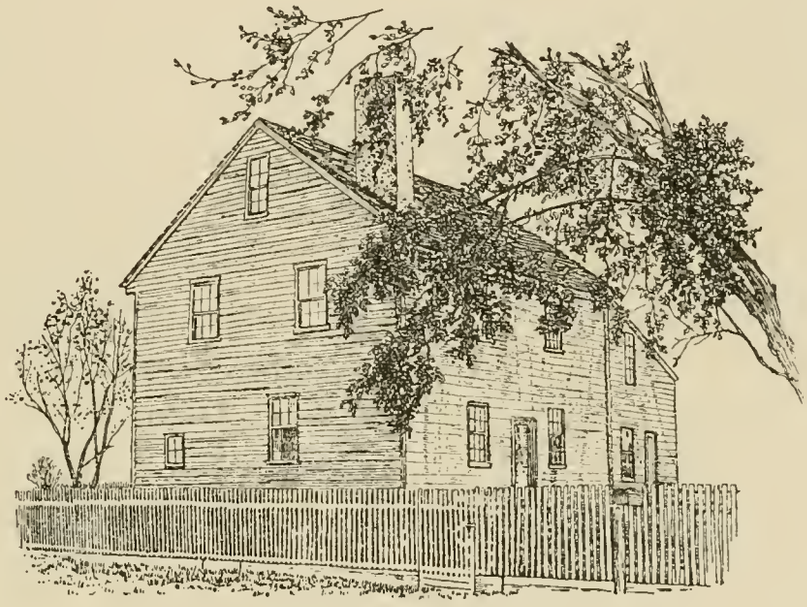
William Corliss, and also that of John Woolman, the Quaker diarist and preacher, whose literary style was so highly commended by Charles Lamb. From this time until his death Mr. Corlies resided in Burlington County, interested in the cultivation of his rapidly increasing acres, and in conducting the well-known hostelry, the Red Lion Tavern, on the post-road between Medford and Vincentown. A generous hospitality and the maintenance of a large family brought him in the evening of life into embarrassed financial circumstances. Believing, how-



Red Lion Inn

ever, that his estate, if properly administered, was sufficient to meet all obligations, and to provide a proper livelihood for himself and his family, he executed the following power of attorney to Job Jones, of Northampton, 12 September, 1805:

"William Corlies of Northampton, Sendeth greeting. Whereas the said William Corlies being in advanced years, by reason whereof he is in a great measure incapable of transacting his business and concerns. And the said William Corlies being indebted unto divers persons in considerable sums of money, and some of his creditors having obtained judgments and executions which are now unsatisfied in the hands of the sheriff of Burlington County, and levied on the estate real and personal of the said William Corlies. And the said William Corlies being desirous that all his just debts should be fully paid and satisfied and believing that he is now seized and possessed of property sufficient (if disposed of to the best advantage) to pay all his debts and leave to him and his family in his advanced age a comfortable support. But, if his said property now being advertised for sale by the sheriff and if sold by him, in all probability a great sacrifice will be made therein and tend to reduce him to penury and want. And, in order that all my estate Real and Personal (or so much thereof as will raise a sufficient fund to pay off and discharge all my just debts) be speedily sold to the best advantage. Be it known that I, the said William Corlies, for divers good causes and valuable consideration me here unto speedily moving Have and by these Presents do nominate constitute and appoint my trusty friend, Job Jones of Northampton my true and lawful attorney to dispose of in my name with all possible speed, all or so much of my estate real and personal (except one hundred acres I have sold to William Irick including the mansion house and west end of place) for the best price that can be gotten for the same, as will enable my said attorney to pay off and discharge all my just debts."



William Corlies's House

This document was signed by the wife, Ann Corlies, who renounced her dower rights. Three months later, 13 December, 1805, Mr. Corlies released to John Jenkins his plantation commonly known as the Red Lion Tavern, situated in the township of Northampton and containing two hundred and nineteen acres.*

The date of William Corlies's death is uncertain, but it was doubtless shortly after the execution of the above release. In November, 1820, Samuel Sykes petitioned the Orphans' Court of Burlington County for the settlement of the estate of William Corlies, and set forth that the deceased had left

* Burlington County Deeds, Liber M, folio 744.

children William, Joseph, John, Abiah, Asher, Samuel, Ann Robinson, Jerusha Goldy, Sarah Brown, Lucy Mills, Rebecca Hedger, and Mary Bodine, and that since the decease of William Corlies the eldest of his children, William, Joseph, Abiah, and Jerusha, had also deceased, each leaving children, and that Asher and Sarah had already conveyed their part of said deceased's estate to the petitioner, Samuel Sykes. The Court ordered that the desired division should be made by John Warren, Esq^{r}, Joshua S. Earl, and Joseph Shinn.*

The name of the first wife of William Corlies is not known. He married (2), license, 13 June, 1756, Ann Cox, of Middlesex County, New Jersey, who joined him in a deed of 12 September, 1805.

Children of William[3] and —— Corlies; born probably at Shrewsbury:

(9) i. William Corlies[4], born about 1742; married Ann Davis.

ii. Joseph Corlies[4], died at Cedar Bridge, Ocean County, before November, 1820. Issue: Elizabeth Corlies[5], married Samuel Webb.

iii. Abiah Corlies[4], died in 1812. Issue: 1. Joseph Corlies[5]. 2. Joel Corlies[5]. Both sons removed to Williamsburg, Ohio.

(10) iv. Jerusha Corlies[4], born 28 September, 1746; married Samuel Goldy.

v. Mary Corlies[4], buried 27 March, 1825; married Joel Bodine. (See Bodine Family, No. 12.)

Children of William[3] and Ann (Cox) Corlies; born, doubtless, in Burlington County:

vi. Ann Corlies[4], born 1757; died at Philadelphia, 15 April, 1846; married, at Philadelphia, 3 February, 1789, Samuel Robinson, of that city. Under date of 17 July, 1844, Ann Robinson, of the city of Philadelphia, widow, by her attorney, Samuel Corlies, conveyed to John Cramer, of Burlington, part of a certain tract of land in Washington Township, in Burlington County, known as the Mine Survey, which was set off to the heirs of William Corlies deceased by Joshua S. Earl. Issue: 1. Samuel Robinson[5], died unmarried. 2. Eliza Robinson[5], died unmarried.

vii. John Corlies[4], married Elizabeth Bogar, or Bogert, and removed to Genesee Valley, New York.

viii. Asher Corlies[4], married, and had issue: 1. Sarah Corlies[5], married Anthony Brown, and removed to Waretown, Ohio. 2. Harriet Corlies[5], born 1795; married, in 1816, Moses Headley, of Waretown, Ocean County, New Jersey.

ix. Rebecca Corlies[4], married —— Hedger, and removed to Ohio.

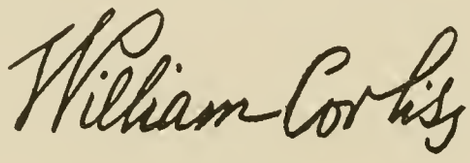
(11) x. Samuel Corlies[4], born 28 February, 1771; died 27 March, 1851; married Lydia Crane.

(12) xi. Sarah Corlies[4], died 18 November, 1841; married (1) Isaac Davis; (2) Joshua Brown.

* Minutes of the Orphans' Court of Burlington County, Liber 5, folio 87.

xii. LUCY CORLIES[4], married, 15 January, 1790, Joshua Mills, of Freehold, and removed to Ohio before 1 November, 1827.

9. WILLIAM CORLIES[4] (William[3], William[2], George[1]), was born, probably in Monmouth County, about 1742. He was a farmer and spent most of his life in Burlington County, where he was also engaged in milling. By deed of 29 January, 1802, in which his wife Ann joined, he, then described as "William Corlies Junr, of Northampton Township," conveyed to John Middleton, of Stafford, Monmouth County, and William Cooke, of Chesterfield, Burlington County, some seventy acres of cedar swamp. Mr. Corlies died after 13 December, 1805, and before the filing of the petition for the settlement of his father's estate.



He married, license, 13 July, 1767, Ann Davis, of Burlington County, who was living as late as 20 December, 1824, when she was a legatee under the will of her daughter Ann Corlies.

Children of William[4] and Ann (Davis) Corlies; born, probably, in Burlington County:

i. JOB CORLIES[5], died near Vincentown, New Jersey, before 27 March, 1830, when, in the announcement * of the marriage of his daughter Beulah, he is called "deceased." He married Rebecca Leeds, of Evesham, whose will was dated 4 October, 1852, and proved 19 September, 1854. Issue: 1. WILLIAM CORLIES[6], born 11 June, 1798; died 2 May, 1858; buried in Evergreen Cemetery, Camden, New Jersey; married, 8 February, 1820, Mary S. Lippincott, "a speaker among Friends." 2. NEHEMIAH CORLIES[6], died unmarried; buried in Eldridge Graveyard, Mt. Laurel, New Jersey. 3. BEULAH CORLIES[6], married, as second wife, 27 March, 1830, Mark Moore. Her will of January, 1881, gave a legacy to the Eldridge Burying-Ground. 4. RACHEL V. CORLIES[6], married, 2 October, 1828, Ely Moore, on whose estate she administered 23 April, 1838; was living January, 1881.

ii. RACHEL CORLIES[5], born 31 October, 1770; died 24 March, 1847; married (1) Caleb Ridgway, whose estate was administered upon 30 October, 1793, and by whom she had issue: 1. CALEB RIDGWAY[6], died in 1828; married Elizabeth Crackford; died in 1821. 2. RICHARD RIDGWAY[6], died in his minority. Mrs. Ridgway married (2), as second wife, 26 June, 1796, John Butterworth, born 1760; died at Vincentown, 23 January, 1839. Issue: 1. WILLIAM BUTTERWORTH[6], died near Vincentown, 26 August, 1829; married, 19 February, 1829, Hannah Lippincott. 2. JOHN BUTTERWORTH[6], born 8 September, 1800; died at Vincentown, 4 November, 1879; married (1), 6 February, 1828, Keturah Stockton; (2), April, 1870, Keturah E. Jones, widow of Charles Campion. 3.

* Mount Holly Mirror.

Edward F. Butterworth[6], born 29 July, 1803; married, 19 June, 1828, Lettuce B. Dungan. 4. Job Butterworth[6], born 1 July, 1805; died 3 January, 1888; married, 4 September, 1833, Sarah Wilkins. 5. Sarah Butterworth[6], born 1 July, 1807; died 15 February, 1891; married (1), 25 October, 1829, William Stockton; (2), 29 January, 1844, Jacob Githens. 6. Nancy Butterworth[6], born 9 December, 1809; died 12 June, 1877; married, 3 October, 1830, Joseph French Rowand.

iii. Beulah Corlies[5], born 1780; died in Springfield Township, 26 February, 1853; married, about 1800, Monroe Stockton, born 22 January, 1776; died 22 January, 1834. Issue: 1. Joseph Stockton[6], born 1802; died, unmarried, 20 May, 1846. 2. Jonathan Stockton[6], born 1805, died, unmarried, 12 June, 1852. 3. William Corlies Stockton[6], born 1807; died 15 August, 1857; married, 19 October, 1829, Sarah Maria Cox. 4. Samuel Stockton[6], born 1808; died 4 July, 1871; married, 1 October, 1828, Meribah Cox.

iv. William Corlies[5].

v. Ann Corlies[5], made her will 20 December, 1824; probated 10 January, 1825.*

vi. George Corlies[5], possibly married, 19 September, 1803, Mary Branson, who, as administrator of his estate, conveyed lands in New Hanover which the deceased had purchased 1 August, 1809.†

10. JERUSHA CORLIES[4] (William[3], William[2], George[1]), was born in Monmouth County, 28 September, 1746, and died in Burlington County, after 13 December, 1805. She married, license, 2 February, 1765, Samuel Goldy, of Burlington County, born 29 August, 1742; died at Pemberton, New Jersey, 20 February, 1819, and was buried in the Baptist church-yard of that town, as was his second wife, Ann, who died 19 April, 1826, aged seventy-six years.

Children of Samuel and Jerusha[4] (Corlies) Goldy; born at Pemberton:

i. Sarah Goldy[5], born 4 September, 1765.

ii. William C. Goldy[5], born 27 April, 1767; died 2 October, 1851; lived in Camden County, New Jersey; married (1), about 1791, Lettis Jennings; (2), 29 March, 1816, Hannah Peacock.

iii. Daniel Goldy[5], born 22 June, 1769; died 23 March, 1843; married Mary Pancoast, born 30 November, 1772; died 4 August, 1855; both husband and wife are buried in the Baptist church-yard at Pemberton.

iv. Mary Goldy[5], born 4 September, 1771.

v. Deborah Goldy[5], born 16 February, 1773.

vi. Thomas Goldy[5], born 30 August, 1776.

vii. Jerusha Goldy[5], born 21 February, 1779; married —— Crusher.

viii. Samuel Goldy[5], born 1 April, 1781; died 23 October, 1819.

ix. Corliss Goldy[5], born 19 November, 1783; died 11 January, 1833; married 15 February, 1812, Rachel Morton.

* Burlington County Will Book C, 500.

† Burlington County Deeds, Liber N, folio 123, 124; I[4], 117.

x. Dorothy Goldy[5], born 25 April, 1787; died 3 May, 1830; married, 8 January, 1807, John Combs Clevenger.

11. SAMUEL CORLIES[4] (William[3], William[2], George[1]), was born in Burlington County, 28 February, 1771, and died in Monmouth County, 27 March, 1851. On 28 October, 1819, he and his wife Lydia, called of Stafford Township, conveyed to Caleb Crammer and John Crammer an undivided ninth part of four shares of cedar swamp, lying in the township of Washington, Burlington County, it being part of the "Mine Survey," formerly the property of William Corlies, deceased.

He married, 7 June, 1797, Lydia Crane, born 14 March, 1777; died 24 October, 1838.

Children of Samuel[4] and Lydia (Crane) Corlies; born, probably, in Monmouth County:

i. Seth Corlies[5], married, 2 January, 1822, Elizabeth Jennings.
ii. Eliza Corlies[5], died unmarried.
iii. William Corlies[5], married Nancy Falkinburg.
iv. Samuel R. Corlies[5], died in infancy.
v. Samuel Corlies[5], married Louisa Giberson.
vi. John Corlies[5], married, 9 March, 1830, Charlotte Bogert.
vii. Reuben R. Corlies[5], married Lucretia Warren. Had lands in Little Egg Harbor in 1857.
viii. James L. Corlies[5], married, 12 November, 1835, Mary Ann Reamer.
ix. Ann Corlies[5], married James Penn.
x. Job M. Corlies[5], married Eliza Warren. Had lands in Little Egg Harbor in 1857.
xi. Jesse Corlies[5], died in infancy.

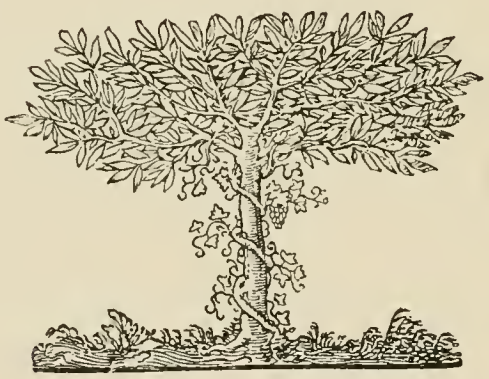
12. SARAH CORLIES[4] (William[3], William[2], George[1]), was born in Burlington County; was possibly a twin of Samuel Corlies, No. 11. She died 18 November, 1841, aged, according to her gravestone in Friends' ground at Upper Springfield, Burlington County, "seventy years." She married (1) Isaac Davis, of Springfield, whose estate was sold 12 October, 1798; (2) Joshua Brown.

Children of Isaac and Sarah[4] (Corlies) Davis; born in Burlington County:

i. Samuel S. Davis[5], will proved 30 June, 1877; married, 27 May, 1814, Sarah Matson.
ii. John Davis[5], will proved 5 February, 1860; married 24 October, 1812, Rebecca Nixon.
iii. Job Davis[5], married, 25 November, 1818, Mary Ann Smith; removed to Ohio.
iv. Sarah Davis[5], born 1800, died 27 February, 1880; married Samuel Wilson, of Crosswicks, New Jersey.
v. Isaac Davis[5].

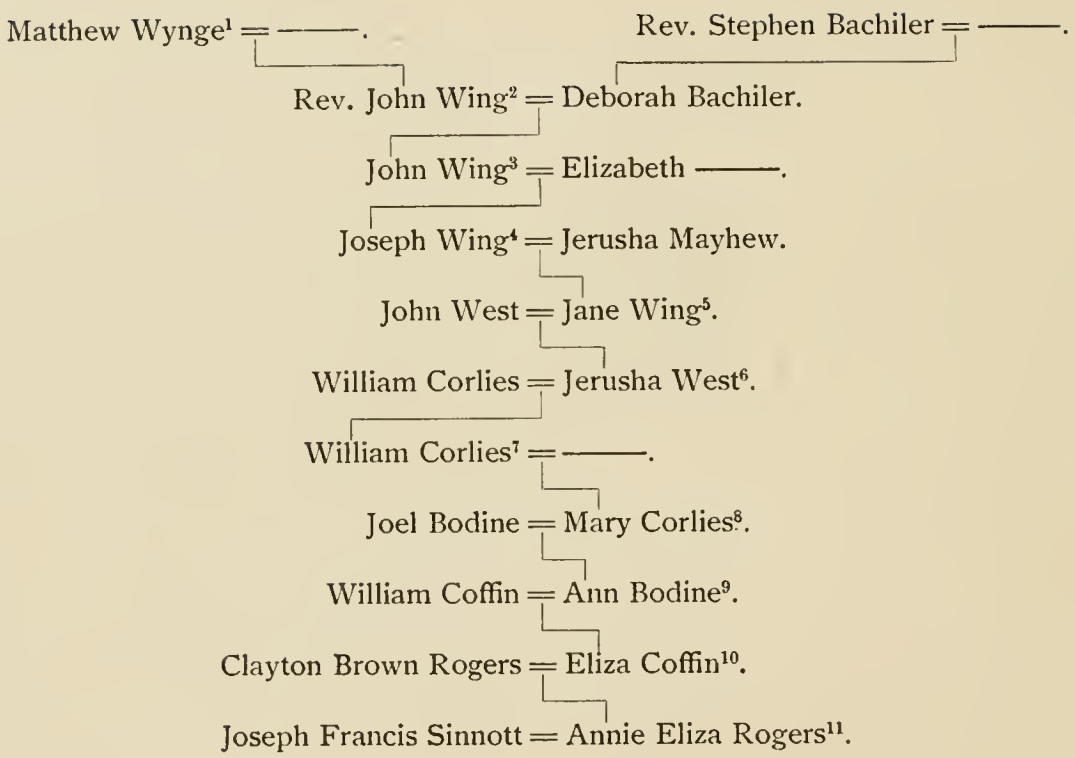
Children of Joshua and Sarah[4] (Corlies) Davis Brown:

vi. Joshua Brown[5].
vii. Mary Brown[5].
viii. Edna Brown[5].
ix. Lydia Brown[5].
x. Jasper Brown[5].
xi. Rasselas Brown[5].
xii. Richmond Brown[5].



THE WING FAMILY

Wing Lineage





THE WING FAMILY



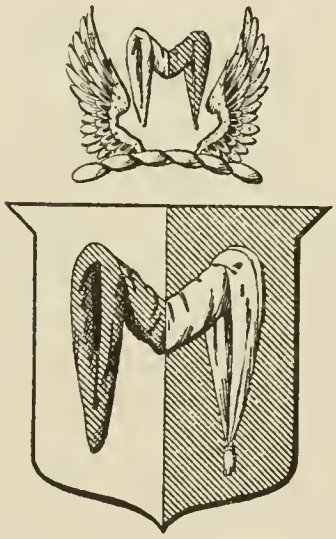
BANBURY in Oxfordshire—familiar alike to the Shakespearian scholar, the puritan divine, to him who loves good cheer, or to the childish ear but just attuned to the tinkling rhythm of nursery tale—was the home of Matthew Wynge, the earliest known ancestor of the Wing family of Sandwich, Massachusetts; indeed, of most of the Wings of America. It may have been that Matthew Wynge was born in this old town; certain it is, that it was his desire to find a last resting-place in its old church-yard. He must have gone into its original bakery for "Banberrie Cakes;" along High Street, and into its fine old Elizabethan houses, with Tudor fronts, and through the quaint gateway of the Reindeer Inn. He must have eaten the cheeses, beloved of Shakespeare, and he must have seen the demolition of Banbury Cross, now happily restored; and from Puritan zeal, so rampant in Banbury in his time, he might, in the eventide of life, have turned himself to majestic old St. Mary's, and have been not unwilling to bide awhile beneath its shadows.

Matthew Wynge was born probably about 1550, and died between 9 August and 15 November, 1614, the dates of the making and the proving of his will, and witnessed in the span of his life some of the most pregnant events in the history of the English people,—the excitement attending the "Invincible Armada," the rise of Puritanism, the beginning of the Stuart dynasty, the "gunpowder plot," and the first permanent English settlement in America. His will* describes him as of Banbury in Oxfordshire, tailor, leaves to the

* Waters's Genealogical Gleanings in England, i. 519.

poor of the town ten shillings, and records his wish to be buried in the churchyard of St. Mary's. It leaves to his eldest son, Fulk, the lease of the house in which the testator dwelt, and twenty pounds in money; to second son, Thomas, thirteen pounds; to third son, John, forty shillings; to son-in-law, Robert Chamberlain, ten pounds; to daughter Joanna, twenty shillings. Other bequests were made to the children of eldest son, Fulk,—viz., Anne, Dorcas, Mary, and Matthew; to John, the son of his second son, Thomas; to Deborah Wynge, the daughter of his third son, John, and to John, her brother; to John Nichols, son of John Nichols, his son-in-law; to William Wynge, the son of his fourth son, James; to the children of Richard Gullins,—John, Thomas, and Phebe; and to Thomas Chamberlain, his grandson.

The Chronicles of Banbury † note, under the year 1608, that the Charter of King James to Banbury, given 28 June, 1608, appoints John Pym, John Winge, Robert Bentlye, George Moselye, Edward Wisdome, and John Austen to be Chief Burgesses for life, unless they shall any of them be removed by the majority of the Council. In the year 1687 the records of the Corporation have the entry: "Paid also to Mr. Wynge for traine soldiers & the King's proviscon—£7—9—0;" and in 1620, "Paied Thom. Wynge for the muster master for the last yeare." These last refer, doubtless, to Thomas, the second son of Matthew Wynge, then lately deceased.



Wing Arms

The relationship has not been ascertained between Matthew Wynge and the Wings of County Rutland, who bore for arms, from a grant to Theodore Wing, Warden of the Wards and Liveries to Henry VII.: Per pale ar. and vert, a maunch counterchanged. *Crest.*—A maunch per pale ar. and vert between two wings or. Nor is the kinship known between Matthew Wynge and the learned divine, Godfridus Wynge, the pastor respectively of the Dutch congregation at Frankford in Germany, Sandwich in England, and at London; his incumbency at the latter place being from 1563 until his death, 3 September, 1590.

Children of Matthew Wynge[1], all probably born at Banbury:

i. Fulk Winge[2]. Issue living in 1614: 1. Anne Winge[3]. 2. Dorcas Winge[3]. 3. Mary Winge[3]. 4. Matthew Winge[3]. The latter may be he who matriculated at Queen's College, Oxford, 14 December, 1621, aged sixteen.

* Beesley's History of Banbury, 266.

ii. THOMAS WINGE[2]. Issue living in 1614: JOHN WINGE[3].
(2) iii. JOHN WINGE[2], born 1585; died 1630; married Deborah Bachiler.
iv. JAMES WINGE[2]. Issue living in 1614: WILLIAM WINGE[3].
v. JOANNA WINGE[2].
vi. —— WINGE[2], married Robert Chamberlain. Issue: THOMAS CHAMBERLAIN[3].
vii. —— WINGE[2], married John Nichols. Issue: JOHN NICHOLS[3].
viii. —— WINGE[2], married Richard Gullins. Issue: 1. JOHN GULLINS[3]. 2. THOMAS GULLINS[3]. 3. PHEBE GULLINS[3].

2. THE REVEREND JOHN WING[2] (Matthew[1]), was born doubtless at Banbury, county Oxford, in 1585, and at the age of fourteen years entered the University of Oxford, some twenty miles distant from his home, his matriculation entry being as follows: "John Wynge of Oxon, pleb, St. Alban's Hall, 15 October, 1599, aged 14." And on 12 February, 1603, Queen's College invested him with the degree of Bachelor of Arts.* The ancient foundation of Queen's is still one of the most notable of the Oxford group of colleges, and the subject of our sketch gains an added interest from his association therewith, though of his life and pursuits there nothing is known but the fact of his entrance and graduation. The drift of his theological tenets and the time of his induction into holy orders are conjectural. His eldest son, John, is said to have been born at Yarmouth, in 1613, and he was then possibly in commission at some church in that place. That he was some time a resident of Sandwich in Kent, and doubtless in fellowship with the Established Church, and in charge of a living there, may be inferred from the dedication of his first book, published during his stay in Holland, to the Mayor and Corporation of Sandwich, in which he says, "Your former favour and the abundant fruits of your love which I have from time to time experienced ever since it pleased the Lord to cast affliction upon my external state, does daily provoke and deeply challenge from me the manifestation of a thankful heart unto you all, to whose kindness I stand a debtor much engaged to this day."

On 19 June, 1620, he was ordained, "under the direction of Mr. John Paget, of Amsterdam, assisted by two Dutch Clergymen, and in the presence of the burgomaster and other magistrates," pastor of the English churches of Flushing and Middleburg, which were sufficiently near together to be served by one chaplain.

He had previously been of Hamburg, and is thus noted by Mr. Stevens: "Mr. Wing, a pious man, and an edifying preacher, was first at Sandwich, but had latterly been Chaplain to the Merchant Adventurers of England resi-

* Alumni Oxonienses, 1500–1714.

dent at Hamburg. He exerted himself much for the good of his people here [Flushing] until he was removed to the Hague in 1627." In the chaplaincy at Hamburg he was succeeded by Thomas Young, the preceptor of Milton. His sermon, "Jacob's Staffe to bear up the Faithfull, and to beat down the profane," was preached in November, 1617, as his farewell "to the famous fellowship of Merchant Adventurers of England, resident in Hamburgh." It was later "published at the instant entreaty of a Godly christian," and "dedicated to the honor and use of that most worthy society there or wheresoever being."

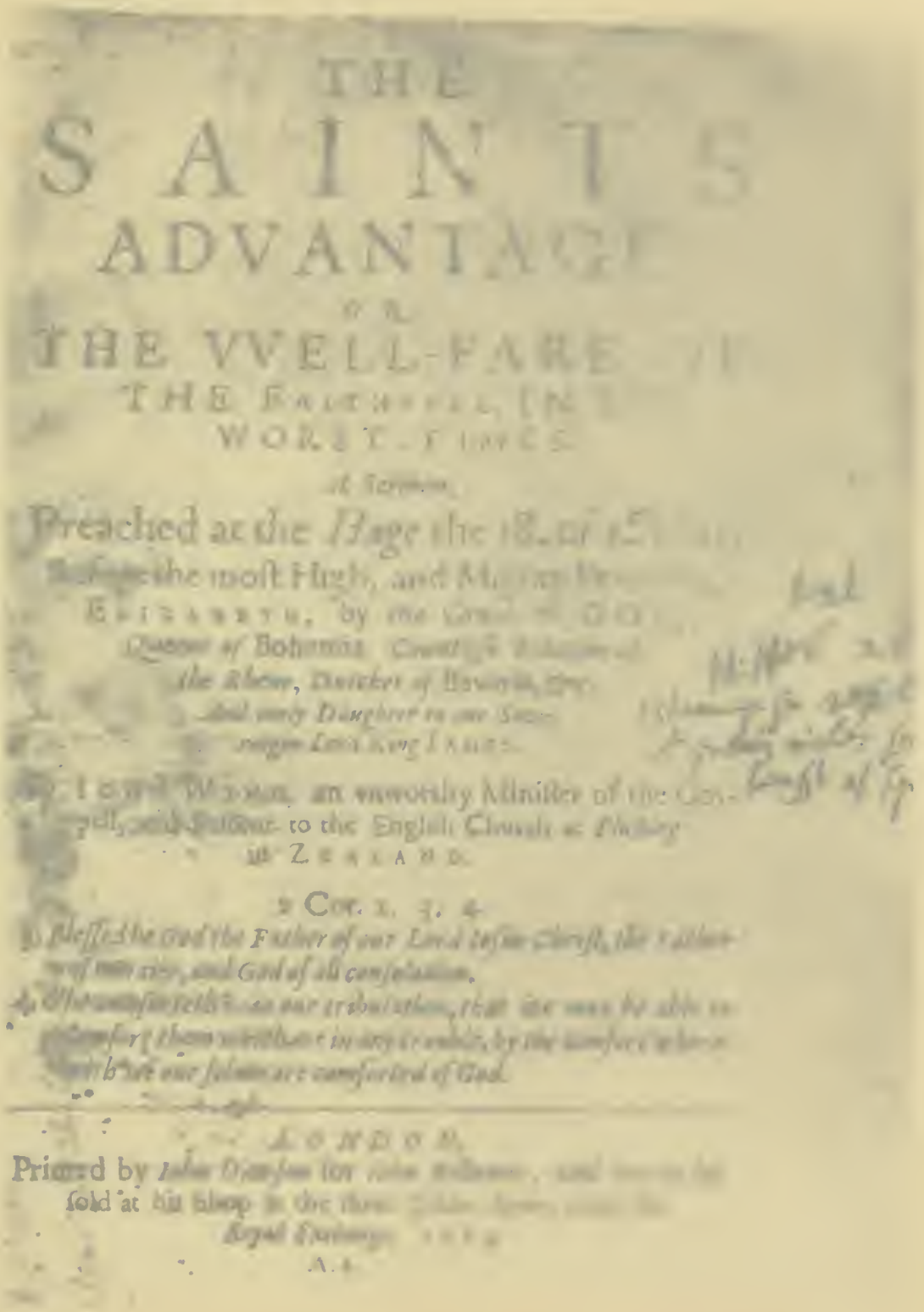
He was the first settled English pastor at the Hague, being admitted 11 May, 1627; the states of Holland allowing him a subsidy of £300 yearly, which, by a decree of 17 August, 1628, was augmented to £500. A subscription of £100 sterling was raised by the English, and expended in repairing and beautifying the chapel. This church, or chapel, was much frequented by the royal family, and it was here that Mr. Wing preached, on 18 May, 1624, being then pastor at Flushing,

> "Before the most High, and Mighty Princesse,
> Elizabeth, By the Grace of God
> Queene of Bohemia, Countesse Palatine of
> the Rhene, Dutchess of Bavaria, &c.
> And onely Daughter of our Sove-
> raigne Lord King James,"

his sermon entitled, "The Saints Advantage; or, the Well-Fare of The Faithful in the Worst Times." This was printed at London in 1624, by John Dawson for John Bellamie, and was sold at his shop at the Three Golden Lions, near the Royal Exchange. A volume containing this sermon bound with others was once owned by the Reverend Thomas Prince, the New England annalist, who made this note on its title-page: "This Wing was Pastor of the English Puritan Church at Middleborough in Zealand, whose widow brought her children to Sandwich in New England, who afterwards turned Quakers, and from whom the Wings of Sandwich, Wareham, Dorchester, and Dartmouth are descended." A copy of the title-page is here interleaved.*

John Wing lived in the day of serious disputation in matters theological, and Holland was the asylum of several Separatist communions. Robert Browne, the English schismatic, famed alike for his condemnation of episcopacy and the presbytery, had, with his congregation, found a home in the city of Middleburg in 1581, and the fact that Mr. Wing preached to the

* This volume is in the John Adams Collection, Public Library, Boston.



THE
SAINTS
ADVANTAGE
OR
THE VVELL-FARE
THE FAITHFULL [IN]
WORST TIMES.
A Sermon
Preached at the Bage the 18. of [illegible]
before the most High, and Mighty Princesse
ELIZABETH, by the Grace of GOD,
Queene of Bohemia, Countesse Palatine of
the Rhene, Duchesse of Bavaria, &c.
And only Daughter to our Soue-
raigne Lord King IAMES.
By IOHN WING, an unworthy Minister of the Gos-
pell, and Pastour to the English Church at Flushing
in ZEALAND.
2 COR. 1. 3. 4.
Blessed be the God the Father of our Lord Iesus Christ, the Father
of mercies, and God of all consolation.
Who comforteth us in our tribulation, that we may be able to
comfort them which are in any trouble, by the comfort wherewith
we our selues are comforted of God.
LONDON,
Printed by [illegible] for [illegible], and are to be
sold at his shop in the three [illegible]
Royall Exchange. 1624.
A 4

TITLE-PAGE TO PRINTED SERMON OF REVEREND JOHN WING, 1624

dence at Hamburg. He exerted himself much for the good of his people here [Dorking] until he was removed to the Hague in 1627." In the chaplaincy at Hamburg he was succeeded by Thomas Young, the preceptor of Milton. His sermon, "Jacob's Staffe to bear up the Faithfull, and to beat down the profane," was preached in November, 1617, as his farewell "to the famous fellowship of Merchant Adventurers of England, resident in Hamburgh." It was later "published at the instant entreaty of a Godly christian," and "dedicated to the honor and use of that most worthy society there or whereseever being."

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[redacted]

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*This portrait is in the John Adams Library, Public Library, Boston.

THE SAINTS ADVANTAGE:

OR

THE VVELL-FARE OF THE FAITHFVLL, IN THE WORST TIMES.

A Sermon,

Preached at the *Hage* the 18. of *May*,

Before the moſt High, and Mighty Princeſſe,

ELIZABETH, by the Grace of GOD,

Queene of Bohemia, *Counteſſe Palatine of the Rhene, Dutches of* Bavaria, *&c.*

And onely Daughter to our Soveraigne Lord King IAMES.

By IOHN WING, an vnworthy Miniſter of the Goſpell, and Paſtour to the Engliſh Church at *Fluſhing* in ZEALAND.

2 Cor. 1. 3. 4.

3. *Bleſſed be God the Father of our Lord Ieſus Chriſt, the Father of mercies, and God of all conſolation.*

4. *Who comforteth vs in our tribulation, that we may be able to comfort them which are in any trouble, by the comfort wherewith we our ſelves are comforted of God.*

LONDON,

Printed by *Iohn Dawſon* for *Iohn Bellamie*, and are to be ſold at his Shop at the three *Golden Lyons*, neere the *Royall Exchange*. 1624.

English congregation of that place leads to the inference that it was to Browne's old followers that he ministered. And this is confirmed by a passage in the introduction of his sermon,—" The Crowne Conjugall, or the Spouse Royall, a Discovery of the true honor and happiness of Christian Matrimony," printed at Middleburg in 1620, in which, speaking of his hesitancy in presenting the theology therein contained, he adds: " I may faile in judgment and soone slip in some unsound passage, being here alone in this forraine land, and, if I fall, having none to help me up." A copy of the title-page of this publication, owned by Colonel George W. Wing, of Kewawnee, Wisconsin, is, by his courtesy, also interleaved.

Samuel Austin Allibone, in the " Dictionary of Authors," makes this mention of Mr. Wing's publications: " Wing, John, pastor of the English Congregation at Flushing, Zeeland. 1. The Crowne Conjugall; or, the Spouse Royall, Middleburg, 1620, 4to. 2. Jacob's Staffe to beare up the Faithfull, and to beate down the Profane, Flushing, 1621, 4to. 3. The Best Merchandise, 1622." And to this must be added, " Abel's Offering," preached at Hamburgh in 1617, and " The Saint's Advantage; or, the Well-Fare of the Faithful in the Worst Times," before alluded to, and " dedicated to the Right Worshipfull and most worthy Gentlemen, Sir Francis Barrington, Sir Thomas Barrington, and Sir William Massam, Knights, and to their virtuous Ladies."

These glimpses of Mr. Wing show that he must have enjoyed a considerable degree of distinction as a theologian, and his writings, which have followed him, afford excellent proof of his scholarship, tact, and mental balance, and a few excerpts from " The Crowne Conjugall" may serve to show something of his literary style:

" In the search of naturall ability, a man cannot goe a readier or surer way than to the progenators of whom he is descended."

" I think every man loves himself both as well and as much as he is able."

" How much more comely and comfortable would it be to make concordance between our opinions, and our practice, and to reconcile these one to another."

" Language will discover much. Court English is the most neate and refyned of all other; they speak not in any rude words, or Barbarous phrase, but the purest speech of any people."

" It is the strange blindness and dotage of the world, as soone as anything is applauded to be presently eager of it, and hungry after it."

His will, which bears date 2 November, 1629, describes him as late of the Hague, in Holland, clerk, now living in St. Mary Aldermary, London,

and speaks of certain lands in Crickston, and Stroud in Kent. It was to Stroud that his son, Matthew Wing, returned from Sandwich, New England, and it is probable that the home of his early married life was at or near Sandwich in Kent, and that Sandwich, in Massachusetts, obtained its name through the Wing influence, since of its sixty earliest planters, none but the Wings have any proved affiliation with the English town of that name. The will of Mr. Wing was proved 4 August, 1630;* and while Mr. Stevens may be correct in his statement that he died during his incumbency at the Hague, he probably died at London, where he may have gone to visit, or to assist his father-in-law, the Reverend Stephen Bachiler, who was then maturing his plans for a colony in the New World.

He married, about 1609–10, Deborah, daughter of Stephen Bachiler, the one time vicar of Wherwell in Hants, at which place, in the shadow of the old abbey, founded by Queen Elfrida, she was born in 1592, and there spent her life until thirteen years of age. The records of the parish church of the Holy Cross and St. Peter do not begin until 1634, and the age of Deborah Bachiler Wing is only learned from her license to return to her husband after a visit to her father in England, which reads: "XXII Junii 1624, Debora Wynge XXXII years old, wife of Mr. John Winge, preacher, resident in Vlishing, wth her two children, viz^{t} Steephen iii yeares old and Debora Winge xiii years old vrs ib 'm." † And there are two other recorded permits for travel, which had considerable influence on the future of Deborah Wing and her family of sons:

"23 Junii 1631, Stephen Bachiler aged 70 yeres, resident at South Stonham in Com. Southampton et uxor Hellen of age xlviii yeeres, vrs fflushing to visite their sonnes and daughters, and so to returne within two months.

"xxv Junii, 1631, Ann Sandburn of age 30 years, widowe, resident in ye strand, vrss Vlishing." †

At this time, Mr. Bachiler's ‡ family probably consisted of the three

* Waters's Genealogical Gleanings in England, i. 519, 520.

† Q. R. Miscell., 560–562. Licenses to pass beyond the Sea, Eliza. to Car. I. Public Record Office, London.

‡ The Reverend Stephen Bachiler was matriculated at St. John's College, Oxford, England, 17 November, 1581, "aged twenty years," and received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, 3 September, 1585–86. He took holy orders and became vicar of Holy Cross and St. Peter at Wherwell, county Hants, 17 July, 1587, and continued there until about 9 August, 1605, when John Bate, A.M., clergyman, was appointed vicar to fill the vacancy then existing, "because of the ejection of Stephen Bachiler." Little is known of Mr. Bachiler's life from this period until his removal to Massachusetts in 1632. In 1610 his son Stephen was matriculated at Oxford, as from county Southampton. On 11 June, 1621, Adam Winthrop's diary states that he had "Mr. Bachilier the preacher to dine with him," presumably

THE CROWNE CONIVGALL OR, THE SPOVSE ROYALL.

A Discovery of the true honor and happines of CHRISTIAN MATRIMONY

Published for their consolation who are married, and their encouragment who are not, intending the benefit of both.

By IOHN WING Pastor to the English Congregation, resident at VLISHING in ZEELAND.

I am my welbeloveds: and



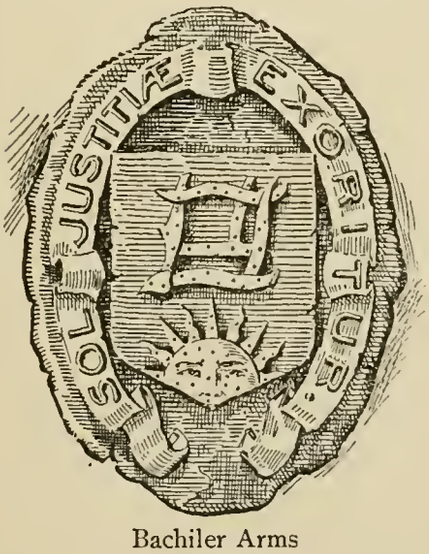
My welbeloved is mine. Ca. 6. 3.

The Husband is the Wiues head. Eph. 5. 23.
The Woman is the glory of the Man. 1 Cor. 11. 7.

PRINTED AT MIDDELBVRGH,
By *Iohn Hellenius* dwelling on the market place, at the signe of the Galley, Anno 1620.

daughters and three sons given below, and the visit of the aged father was doubtless a last effort to induce them to accompany him to America, whither he sailed on the "William and Francis," 8 March, 1631–32, accompanied by

at Groton in Suffolk. In this year, 1621, he purchased lands at Newton Stacey, a retired hamlet, a mile and a half east of Wherwell, where he acquired considerable property, and where he must have preached the Puritan doctrines, as he was complained of in this particular, in 1632, by Sir Robert Payne, the then sheriff of Hampshire, and one of the church wardens of the parish of Barton Stacy. On 23 June, 1631, in a permit to pass beyond the sea to visit his children in Holland, he is described as a resident of South Stoneham, in county Southampton. On 9 March, 1632, he sailed from England in the ship "William and Francis," and after a voyage of eighty-eight days, landed at Boston, Massachusetts. The ship "William and Francis" was sent out by "the Company of husbandmen," sometimes called "The Company of London," or "Company of the Plough," and of this company Stephen Bachiler was an active member, and was chosen their pastor in 1629 or 1630. He had planned, while in England, to settle at Newtown (now Cambridge), Massachusetts, but owing to a disaster which befell the Plough Company in 1631, and also having received a ministerial call from Lynn (then known as Sagus), Massachusetts, he proceeded to the last-named place, where his daughter Theodate, wife of Christopher Hussey, resided. His ministry there began on Sunday, 8 June, 1632, when he baptized four children, but it was not a happy one. Some of his religious views were at variance with those of many of his congregation, which led to distraction in the church, and resulted in his departure from Lynn in 1636. In the next year he was induced to attempt the settlement beyond Sandwich on Cape Cod, Massachusetts, referred to in the text, and on 6 July, 1638, he received a grant of land at Newbury, Massachusetts, where he then resided, and on 2 October of that year the General Court of Massachusetts granted to him and to his company, who had petitioned therefor, liberty to begin a plantation at what is now Hampton, New Hampshire, whither he removed, and where a church was organized, of which he was made the pastor. In 1643 the church at Casco, Maine, extended to him a pastoral invitation, but he does not appear to have accepted it, although he relinquished his church at Hampton about this time. In 1647 he resided at Strawberry Bank (now Portsmouth), New Hampshire, and a few years later, just when is not known, returned to England, and died at Hackney, within the present limits of the city of London, in 1660, "in the one hundredth year of his age."



Bachiler Arms

Winthrop classes Mr. Bachiler "among honest men" when he arrived in 1632. Prince, in his "Annals of New England," appendix to edition of 1632, says, "From Gov. Winslow and Captain Johnson, we learn that he (Stephen Bachiler) was an ancient minister in England; had been a Man of Fame in his Day; was 71 years of Age when he came over; bro't a number of People with him; and soon became the 1st Feeder of the Flock of Christ at Lynn (and by several Letters I have seen of his Writing to the R. Mr. Cotton of Boston, I find he was a Gentleman of Learning and Ingenuity and wrote a fine and curious hand.")

Sylvanus Morgan's "Sphere of Gentry," published in 1661, ascribes the following coat armor to Mr. Bachiler: "Vert, a plough in fesse: in base the sun rising, or," and further states that it was "granted to Stephen Bachiler, the first pastor of the church of Lygonia in New England, the plough to signify his ploughing up the fallow ground of their hearts, and the sun appearing, in allusion to his motto, *sol justitiæ exoritur*." Mr. Bachiler had possibly intended this for the seal of the Plough Company, and not for his own use. The grant to the Plough Company was later called the province

his widowed daughters and at least seven grandchildren, three Sanburns and four Wings, and arrived in Boston harbor, 5 June, 1632. For the following five years Deborah Wing and her children remained with her father at Lynn, where he had gone on his arrival, and where his daughter Theodate and her



Shawme Lake, in Sandwich

husband, Christopher Hussey, had preceded him. In 1636–37 a number of Mr. Bachiler's parishioners removed from Lynn, and commenced a settlement on Cape Cod under a grant from the Plymouth Colony. Under date of 1 mo.,

of Lygonia, after Cicily Lygon, the mother of Sir Ferdinando Gorges, and Maverick says that there was a patent for this same land (Casco Bay) by the title of the Province of Lygonia granted to Colonel Alexander Rigby.

Mr. Bachiler has many descendants of prominence in America, among whom may be named General Henry Dearborn, of the Revolution; Daniel Webster; the Quaker poet, John G. Whittier; Honorable Justin Smith Morrill, and Honorable Seth Low. For an extended and interesting sketch of the life and work of Reverend Stephen Bachiler, see "The New England Historical and Genealogical Register," vol. xlvi; also The Batchelder, Batcheller Genealogy. By Frederick Clifton Pierce, Chicago, 1898.

The name of his first wife is not known. He married (2) Helen ——, born in 1583, and died in 1641. His third marriage was in 1647 or 1648, to Mary ——. His children, all probably born at Wherwell, were:

i. NATHANIEL BACHILER, born in 1590; married Hester Mercer, of Southampton, a niece of the Reverend John Pryaulx, archdeacon of Sarum.

ii. DEBORAH BACHILER, born in 1592; married the Reverend John Wing.

iii. STEPHEN BACHILER, born in 1594; matriculated at Magdalen College, Oxford, 18 June, 1610.

iv. THEODATE BACHILER, born in 1596; died at Hampton, New Hampshire, 20 October, 1649; married Christopher Hussey.

v. SAMUEL BACHILER, was chaplain in Sir Charles Morgan's regiment in Holland in 1620, and preacher to the English at Gorinchem, a fortified town in South Holland, some twelve miles east of Dort. He was the author of a sermon printed at Amsterdam, in 1625, during his incumbency at Gorinchem, entitled "The Christian Soldier; or, the Campe Royale, Set forth in briefe Meditations on the Words of the Prophet Moses, Deut. xxiii. 9–14," a copy of which is to be found in the British Museum. The following year he published another treatise on religious subjects, mixed with political questions, called "The Dangers Hanging over the Head of England, and France."

vi. ANN BACHILER, born 1601; married John Sanborn.

1637, Governor Winthrop wrote: "Another plantation was now in hand at Mattacheese, six miles beyond Sandwich. The undertaker of this was Mr. Bachiler, late pastor at Sagus (since called Lynn), being about seventy-six years of age; yet he walked thither on foot in a very hard season. He and his company being all poor men, finding the difficulty, gave it over, and others undertook it." * Freeman, in his History of Cape Cod, states that it is generally supposed that John Wing accompanied his grandfather, Stephen Bachiler, to Mattacheese, and, after the abandonment of that settlement, found his way to Sandwich, where he, at that time twenty-two years of age, was the head of the Wing family, and the support of his mother, Deborah Wing. Tradition places the first Wing homestead in Sandwich, near a stream of water between two beautiful ponds, and on a highland overlooking the lower sheet and the town, and about a mile from the village, and here, upon what is called the old cellar-hole, will shortly be placed a bronze memorial tablet with the following inscription:

ON THIS SPOT, A. D., 1637,
DEBORAH WING,
A GREAT AND NOBLE WOMAN,
WIFE OF THE REV JOHN WING
OF ENGLAND AND HOLLAND, BUILDED
A HOUSE AND REARED HER FOUR SONS,
JOHN, DANIEL, STEPHEN, AND MATTHEW,
FROM WHOM THE FAMILY IN AMERICA
IS DESCENDED. SHE CAME IN THE SHIP
WILLIAM AND FRANCIS WITH HER FATHER,
REV. STEPHEN BACHILER,
LANDING AT BOSTON, JUNE 5, 1632.

HER POSTERITY BELIEVE SHE NAMED
THIS TOWN IN HONOR OF SANDWICH,
ENGLAND, WHERE HER HUSBAND HAD
RECEIVED SIGNAL FAVORS AND TO
WHICH HE DEDICATED ONE OF HIS BOOKS.

THIS TABLET ERECTED
BY THE WING FAMILY OF AMERICA,
INCORPORATED, A. D., 1903.

Children of the Reverend John[2] and Deborah (Bachiler) Wing:

i. Deborah Wing[3], born in 1611; married, before 2 November, 1629, —— ——.

(3) ii. John Wing[3], born in 1613; died about July, 1699; married (1) Elizabeth ——; (2) Miriam Deane.

(4) iii. Daniel Wing[3], died in March, 1698; married (1) Hannah Swift; (2) Ann Ewer.

* Winthrop's New England, i. 260.

(5) iv. STEPHEN WING[3], born 1621; died 24 April, 1710; married (1) Oseah Dillingham; (2) Sarah Briggs.

v. MATTHEW WING[3], born probably in Holland; accompanied his mother to Lynn and Sandwich, Massachusetts. He acquired property in the Colony of New Plymouth, probably in Sandwich, and leaving this in the hands of his brother, Daniel Wing, returned to England, possibly to look after the property at Stroud in Kent, mentioned in the will of his father. In Stroud he married Joan, daughter of Robert Newman of that place, and had by her one son, John Wing, who died in his minority. Matthew Wing, his wife, and child were all deceased before 27 August, 1680, as is set forth in a power of attorney of that date, from the heirs of Joan Newman Wing, of Stroud, in Kent, to their uncle, Daniel Wing, of Sandwich, in New England. The original of this document now hangs on the walls of the New England Historic and Genealogical Society in Boston, having been found some years since in a barrel of waste paper at New Bedford, and then presented to that Society.*

3. JOHN WING[3] (Reverend John[2], Matthew[1]), is said to have been born at Yarmouth, England, in 1613, and was named in the will of his grandfather, Matthew Wing, in 1614. He accompanied his maternal grandfather, Stephen Bachiler, to Lynn, Massachusetts, in 1632, and later to Cape Cod, and he was one of the sixty planters who effected the settlement at Sandwich in 1637. In 1641 he was allowed six acres as his share of the meadow-lands held at first in common, but later divided annually for the use of the settlers in severalty. He was sworn on the Grand Inquest of Plymouth Colony, 7 January, 1642, and in 1643 was a member of the Sandwich militia company, as were also his brothers Daniel and Stephen. Family history is responsible for the statement that he left the home of his mother at an early period, to form a new settlement to the eastward on the Cape, some forty miles distant, and the county court records show that in 1657 John Wing took the oath of fidelity at Yarmouth. It was against the policy of the early town corporations to allow planters to settle beyond the limits of an organized township, and on 1 March, 1659, the Plymouth court issued this order: "The Court, taking notice that John Wing is erecting a building in a place that is out of the bounds of the township (Yarmouth), and conceiving that such practices if permitted may prove prejudicial to the whole, do order that the said John

* JOAN NEWMAN WING, widow of Matthew Wing, intrusted her rights in her husband's estate in Plymouth Colony, during the minority of her son, John Wing, to her brother-in-law, James Green, of Malden, in Massachusetts Bay Colony, who had married her sister, Elizabeth Newman, which rights were apparently not well cared for, and the estate was not delivered into the hands of either Joan or John Wing before their decease, and so devolved unto the three brothers of the said Matthew Wing, deceased: John Wing, of Yarmouth, and Daniel and Stephen Wing, of Sandwich, Massachusetts, who made over "to their well-beloved cousin Hannah, wife of William Shankes, and daughter of Thomas Griffen, of Stroud, and of Anne Griffen, alias Newman, his then wife, deceased, and sister of Joan Newman, alias Wing, also deceased."

Wing, and others that have done or shall do so, be prohibited to persist therein until it be further cleared to what township said lands belong on which they built." Satuckett was soon thereafter determined to be within the township of Yarmouth, and John Wing established himself on a high piece of land, subsequently called Wing Island, about a mile northeast of the present town of Brewster. A large pond in Brewster still bears the name of Wing, but no vestige of the John Wing house remains.

He met with the usual trouble and litigation in locating his lands, and the court records show sundry of his transactions with the Indians. On 2 March, 1674–75, Robin, of Mattachesett, Ralph and Sampson, of Nobscussett, Indians, in the right of their wives, the daughters of Napoiatan, Indian sachem, deceased, "complaineth of much wrong done unto them by reason of sundry Englishmen unjust possession and detaining of sundry lands belonging to the said complainants, which were the lands of Napoiatan aforesaid, and not by him sold unto them, the said lands lying between Bound Brooke and Stony Brooke in the constablewicke of Yarmouth, and in particular complaines against John Winge in an action on the case, to the damage of fifty pounds for his possessing and detaining unlawfully from them a p̃sell of the said lands whereupon he hath built, fenced, and otherwise improved." This action was non suited.* Under date of 1 March, 1676–77, John Wing and John Dillingham, in behalf of themselves and others associated with them, purchased this land from Robin, Sampson, Ralph, and their wives. The next year, on 10 July, "This Court gives libertie unto John Wing, Sen. of Yarmouth, to exchange a p̃sll of land with an Indian named Pampamuett, which land is a p̃sll of land belonging to the said John Wing, lying at or about Satuckett, for a p̃sll of land being about one hundred acres, lying and being by the river Connecticut alias Teticutt River." †

His first wife Elizabeth ——, who died 31 January, 1692, was the mother of all his children. He married (2) Miriam, daughter of Stephen Deane. She died in January, 1702–03. The following is his last will and testament:

"Be it known to all men of these presents that I, John Wing, of ye town of Harwich, in ye county of Barnstable, New England, being grown aged and weake in body and not knowing how soone it may pleas God to call me hence by death, I do therefore this thirteenth day of April, 1696, make and ordaine this my last will and testament to stand and Remaine unviolable forever, and first I committ my Body to ye dust from whence it was taken, to be decently buried at ye discretion of my executors here after named and my soul I

* Plymouth Colony Records, vii. 195.

† Ibid., v. 239.

committ to God that gave it to me and as for that outward estate which God hath been pleased to bestow upon me, my will is that it be disposed in manner and form folowing.

"It. My will is that all my parcel of marsh Lying on ye North side of ye Island called Bangs his Island, from ye middle of ye mill River to ye River or Creek that parts betwixt me and John Dillingham shall belong to my lands at Satucket eastward from ye mill river and so to be reputed and used forever only provided that if ye heirs of my son Joseph be discontented in regard of this interest thereon so that they will not allowe thereof, then my will is that ye heirs of my sd son Joseph shall have their third part of ye sd marsh both for quantity and quality at ye wester end of ye sd parcel and marsh next ye sd John Dillingham's, and ye Remainder to lye and belong to my other lands as abovesd.

"It. I do give and bequeath unto my son Annanias Wing all my lands and meadows lying on ye easter side of Satucket River or ye Mill River, both divided and undivided, together with ye meadow on ye North side of Banges his Island, as abovesd to him ye sd Annanias Wing his heirs and assignes forever, excepting a piece of land of about ten acres lying next William Miricks, and my will is that for as much as I vallue ye sd lands and meadows abovesd given to Annanias at sixty pounds, I do hereby will that my sd son shall give one third part of that vallue to my Grandchildren by my Natural sons and daughters in equal portion, and if I do Improve any of ye sd lands and meadows by sale in my Lifetime, then to abate so much of ye sd sum of sixty pounds as I do so Improve and further I do give my Silver Bowl to my sd son Annanias Wing, and to heir of his Body forever, and I do give to my sd son Annanias Wing all my wearing cloths, all Redy made and all ye cloth I have bought to make me cloths though not made up, if any be.

"It. I give and bequeath unto my Grandson John Wing, my dwelling house, out housings, orchards yards, Lands, meadows, that is to say all ye third part where I now live (besides Annanias and Josephs) both divided and undivided with all ye priviledges and appurtenances thereunto belonging to have and to hold unto him my sd Grandson John Wing, his heirs and assigns forever only Reserving and my will is that if it so happen that my sd Grandson John Wing die not having an heir lawfully begotten of his Body then all my said house lands, meadows, and premises shall be my Grandson Elnathan Wings and his heirs and assigns forever.

"It. My will is and I do give to my loving wife Meriam (during her being my widow) liberty to live and dwell in my now dwelling house untill my Grandson John Wing coms to ye age of twenty and one years but if it so happen that he die before that age then she may Live in it so Long as she Lives my widow as above sd, during which time she shall have one third part of my lands, meadows, priviledges of commons, to which third part she shall have one third part of my old orchard, but so as she shall not farme out or Lett ye same to any person without ye good Liking and approbation of him that is in ye present Improvement of ye other two thirds of ye said lands and premises he taking it at a reasonable and just value or price. Also I do give unto her my sd wife forever one third part of my moveable estate (excepting my neat cattel and horse kind) only one cow which she shall have to ye halves so long as sd cow shall live and she shall have ye use of ye old Mare to Ride on as she shall have ocation and my son Annanias can conveniantly spare her. And that whatsoever estate she hath brought with her and is left at my decease she shall take to herself and she shall have ye use of ye Garden wholy to her own use as part of her thirds of ye land and ye one third of ye pears and beside her third of ye old orchard I do give her the fruit of two appel trees, one a sweeting, ye northermost of ye sweetings in ye Lower yard of ye westermost tree by ye highway.

"It. I do give to my Grand Daughter Elizabeth Turner one cow to be delivered to her when she attaines the age of fifteen years of age.

"It. I do give my other two thirds of moveable estate Neat cattel and horse kind to

be equally divided to my three children, Annanias Wing, Susanna Parslow, and Oseah Turner.

"It. Be it further known that concerning my grandson John Wing my will further is that my executor hereafter named shall take care and manage ye house and lands above given to him for his best advantage till he come of age and shall Reserve ye one half of ye proffits arising therefrom for the boy when he coms to age, and that ye sd John Wing shall in case he farme out or lett or sell ye sd Lands and premises he shall give ye Refusing or farming ye same to his uncle Annanias Wing, or his heirs and upon their Refusing it shall be tendered to ye Heirs or possessers of his Uncle Joseph's land and if they all Refuse he may do as with it as he pleas.

"It. I do will and bequeath and confirm unto my son Annanias Wing his heirs and assigns forever that eight acres of land formerly gave to him near about where his house stands. Lastly. I do nominate ordaine and appoint my son Annanias Wing sole executor to this my last will and testament.

"In witness whereof I ye said John Wing have hereunto sett my hand and seal this second day of May, 1696.

"John Wing [seal]

"Signed, sealed & declared in the presence of

John Thacher
John Dillingham
The mark × of
William Griffith
William Parslow

"Furthermore my will is that whereas on a contract of marriage with my now wife I did Ingage her a room to be built at ye end of ye house where I now dwell but to prevent further strife my will now is she being so content that if she shall Live Longer than while my aforenamed grand Child John Wing arrives at the age of twenty years that then my now wife Meriam Wing shall have twelve pounds payed her out of my estate by my Executor before named in money to build her a Comfortable room to dwell in at the end of this house wherein I now dwell further my will is that if my said Grand Child John Wing should dye before he arrive at the age of twenty years yet my wife shall have the abovesd twelve pounds payed her by my executor as aforesd for the use aforesd.

"Furthermore my will is that after my decease my son Annanias Wing shall have and enjoy my ten acres of Land which Lies near William Merricks in Harwich. I say to him and his heirs and assingns forever.

"In witness hereof I the abovesd John Wing have hereunto set my hand & seal this sixth day of February, 1698–99.

"Signed, sealed, and declared in presence of us

Jona Sparrow
William Parsley
John Dillingham"

The will was proved 10 August, 1699, and is of record at Barnstable.

Children of John[3] and Elizabeth (——) Wing; all born in Plymouth Colony:

i. Susanna Wing[4], born *circa* 1647; died 2 August, 1717; married William Parslow, of Harwich.

ii. Ephraim Wing[4], born 30 May, 1648; died young.

iii. EPHRAIM WING[4], born 4 April, 1649; died 11 December, 1649.

(6) iv. JOSEPH WING[4], born 12 September, 1650; buried 31 May, 1679; married Jerusha Mayhew.

v. ANANIAS WING[4], died 30 August, 1718; married Hannah Freeman,* who died 9 December, 1730. His will, probated 17 September, 1718,† described him as of Harwich, and named children Elnathan, Samuel, John, Joseph, Deborah Weeks, Hannah Askin, Rachel, Elizabeth, and Mary. He served in King Philip's War, under Captain Gorham, and his heirs received from the government on 6 June, 1733, one hundred and ten acres of land in Narragansett Township, Number Seven, now Gorham, Maine.

vi. JOHN WING[4], died in 1683; married Mary Knowles(?),‡ by whom he had one son, John Wing, born 1680; died 12 June, 1758; married (1), 1 March, 1712, Bethia, daughter of Kenelm Winslow; (2), 24 July, 1723, Rebecca, widow of Joseph Vicery, and daughter of Thomas Freeman.

vii. OSEAH WING[4], married (1), before 1680, Nathan Turner, of Scituate, mariner, who died in Virginia, 15 August, 1693; (2) Joseph White, who died in 1722.

4. DANIEL WING[3] (Reverend John[2], Matthew[1]), was born possibly in Sandwich, in England, about 1617–18, and died at Sandwich, Massachusetts, in March, 1698. He purchased of Andrew Hallett, 28 June, 1640, certain lands about a mile on the road leading southward from Sandwich to Falmouth, and there erected his homestead, which is still standing "nestling at the foot of hills at the head of the lower pond, and surrounded by a growth of shrubbery and trees." There his children were probably born, and it must have been there that his "entertainment of the Quakers" brought down the wrath of the Plymouth authorities upon himself. He was a member of the Sandwich military company in 1643, and served on the Grand Inquest of the Colony 7 January, 1653, but by 2 March, 1657, he had adopted the faith and practice of the Society of Friends, and was at that time fined twenty shillings for appearing before the court with his hat on. § On 1 June, 1658, he was one of those deprived of the rights of citizenship, and was also one of



Daniel Wing House

* Family records of the late Lucius B Wing, of Ohio.

† Barnstable County Probate Records, iii. 517.

‡ Mortuary Record from the Gravestones in the Old Burial Ground in Brewster, Massachusetts, compiled by Charles E. Mayo.

§ Plymouth Colony Record, iii. 130.

those summoned by the Court "to show cause for their refusal to take the oath of fidelity to this government and unto the state of England," which again (1 June, 1658) being tendered to them in open court, they refused, saying they "held it unlawfull to take any oath at all." On 2 October, of that year, he was fined five pounds for continuing in his refusal to take the required oath, and this fine was repeated on 6 October, 1659.* Thus to satisfy fines imposed, he was under distraint of £12, and the authorities sold three of his cows in settlement thereof.

Freeman, in his History of Cape Cod, makes the statement that Daniel Wing, of Sandwich, died in 1659, and an inventory of his estate taken in that year would seem to bear out this conclusion. Professor Hoxie, in his paper, "The Wings as Friends," published in *The Owl*, in September, 1902, shows, however, that to avoid in some measure the continued strenuous persecution, Daniel Wing made over his estate to his children, and quotes the following entry from the records of the court, 1 May, 1659:† "Whereas at this Court, John Wing testified and cleared up unto this court that the estate of Daniel Wing is made unto his children, the Court allows thereof that the said John Wing give unto this court a true inventory of the Estate so disposed and engaged, and that he likewise engage that the estate be employed for the use of the said children." This shrewd business venture may have lessened, though it did not entirely bar the fines, and Daniel Wing acquired a considerable estate, which he disposed of by will bearing date 10 March, 1698.‡ He died between this and the date of probate, 9 April, following.

He married (1), at Sandwich, 5 September, 1642, Hannah, daughter of William and Jane Swift, who died 30 January,§ 1664; and (2), 2 June, 1666, Ann, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Learned) Ewer, who survived him.

Children of Daniel[3] and Hannah (Swift) Wing; all born at Sandwich:

i. Hannah Wing[4], born 28 July, 1643; married, 20 July, 1668, Jedediah Lombard, of Barnstable.
ii. Lydia Wing[4], born 28 May, 1647; married (1) Thomas Hambleton; (2) —— Abbott.
iii. Deborah Wing[4], born 10 December, 1648; died 1659.
iv. Mary Wing[4], born 13 November, 1650.
v. Samuel Wing[4], born 28 August, 1652; died 1701; married Mary ——, and died without male issue.

* Plymouth Colony Record, iii. 138, 153, 176.
† Plymouth Court Records, iii. 157.
‡ Barnstable County Probate Records, ii. 68, 69.
§ Sandwich Early Friends' Records.

vi. Hepzibah Wing[4], born 7 January, 1654.*

vii. John Wing[4], born 14 December, 1656; * died 1 August, 1717; married, in 1683, Martha, daughter of William and Hannah (Pratt) Spooner. He removed to Rochester, Massachusetts.

viii. Beulah Wing[4], born 16 November, 1658; married Aaron Barton, of Rochester.

ix. Deborah Wing[4], born November, 1660.

x. Daniel Wing[4], born 28 January, 1664; died in March, 1740; married, 1686, Deborah, daughter of Henry and Hannah Dillingham, born 21 December, 1659.

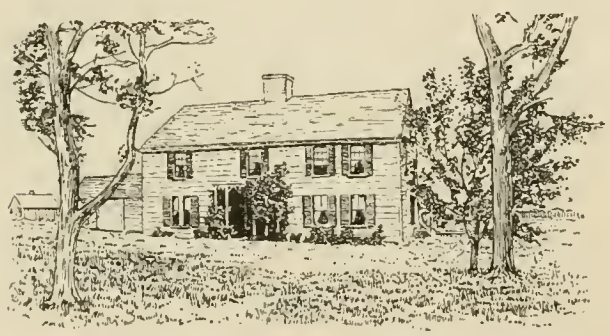
Children of Daniel[3] and Ann (Ewer) Wing; all born at Sandwich:

xi. Experience Wing[4], born 4 August, 1668; died in 1759; married Samuel Spooner, born 1655; died 1739.

xii. Bachilder Wing[4], born 10 December, 1671; married Joanna Hatch, and removed to that part of Scituate which later became Hanover, where he died 22 April, 1739–40, and his widow died 20 May, 1761, aged, according to the church record, one hundred years.

xiii. Jashub Wing[4], born 30 March, 1674; will dated 30 August, 1725; married, 11 February, 1701–02, Anna, daughter of Ludwick and Mary (Presbury) Hoxie, who died 16 December, 1721.

5. STEPHEN WING[3] (Reverend John[2], Matthew[1]), was born probably at Flushing, Holland, in 1621, and died at Sandwich, Massachusetts, 24 April, 1710. With his brothers he joined the military company of Sandwich in 1643, but on 6 October, 1659, he was complained of by Marshall Barlow, "for refusing to assist him in the countryes services, being required att three severall times," and was accordingly fined. About this time he accepted the principles of the Society of Friends, and became a member of the Sandwich Meeting. He suffered the usual fines for non-conformity in civil matters, but served on the Grand Inquest, as surveyor of highways, and as town clerk, being appointed to the latter office in 1669.



Stephen Wing House

Confident tradition locates the house of Stephen Wing on a farm near Spring Hill. Part of the original house, now over two hundred and fifty years old, is said to be comprised in the residence of Alvin P. Wing, a direct descendant in the seventh generation of the original Stephen. The part of the house erected by Stephen, and now standing, serves as the parlor of the

* Sandwich Early Friends' Records give these births as occurring in November.

present home. The family history places the date of the erection in 1664. The section still standing is said to have been erected as a block-house, as a place of refuge in case of attacks from the savages. From father to son the house has come down through the ages,—from Stephen to Ebenezer to Joshua to Presbury to Joshua to Seth to Alvin P. Wing, the present occupant. The main part of the old house is thought to have been originally constructed of stone, the walls still being some eighteen inches in thickness. There are many quaint nooks and corners, and an attic full of retired colonial household furniture and utensils. The part of the house said to have been erected as a block-house is the room at the right hand of the front door shown in this illustration. This is the oldest Wing house in America, and it was probably within its walls that its founder, Stephen Wing, died, 24 April, 1710.

He married (1), 1646–47, Oseah, daughter of Edward and Drusilla Dillingham, who died 29 April, 1654, and (2), 7 January, 1654 (O.S.), Sarah, daughter of John and Catharine Briggs, who died 26 March, 1689.

Children of Stephen[3] and Oseah (Dillingham) Wing; born at Sandwich:

i. Nathaniel Wing[4], born 1646–47; died after 1730; married, at Falmouth, in 1664, Sarah, daughter of Jonathan and Sarah (Rowley) Hatch, born 31 March, 1635; died in 1731. He was in service during King Philip's War, for which his son, Nathaniel Wing, received from the government, 17 October, 1733, certain lands in Narragansett Township, Number Seven, now Gorham, Maine.

ii. Deborah Wing[4], born 1647–48.

iii. Ephraim Wing[4], born 21 June, 1649; died in infancy.

iv. Mercy or Mary Wing[4], born 13 January, 1650.

Children of Stephen[3] and Sarah (Briggs) Wing; born at Sandwich:

v. Stephen Wing[4], born 7 April, 1656; was a member of Captain Michael Peirse's company from Plymouth, in King Philip's War, and was killed in battle with the Indians under Canonchet at Seekonk, 26 March, 1676.

vi. Sarah Wing[4], born 5 February, 1658; married Robert Gifford.

vii. John Wing[4], born 25 September, 1661; died 21 September, 1728; married, 22 September, 1685, Mary, daughter of Edward and Mary Perry. She died 6 May, 1714.

viii. Abigail Wing[4], born 1 May, 1664; died unmarried.

ix. Elisha Wing[4], born 2 February, 1668; died 9 November, 1731; married, 1 March, 1689, Mehitable, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth Butler.

x. Ebenezer Wing[4], born 11 July, 1671; died 24 February, 1738; married, 23 February, 1698, Elizabeth, daughter of Francis Backhouse, who died 21 June, 1758.

xi. Matthew Wing[4], born 1 March, 1674; died at Dartmouth in 1724; married, 4 September, 1696, Mrs. Elizabeth Ricketson, widow of William Ricketson, of Dartmouth, and daughter of Adam Mott by his wife Mary Lott, born 6 August, 1659.

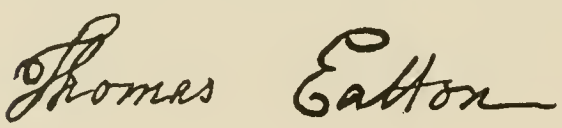
6. JOSEPH WING[4] (John[3], Reverend John[2], Matthew[1]), was born probably at Sandwich, Massachusetts, 12 September, 1650, and died at Yarmouth, about 28 May, 1679. He removed with his parents to that part of Yarmouth which later became Harwich, and is now Brewster. On 1 March, 1676–77, he purchased, in partnership with his father and John Dillingham, and others associated with them, from the Indians, Robin, Sampson, Ralph, and their wives, "all that tract of land both upland and meadow, which they had in common or partnership, lying in Saquetucket in the liberties or constablewick of Yarmouth, containing all that land lying between the place commonly called Bound Brooke on the west, and the middle of Saquetucket River on the east, from the North Sea to the South Sea." In this purchase Joseph Wing and his brother Ananias were to have one-third of four shares, and the division was made and the land deeded to each, 16 April, 1677–78.

King Philip's War, in 1675–76, made a heavy tax upon the settlers in Plymouth Colony for the supply of troops in the field, and John Wing, Sen[r], and his two eldest sons, Joseph and Ananias, were each assessed "toward the charge of the late war," Joseph Wing's rate being £2.16.5.

The Yarmouth records give the date of Joseph Wing's burial as 31 May, 1679.

He married, 12 April, 1676, Jerusha, daughter of Thomas Mayhew, of Martha's Vineyard, by his wife Jane Paine. Mrs. Wing married (2), at Yarmouth, 12 December, 1684, Thomas Eatton,* of Portsmouth, Rhode

* THOMAS EATTON came to America probably from Goodhurst, county Kent, England, and after a short stay at Portsmouth, Rhode Island, settled in Shrewsbury, Monmouth County, New Jersey, where he built a grist-mill on one of the head-waters of South Shrewsbury River, in the present village of Eatontown, four miles to the westward of Long Branch. He died 26 November, 1688, leaving this mill property, by will of 11 November of that year, to his wife Jerusha, in trust for an expected child. He made other bequests to his step-son, Joseph Wing, whom he described as "son-in-law," and to his own mother, Mary, Carrieway, of Goodhurst. His children by wife Jerusha (Mayhew) Wing, were: 1. THOMAS EATTON[2], who died at Shrewsbury, 10 December, 1686. 2. JOHN EATTON, ESQ[R2], born at Shrewsbury, 25 March, 1689, and died there 1 April, 1750. The latter was many years justice of the peace and of the courts of Monmouth County, and a member of the Provincial Assembly of New Jersey from 1723 to 1749. He married Joanna, daughter of Joseph Wardell, and had:



1. THOMAS EATTON[3], a merchant of New York in 1749; removed to Georgia between 1756 and 1761, with "intent to remain there."
2. JOSEPH EATTON[3], a physician, born 1717; died 5 April, 1761; married Mrs. Lucy Little, daughter of Zaccheus Mayhew, of Rhode Island, born 1720, died at Elizabeth, New Jersey, 9 October, 1779. His will of 30 March, 1756, named wife Lucy, brother Thomas Eatton, and sons John and Thomas.

Island, and removed with him to Shrewsbury, Monmouth County, New Jersey, where she was again a widow 26 November, 1688. John, Elizabeth, Sarah, and Ananias Wing were witnesses at the marriage of Mrs. Jerusha Wing and Thomas Eatton. On 20 March, 1700, Jerusha Eatton, described as of Shrewsbury, in East Jersey, widow, conveyed, in consideration of £40, to Benjamin Smith, of Edgartown, half a house lot in Edgartown, her son Joseph Wing renouncing his right, title, and interest in and to the same, and both mother and son appeared and acknowledged the deed on 29 April, 1700. On 2 May, following, Matthew Mayhew, Esq^{r}, of Edgartown, also quit-claimed all the right and interest he might have in and to one house lot of land lying in Edgartown and lately belonging to his two sisters, Jerusha Eatton, widow, and Jedidah, wife of Benjamin Smith.* (See Mayhew Family, No. 2.)

Mrs. Eatton witnessed a marriage at the Shrewsbury Meeting-House, in October, 1717, and probably died shortly afterwards.

3. VALERIA EATTON[3], died in 1788; married Dr. Peter LeConte, of Middletown Point. He died 29 January, 1768, in his sixty-sixth year. Issue: 1. MARGARET LECONTE[4], married, as second wife, the Rev. Jedediah Chapman, many years pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Orange, New Jersey. 2. THOMAS LECONTE[4], born 1747; died 1770. 3. WILLIAM LECONTE[4], married Elizabeth Lawrence. 4. PETER LECONTE[4], born 1751; died 1776. 5. JOHN EATTON LECONTE[4], married Jane Sloan. From this latter marriage descended the well-known LeConte family of Philadelphia.
4. JOANNA EATTON[3], born 1728; died at Trenton, New Jersey, 1 November, 1791; married, 15 October, 1750, the Reverend Elihu Spencer, born at East Haddam, Connecticut, 12 February, 1721, and died at Trenton, 27 December, 1784, where he had been in charge of the Presbyterian Church of that place from 1769. Issue: 1. ANN SPENCER[4], died young. 2. ANN SPENCER[4]. 3. MARGARET SPENCER[4], died young. 4. SARAH SPENCER[4], married Colonel Stephen Lowrey, of Maryland. 5. MARY SPENCER[4], died young. 6. MARGARET SPENCER[4], married Jonathan Dickinson Sergeant, Esq^{r}. 7. ELIZABETH SPENCER[4], married George Merchant, of Albany. 8. VALERIA SPENCER[4], married Richard Fullerton, Esq^{r}. 9. LYDIA SPENCER[4], married William McFunn Biddle. 10. JOHN EATTON SPENCER[4], married Charlotte Wright. 11. ELIHU SPENCER[4], died young. 12. JEANNE SPENCER[4], died young.



5. LYDIA EATTON[3], married, 10 August, 1750, John Wanton, Jun^{r}, of Rhode Island. Issue.
6. ELIZABETH EATTON[3], married, 4 April, 1755, Thomas Richardson, of New York. Issue: 1. VALERIA RICHARDSON[4]. 2. LYDIA RICHARDSON[4].
7. MARGARET EATTON[3], married, 16 August, 1759, John Berrien, Esq^{r}, of Somerset County, New Jersey. His will, proved 2 May, 1772, named children here given. Issue: 1. ELIZABETH BERRIEN[4], married John Lawrence. 2. MARY BERRIEN[4], married Dr. Thomas W. Montgomery. 3. SAMUEL BERRIEN[4], married Miss Hepburn. 4. THOMAS BERRIEN[4], married Miss Scudder. 5. JOHN BERRIEN[4], married (1) Margaret Macpherson; (2) Wilhemina Moore.
8. SARAH EATTON[3], married, 23 June, 1761, Richard Tole, of New York and Shrewsbury. His will of 16 September, 1777, divided his estate between his wife and only child, Joseph. Her will, proved 11 July, 1786, dated the previous year, made bequests to all her sisters.
9. ANNE EATTON[3], died young.

* Dukes County Deeds, iii. 440.

Children of Joseph[4] and Jerusha (Mayhew) Wing; born at Yarmouth:

i. JOHN WING[5], born 6 January, 1676, probably died young.
ii. JANE WING[5], married, 15 October, 1694, John West, of Shrewsbury. (See West Family, No. 6.)
(7) iii. JOSEPH WING[5], died *circa* 1710; married Ann Lippincott.

7. JOSEPH WING[5] (Joseph[4], John[3], Reverend John[2], Matthew[1]), was born at Yarmouth, Massachusetts, about 1678, though no record of his birth has thus far come to light. He was of age 10 March, 1700, when he exchanged with Dr. John Stewart, of Shrewsbury, New Jersey, land which had been patented to Thomas Eatton 25 March, 1687, and by him bequeathed to the said Joseph Wing, for one hundred and forty acres in Shrewsbury Township.*

He was doubtless in membership with the Shrewsbury Meeting of Friends, and was frequently a witness to marriages accomplished at the Friends Meeting-House. He died about 1710, and the administration of his estate was granted 15 October, 1710,† to Stephen Colvin, ‡ who probably had married his widow, Ann, as one Ann Colvin witnessed the marriage of Jacob Lippincott and Mary White, 17 October, 1717. Stephen Colvin was living at Shrewsbury, 22 September, 1716, when he made sale of lands in that town to John Green, of Newport, Rhode Island, after which his name disappears from the New Jersey records.

Mr. Wing married, at Shrewsbury, 2 July, 1701, Ann Lippincott, born 17 June, 1680; daughter of John Lippincott by his wife Ann Barber. The following subscribed their names as witnesses, at the house of John Lippincott:

John Hance.
George Corlies.
William Austin.
Frances Borden.
Thomas White.
Tho. Woodmansee.
Nathaniel Parker.
William Brinley.
Amos White.
Hannah Woodmansee.
Mary White.
Mary Leeds.
John Lippincott.
Ann Lippincott.
Jerusha Eatton.
John Lippincott, Junr.
Preserve Lippincott.
Robert Lippincott.

* New Jersey Archives, xxi. 329.
† New Jersey Probate Records, i. 283.
‡ Stephen Colvin, son of John and Dorothy Colvin, of Dartmouth, Massachusetts, and Providence, Rhode Island, born at Dartmouth, 24 September, 1683

Thomas Huitt.
John Leonard.
Thomas Wooley.
George Allen.
Elizabeth Hooten.
Susana Bickley.
Jane Borden.
Elizabeth Hance.
Elizabeth Hilborn.
Faith Huitt.
John West.
Jane West.
Remembrance Lippincott.
Margaret Lippincott.
Margaret Lippincott, Junr.
Richard Lippincott.
Mary Lippincott.
Sarah Lippincott.
Joseph Parker.
Elizabeth Parker.

Children of Joseph[5] and Ann (Lippincott) Wing; born at Shrewsbury:

(8) i. JOSEPH WING[6], married Elizabeth Colvin.
ii. SARAH WING[6], married, as second wife, 13 January, 1731, William Corlies. (See Corlies Family, No. 5.)

8. JOSEPH WING[6] (Joseph[5], Joseph[4], John[3], Reverend John[2], Matthew[1]), was probably the "Captain Wing from West Jersey," who entered the port of Boston, and was noticed in the *Boston Gazette* of 12–19 March, 1739. He died before 18 April, 1751, when Joseph West, of Shrewsbury, as guardian to his son, James West, and his wife, the heir at law to Joseph Wing, deceased, entered a caveat against a highway through the property of the said Wing.* He is said to have married Elizabeth Colvin, and she would seem to be the Elizabeth Wing who married, license, 18 July, 1757, Joseph Chambers, of Monmouth County.

Child of Joseph[6] and Elizabeth (Colvin) Wing:

i. ANN WING[7], born at Shrewsbury, 14 August, 1729; died 28 May, 1793; married, license, 30 December, 1749, her second cousin, James West, of Shrewsbury, born 10 December, 1731; died 10 January, 1788. Both husband and wife are buried in Christ Church Burying Ground, Shrewsbury. Issue: 1. JOHN WEST[8]. 2. SARAH WEST[8]. 3. AUDRY WEST[8]. (See West Family, No. 8.)†

* Records of the Common Pleas Court for Monmouth County, 25 April, 1750.

† In the compilation of this chapter much assistance has been rendered by the columns of The Owl Genealogical Quarterly Magazine, edited by George D. Wing, and published in the interest, and as the official journal, of the Wing family of America. Incorporated.

THE WEST FAMILY

West Lineage

Matthew West[1] = ———.

William Almy = Audry ———.

Bartholomew West[2] = Catherine Almy.

John West[3] = Jane Wing.

William Corlies = Jerusha West[4].

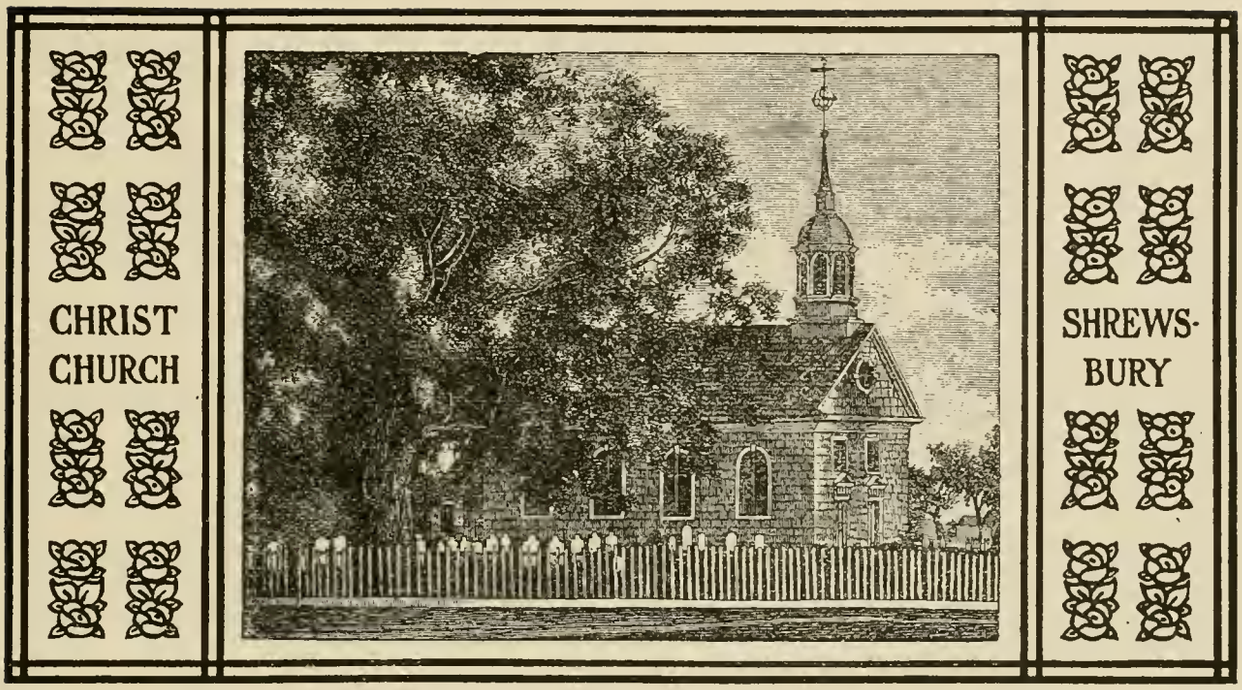
William Corlies[5] = ———.

Joel Bodine = Mary Corlies[6].

William Coffin = Ann Bodine[7].

Clayton Brown Rogers = Eliza Coffin[8].

Joseph Francis Sinnott = Annie Eliza Rogers[9].



THE WEST FAMILY

MATTHEW WEST[1], the progenitor of the New Jersey West family, appeared at Lynn, Massachusetts, as early as 1636, where he was admitted freeman of the town, 9 March, 1637. He removed to Newport, Rhode Island, about 1646, was made freeman there in 1655, and was one of the members from Providence at the Court of Commissioners, which met at Portsmouth, 28 June, 1655.* He was of Newport, 16 January, 1677, when he conveyed to his grandson, Nathaniel West, the dwelling-house in which he then lived, bounded partly by lands of John Crandall and John Thornton. The grantee was described as "the son of my eldest son Nathaniel West, who departed this life many years ago," and the property was made over to him in consideration of the fact that "he hath for many years past and now does live with me, and is the comfort of me in my old age."

The time of his death and the name of his wife are unknown, and the number of his children is problematical.†

Children of Matthew West[1]:

i. NATHANIEL WEST[2], who was one of the twelve members of the First Baptist Church of Newport, and was in full communion therewith, 12 October, 1648. He was drowned in February, 1658, during a visit to Plymouth Colony, and, at the

* Rhode Island Colonial Records, i. 316.

† Austin's Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island, 218, 219.

inquest on his death, the jury rendered the verdict that, "Nathaniel West, a stranger to us, belonging to Road Island, being by God's providence amongst us, and being under cure of an infirmitie of his body, it appears that he had occasion to go to Providence, and going upon the ice, it broke, and he fell in and was drowned; when his body was taken up, it appeared to us that his death was in no way violent nor wilfull, but accidental as far as we apprehend." * His son, Nathaniel West, married Elizabeth, daughter of the Reverend Thomas Dungan,† of Newport, Rhode Island, and Cold Spring, Pennsylvania, and died in Mansfield Township, Burlington County, New Jersey, before 2 November, 1697, when his estate was administered upon by his brother-in-law, Clement Dungan, of Bucks County, Pennsylvania. ‡ According to Morgan Edwards's "History of the Baptists in Pennsylvania," he left four children.

ii. JOHN WEST[2], freeman of Newport, 1655.

(2) iii. ROBERT WEST[2], died 22 November, 1687; married (1) Elizabeth ——; (2) Frances Heard.

(3) iv. BARTHOLOMEW WEST[2], died before 1675; married Catharine Almy.

v. FRANCIS WEST[2], of Kingston, Rhode Island; was taxed there, 6 September, 1687, as were also his sons, Francis West and Richard West.

vi. JOAN WEST[2], born in England, 1635; died 24 April, 1676; married, 22 December, 1652, Joshua Coggeshall, Esq[r], of Newport and Portsmouth.

2. ROBERT WEST[2] (Matthew[1]), was one of the fifty-four settlers who secured a home lot in Providence Plantation in 1637, and one of the thirty-nine signers, 27 July, 1640, to an agreement for civil government. He was also one of the thirteen who, in a letter dated 17 November, 1641, complained to the Massachusetts government against "the insolent and riotous carriage of Samuel Gorton, and his company," and petitioned that colony to consider their complaint, and "lend a neighbor like helping hand" § against that arch disturber of their political and religious peace. He later removed to Portsmouth, where, by deed of 18 October, 1663, he and wife Elizabeth sold to John Nixon, of Newport, twenty-eight acres in Portsmouth. This sale was doubtless preparatory to his departure, with other of his fellow-townsmen, to Monmouth County, East Jersey, where he was one of the original purchasers of land in 1665, and where he took the oath of allegiance to King Charles II. as an inhabitant of Navesink, 27 February, 1667; ‖ and he was living at the latter place in 1670.¶ That he was buried at Shrewsbury, Monmouth County, is learned from a deed of 10 May, 1697, from his son, Joseph

* Plymouth Colony Records, III. 158.

† For sketch of, see "Memorials of the Reading, Howell, Yerkes, Watts, Latham, and Elkins Families," 225–228.

‡ New Jersey Archives.

§ Text of letter, given in the New England Genealogical and Antiquarian Register, IV. 201–221.

‖ New Jersey Archives, i. 51.

¶ Old Times in Monmouth, 206, 207.

West, who reserved land in that town, "where his loving father, Robert West, lies interred."

He married (1) Elizabeth ——, who was living 18 October, 1663, and (2) Frances Heard, who, after his death, married Edmund Lafetra. The will of Edmund Lafetra, dated 4 September, 1687, named sons Edmund and Joseph, son-in-law John West, daughters Sarah Lafetra and Elizabeth West, and called Joseph West a son, and Robert West, Frances Stout, Mary Cammock, and Ann Chamberlain, children. The wife Frances administered on his estate 1 December, 1687.*

Children of Robert West[2], the mother being uncertain:

i. Robert West[3], took the oath of allegiance with his father, in Monmouth County, East Jersey, in 1667. He and wife Margaret conveyed to his brother Joseph West, 2 April, 1688, land in Shrewsbury, which had belonged to his late father.

ii. Joseph West[3], married at Shrewsbury, 12 May, 1692, by Peter Tilton, Esq[r], to Mary Webley. His will of 4 January, 1714–15, described his land as "on the east side of the laurel birch near Falls River," and made bequests to wife Mary, sons Webley, Stephen, and Joseph, and to three daughters. The probate bears date 23 February, 1714–15.†

iii. John West[3], married Elizabeth, daughter of Edmund Lafetra; called "son of Robert West of Shrewsbury," in deed from John Williams, 26 September, 1694, for land at Manasquan; and "the son of Frances, late wife of Edmund Lafetra, deceased," in a deed from her, dated 25 January, 1688, for lands in the same place. In 1685 William Lawrence, Richard Hartshorne, John West, Joseph West, Edmund Lafetra, and others took up two thousand five hundred acres of land on the coast in Middletown Township, from Wreck Pond to the head of Barnegat Bay, under the name of the Manasquan Beach Company.

vi. Frances West[3], married, before 1680, Richard Stout, Jun[r]. She may have been, however, Frances Lafetra.

v. Mary West[3], married Nathaniel Cammock, of Shrewsbury, whose will of 29 August 1710, named wife Mary, daughters Mary Gifford, Audry Parker, Ann, and Leah, and son-in-law Caleb Allen.

vi. Ann West[3], married Henry Chamberlin,‡ and her will of 15 January, 1691, named son John Chamberlin, and brothers Robert and Joseph West, and Nathaniel Cammock.

3. BARTHOLOMEW WEST[2] (Matthew[1]), purchased of William Baulston seventy acres of land in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, 23 February, 1651. Like his brother Robert, he was one of the original purchasers of land

* New Jersey Archives, xxi. 107.

† Ibid.

‡ The son of John Chamberlain, of Boston, Massachusetts, and Newport, Rhode Island. (See "Austin's Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island.")

in Monmouth County, East Jersey, in 1665, and he was one of the deputies from Shrewsbury to the General Assembly of East Jersey, 14 December, 1667.* He is also named in the list of patentees and associates of East Jersey, 8 July, 1670. He lived in Shrewsbury on the corner opposite Christ Church.

He married Catharine, daughter of William and Audry Almy,† and died before 1675, in which year his widow was the wife of Nicholas Brown, ‡ of Shrewsbury. Catharine Almy was born probably at Lynn, Massachusetts, in 1636, and died at Shrewsbury, East Jersey, later than 25 March, 1688. In the year 1675 she received one hundred and eighty acres of land as the widow of Bartholomew West, and, with her then husband, Nicholas Brown, two hundred and ten acres.§

Children of Bartholomew[2] and Catharine (Almy) West; born probably at Portsmouth, Rhode Island:

(4) i. Stephen West[3], born *circa* 1654; died 12 August, 1748; married Mercy Cooke.

ii. Audry West[3], married Thomas Webley, of Shrewsbury. The will of the latter, dated 10 January, 1698, proved 29 March, 1705, mentioned estate in Wales, inherited from his father; an estate coming from his uncle, Edward Webley; wife Audry; kinsman Lewis Morris; son John; daughters Catharine, Ann, and Mary.

(5) iii. William West[3], died 1745–46; married Margaret Wardell, widow of Ephraim Allen.

(6) iv. John West[3], died *circa* January, 1728; married Jane Wing.

v. Bartholomew West[3], named in the will of his grandfather, William Almy, 28 February, 1676, under the terms of which instrument he was to receive £20 at twenty-one years of age.

4. STEPHEN WEST[3] (Bartholomew[2], Matthew[1]), was born probably at Portsmouth, Rhode Island, about 1654, and died at Dartmouth, Massachusetts, 12 August, 1748, "aged ninety-four years." In 1675 he received sixty acres of land in Shrewsbury,‖ whither he had accompanied his father, but where he doubtless did not long remain, as, on 2 May, 1687, Stephen

* Old Times in Monmouth, 109.

† William Almy, born in England in 1601; died at Portsmouth, Rhode Island, 1677; was of Lynn, Massachusetts, 1631, but returned to England in 1634, coming again the second time to New England in 1635, in the ship "Abigail," his age being then given as thirty-four years, and his wife Audry's as thirty-two. After a short residence in Sandwich, Massachusetts, he settled at Portsmouth, Rhode Island, which he represented in the General Assembly of Rhode Island, 1656–57, and 1663. (Colonial Records of Rhode Island, i.; Austin's Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island.)

‡ Nicholas Brown, son of Nicholas Brown, of Portsmouth, Rhode Island, who, in his will of 16 November, 1694, called him "eldest son" and left him five shillings. He was one of the original purchasers in Monmouth County in 1665; and ensign of Shrewsbury militia in 1673.

§ New Jersey Colonial Records, xxi. 46.

‖ Ibid.

West, then "of West, alias Mackatory Island in New England," gave power of attorney to his brother, William West, of Shrewsbury, for the collection of debts in East Jersey.* Mackatory or Mackataw Island had been acquired by Stephen West in consideration of eighty pounds sterling, under date of 8 July, 1686, from John Cooke, his father-in-law, who had purchased it from Philip, the great Sachem. On 2 May, 1690, there was confirmed to Stephen West, of Shrewsbury, one-thirty-second of one-sixteenth of one-twenty-fourth share of three hundred and twelve acres, held by purchase from Nicholas Brown, of the same place.† He executed a deed, 29 October, 1729 (being then of Dartmouth, Bristol County, Massachusetts), for lands in New Jersey purchased of Nicholas Brown, 7 February, 1687, to his children, Catharine, wife of Christopher Turner, Sarah, wife of Jacob Taber, Amy, wife of William Peckham, Eunice, wife of Beriah Goddard, Lois, wife of Jonathan Taber, and Ann West, all of Dartmouth.‡

He married, in 1682, Mercy, daughter of John Cooke, of Plymouth and Dartmouth, by his wife Sarah Warren,§ born at Plymouth, 25 July, 1654; died at Dartmouth, 22 November, 1733.

Children of Stephen[3] and Mercy (Cooke) West; recorded at Dartmouth:

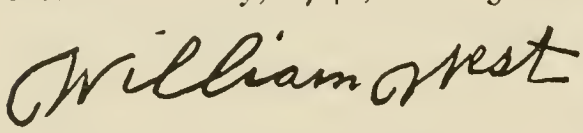
i. Catharine West[4], born 9 September, 1684; married Christopher Turner.
ii. Sarah West[4], born 1 August, 1686; died 5 September, 1775; married Jacob Taber.
iii. Ann West[4], born 9 July, 1688.
iv. Bartholomew West[4], born 31 July, 1690.
v. Amy West[4], born 22 May, 1693; married, 6 November, 1726, William Peckham.
vi. Stephen West[4], born 19 May, 1695; died 7 July, 1769; married, 15 January, 1718, Susanna Jenney.
vii. John West[4], born 27 April, 1697; married, 24 January, 1727–28, Rebecca Sisson.
viii. Eunice West[4], born 21 July, 1699; married, 5 October, 1734, Beriah Goddard.
ix. Lois West[4], born 12 April, 1701; married, intention of dated 11 November, 1727, Jonathan Taber.

5. WILLIAM WEST[3] (Bartholomew[2], Matthew[1]), was doubtless of age in 1675, when he received, with his brother Stephen and sister Audry, sixty acres of land in Shrewsbury. This tract was afterwards considerably added to, by purchase from Francis Jeffreys, 7 September, 1688, "of ½ of

* New Jersey Colonial Records, xxi. 124, 174.
† Ibid.
‡ New Jersey Deeds, E[2], 417.
§ John Cooke, eldest son of Francis Cooke, the "Mayflower" passenger, and himself the last male survivor of those who sailed on that historic ship. His wife Sarah was a daughter of Richard Warren, also of the "Mayflower." (See "Richard Warren, of the 'Mayflower,'" by Mrs. Roebling.)

$^{1}/_{64}$ of Robert Turner's ½ of Thomas Rudyard's $^{1}/_{12}$ share of East Jersey;" * by confirmation 1 September, 1694, as part of his share of eighty acres on Shark River, adjoining lands of his brother John West, and ten acres on the beach at Barnegat; † by patent dated 3 July, 1697, for one hundred and forty-eight acres, ‡ and by purchase from Thomas Williams, 22 November, 1699, of two hundred acres. The patent of 3 July, 1697, for one hundred and forty-eight acres was the confirmation of a purchase from his brother Stephen West and Mercy his wife, 16 November, 1691, and this land he, with his wife Margaret, conveyed to his brother, John West, of Shrewsbury, 15 October, 1700, describing it as a house lot at Norawatacunck, and reserving half an acre square, where the father and other relations of the grantor and grantee were interred. §

William West was high sheriff of Monmouth County in 1694. ‖ He died between 1 May, 1740, and 15 March, 1746, the dates of the execution and probate of his will, which instrument made bequests to wife Margaret, son-in-law [step-son] Ephraim Allen, sons Bartholomew and Job, daughters Catharine Cook and Sarah Curlis, the latter deceased, and ten grandchildren, the children of deceased daughter Sarah Curlis; she had previously been Sarah Cook.¶



He married, before 30 September, 1694, Margaret, the widow of Ephraim Allen,** of Shrewsbury, and daughter of Eliakim Wardell.

Children of William[3] and Margaret (Wardell) West; born at Shrewsbury:

i. Bartholomew West[4], married Ruth ——. His will, dated 1 April, 1766, probated 4 July, 1770, makes bequests to wife Ruth, children Joseph and Daniel West, Sarah, wife of John Wardell, Margaret, wife of Philip Edwards, and to son-in-law John Dennis. The latter had married his daughter Abigail West, license, 4 June, 1763.

ii. Catherine West[4], married (1) Edward Patterson Cook. He made his will 12 March, 1741, proved 2 March, 1742, and named therein wife Catherine, brother

* New Jersey Archives, xxi. 202, 234.

† Ibid.

‡ Ibid., 270, 329.

§ Ibid.

‖ Ibid., 160.

¶ New Jersey Wills, E, 22, 23.

** Ephraim Allen, of Shrewsbury, married Margaret Wardell, and died 29 January, 1691. Their children were: 1. Ephraim, who died 2 August, 1684. 2. Lydia, born 13 November, 1686. 3. John, born 29 September, 1688. 4. Ephraim, again, born 13 July, 1691. His will named "two sons and a daughter." Letters testamentary were issued, 13 February, 1694-95, to Margaret, the widow of deceased, and wife of William West. (New Jersey Archives, xxi. 220.)

Job Cook, brother-in-law Ephraim Allen, and children Ebenezer, William, John, Thomas, Margaret, and Edward Patterson Cook. The widow, Catherine Cook, married (2), 19 September, 1744, Benjamin Woolley, of Shrewsbury, by whom there may have been no issue.

iii. SARAH WEST[4], married (1) Silas Cook, who died 5 June, 1725, leaving six children: Stephen, Ebenezer, Jasper, William, Silas, and ——, a daughter; there was also a posthumous one, Joseph. She married (1) George Corlies. (See Corlies Family, No. 7.)

iv. JOB WEST[4], married Sarah Brinley. His will of 27 September, 1741, proved 6 April, 1742, named sons William, George, and Joseph, daughters Margaret and Elizabeth, and wife Sarah.

6. JOHN WEST[3] (Bartholomew[2], Matthew[1]), was born probably at Portsmouth, Rhode Island, about 1660, and died at Shrewsbury, New Jersey, *circa* January, 1728. He obtained a patent for fifty acres in Shrewsbury, in the right of his brother, William West, 1 May, 1688,* which small tract he subsequently increased by various purchases until he became a considerable land-holder.

He lived near Christ Church in Shrewsbury, and owned the "Great House," at which place the first election for freeholders of the township took place in March, 1710. The lot on which the first Episcopal church was built, and on which the present church now stands, was deeded 20 May, 1706, by Nicholas Brown, his step-father to "ye Rev^{d} & Honorable Society for y^{e} propogation of y^{e} Gospel in Foreign Parts for y^{e} service & worship of God according to y^{e} way & manner of y^{e} church of England, as is now by law established, being in ye town of Shrewsbury, beginning at Nicholas Brown's northwest corner at a walnut stump, bearing southwesterly twelve degrees, westerly from ye Quaker's Meeting-House Chimbley, and from John West's great house chimbley north fifty-eight degrees easterly." The deed was executed in the presence of Thomas Bills, John West, Samuel Dennis, and Joanna Gaunt.†

Mr. West was married at Shrewsbury, 15 October, 1694,‡ by Lewis Morris, Esq^{r}, to Jane, daughter of Joseph Wing, deceased, by his wife Jerusha Mayhew. (See Wing Family, No. 6.) She is not named in his will, and was probably deceased at its execution. She witnessed, 29 September, 1692, as Jane Wing, the marriage of Abraham Brown and Leah Clayton, and on 2 July, 1701, that of her brother Joseph Wing to Ann Lippincott.

* New Jersey Archives, xxi. 134.

† History of Monmouth County, 582.

‡ Old Times in Monmouth County, 252.

THE WEST FAMILY

The will of John West, which was admitted to probate 9 February, 1728, here follows. The inventory of his effects, taken 22 March, 1729, gives the valuation of his personal estate as £444 2*s*.

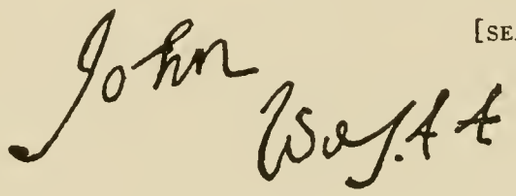
In the name of God Amen, I, John West of the Town of Shrewsbury in the County of Monmouth in the Province of East Jersey being Weak in Body but of perfect mind & Memory thanks be to God for the same Do make this my Last Will and Testament in Manner & form following And first I bequeath my Soul unto the hands of Almighty God who gave it to me & my body to the Earth from whence it came in hopes of a Joyfull resurrection through the Merritts of my Lord & Saviour Jesus Christ & as for worldly Estate where with it hath pleased God to bless me I dispose thereof in Manner & form following. *Imprimis* I Give Devise & Bequeath unto my Loving Brother William West my Eldest Son Bartholomew & unto my good friend George Williams of the said Town, County & province aforesaid Yeomen or any two of them their heirs & assigns in Trust All that plantation whereon I now liveth & all other my lands & Plantations Scituate Lying in the said Town of Shrewsbury County of Monmouth aforesaid & also all my Lots of Land Scituate Lying & being in the City of Perth Amboy To the Intent that they William West, Bartholomew West & George Williams or any two of them their heirs & assigns shall have full power & absolute & Lawfull Authority to Dispose of & make Sale of all the said Plantations & Lotts of Land as their heirs or Assigns Shall be advised to & for the one & true payment of all my Just & legall Debts & for the Due & true payment of the Severall Legacys hereafter bequeathed. *Item* I give & bequeath unto my said Eldest Son Bartholomew West the Sum of One hundred pounds to be paid by my said Trustees & Executors hereafter named within three years Next after my Decease. *Item* I give & bequeath unto my Second Son Joseph West the like Sum of One hundred pounds to be paid unto my said Son by said Trustees & Executors hereafter named within three years next after my Decease. *Item* I devise & bequeath unto my Third Son John West the Like Sum of one Hundred pounds to be paid by my said Trustees & Executors hereafter named unto my said Son within three years after my decease. *Item* I give & bequeath unto fourth Son Stephen West the Like Sum of One hundred pounds to be paid by my Trustees & Executors hereafter named unto my said Son within Three Years after my Decease. *Item* I give & bequeath unto my Youngest Son Matthew West the like Sum of One hundred pounds to be paid by my said Trustees & Executors hereafter named unto my Son within three years next after my Decease. *Item* I give & bequeath unto my Eldest Daughter Jerusha, wife of William Curlis, the Sum of Twenty pounds to be paid by my said Trustees & Executors hereafter named within Three Years after my Decease. *Item* I give & bequeath unto my Second Daughter Catharine West the Sum of Fifty pounds to be Laid out & put to Interest into good, able & Sufficient hands to & for use benefit behoof & Maintainance of my said Daughter by my Said Trustees in one Years time next after my Decease. My Will & Meaning is that when my said Daughter Catharine Shall Dye then the said Fifty pounds principall money shall be Equally Divided amongst my Children then living at the time of her Decease. *Item* I give & bequeath unto my Third Daughter Judidah the like sum of Fifty pounds to be paid by my said Trustees & Executors hereafter named unto my Said Daughter within Three Years next after my Decease, & also one bed & furniture belonging & also one Cow. *Item* I give & bequeath unto my fourth Daughter Audrey the Like Sum of fifty pounds to be paid by my said Trustees & feather bed and furniture belonging thereto and also one Cow. *Item* I give & bequeath unto my fifth Daughter Lavina the Like Sum of Fifty pounds To be paid by my Said Trustees at or upon The Day of Marriage with one Feather bed & furniture belonging & one Cow. *Item* I give & bequeath unto my youngest Daughter Jane the like Sum of Fifty pounds to be paid out & put to interest by My Said Trustees

to & for the whole use & benefit of my said Daughter untill She Shall be married & then the said principall & Interest to be paid by said Trustees. *Item* I give & bequeath unto all my Grand Children the Sum of Three pounds a peece within Four Years Next after my Decease. And also my Will & Meaning is that if in case there Shall be any over plus over & above remaining out of my real & personall Estate when my Just Debts are paid & my Legacies herein before bequeathed that then the Over pluss Shall be Divided Amongst All my Children each according to their Legacy already given (that is) that all my Sons shall have twice as much as any of my Daughters in the over plus (if any be). *Item* I do make ordain Constitute and appoint my Brother William West, Bartholomew West and George Williams My Executors in Trust over this my last Will & Testament for the Due & true Execution hereof or any Two of them.

"In witness whereof I have hereunto Set my hand & Seale this fourth Day of March in the Year of Our Lord 1728.

"Signed, Sealed, published & Declared in the presence of [SEAL]

Preserve Lippincott
Daniel Lippincott
Geo. Thornborough.



"Memorandum March 9th 1728 that since the Publishing Sealing & Delivery hereof the above written Will my will is I give & bequeath unto my Daughter Judidah One Chest of Drawers lying in the New House Chamber. *Item* I give & bequeath unto my Daughter Audrey one Cupboard in the said New house Chamber. *Item* I give & bequeath unto my Daughter Lavina one Chest of Drawers next to the bed wherein I am use to Lye & that my Desire & will & meaning is that my Said Daughter Shall be put to School for one Twelve months & then Impower my said Trustees to put & bind her to the Trade of a Taylor. *Item* I give & bequeath unto my Daughter Jane one great Bible & one Box of Drawers & that my said Daughter shall be kept to School by said Trustees & then to be put to the Taylors Trade Such as my said Trustees think fitt.

"Witness my hand the Day & year above written.

"John West [SEAL]

"Signed, Sealed & declared in the presence of

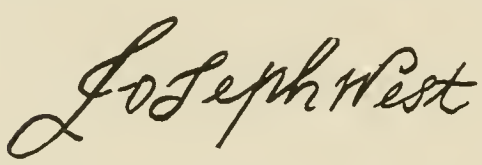
Preserve Lippincot
Daniel Lippincott
Geo. Thornborough"

Children of John[3] and Jane (Wing) West; all born at Shrewsbury:

i. Jerusha West[4], married William Corlies, Sen[r]. (See Corlies Family, No. 5.)
ii. Bartholomew West[4], married, license 5 October, 1727, Susanna, daughter of James Shinn by his wife Abigail Lippincott. (See Lippincott Family, No. 4.) He lived in Monmouth County, and had a large family.
(7) iii. Joseph West[4], married (1) Mary ——; (2) Audry Webley.
iv. John West[4].
v. Stephen West[4], administered upon the estate of Joseph West, 17 May, 1762.
vi. Matthew West[4], bought land on Shark River, 12 March, 1734.
vii. Catherine West[4].

viii. JUDIDAH WEST[4], probably married Daniel Wainwright, of Shrewsbury.
ix. AUDRY WEST[4], probably married Peter Journey, of Shrewsbury, whose will, signed 22 May, 1760, left his estate to wife Audry and children John, Catherine, James, Elizabeth, Audry, Joseph, and Ann.
x. LAVINIA WEST[4], married, license, 27 July, 1748, Thomas Negus, of Shrewsbury. He died about 12 April, 1754, when Lavina Negus, called widow of deceased, administered upon his estate.
xi. JANE WEST[4], called youngest daughter in her father's will.

7. JOSEPH WEST[4] (John[3], Bartholomew[2], Matthew[1]), was born at Shrewsbury, and died there in old age. His will, which bears date 20 January, 1798, and which was probated 7 November, 1799, leaves real and personal estate to sons Matthew, Samuel, and Joseph; to son James West's children, and to his grandchildren; to son Lewis West's daughter Lucy; to Betsy Lafetra; to Joshua, Meribah, and John, the children of son Beriah West; to the children of daughter Deborah; to daughters Ann Sears and Jane Hagerman. The Journal * of the Reverend Thomas Thompson, a missionary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, mentions, in the recital of his work in the parish of Shrewsbury, that "one whole family, the man, whose name was Joseph West, his wife, and nine children, were baptized all at one time."



The records of baptisms of Christ Church, Shrewsbury, under date of 20 June, 1747, give the ages of the children referred to by Mr. Thompson.

The surname of his first wife Mary, has not been ascertained. He married (2), license, 13 December, 1740, Audry Webley, daughter of John Webley and granddaughter of Thomas Webley, who had married Audry West. (See West Family, No. 3.)

Children of Joseph[4] and Mary (——) West; all born at Shrewsbury:

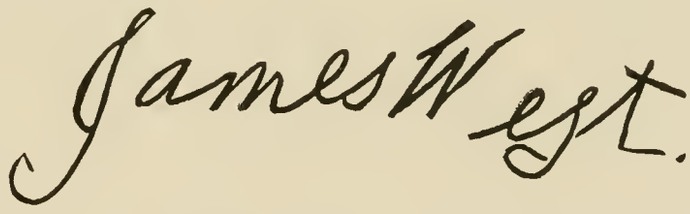
i. JOSEPH WEST[5], born in August, 1730; married Mary ——.
(8) ii. JAMES WEST[5], born 10 December, 1731; married Ann Wing.
iii. JOHN WEST[5], born in November, 1734; buried 29 March, 1748.
iv. ASHER WEST[5], born in December, 1736; married, license, 6 April, 1756, Ann Ellis,
v. CATHERINE WEST[5], born in July, 1738; buried 1748.
vi. DEBORAH WEST[5], born in April, 1740; married, license, 26 September, 1759, Andrew Stephens.

* "An Account of the Missionary Voyages by the Appointment of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. The one to New Jersey in North America, and then from America to the coast of Guinea. By Rev. Thomas Thompson, A. M., Vicar of Reculver, in Kent, London: printed for Benjamin Dod at the Bible and Key in Ave Mary Lane, near St. Pauls, MDCCLVIII."

Children of Joseph[4] and Audry (Webley) West; all born at Shrewsbury:

vii. Beriah West[5], born in June, 1742; married, 2 October, 1761, Sarah Parker.
viii. Jane West[5], born in August, 1744; married —— Hagerman.
ix. Samuel West[5], born in September, 1746; married, 1 January, 1769, Sarah Lafetra.
x. Ann West[5], born in May, 1749; married —— Sears.
xi. Stephen West[5], born in November, 1753.
xii. Lewis West[5], born 8 January, 1756.
xiii. Matthew West[5], twin of Lewis; named in his father's will.

8. JAMES WEST[5] (Joseph[4], John[3], Bartholomew[2], Matthew[1]), was born at Shrewsbury, 10 December, 1731; baptized 20 June, 1747; died there, 10 January, 1788. He married, license, 30 December, 1749, his cousin, Ann Wing, daughter of Joseph Wing (see Wing Family, No. 8), born 14 August, 1729; died 28 May, 1793. Both he and his wife were communicants of Christ Church, Shrewsbury, and were interred in its burying-ground. His will was dated 17 June, 1787, and was probated 13 February, 1788. The legatees were wife Ann, only son John, granddaughter Catherine, daughter of deceased daughter Audry, and daughter Sarah, wife of Jacob Fleming.



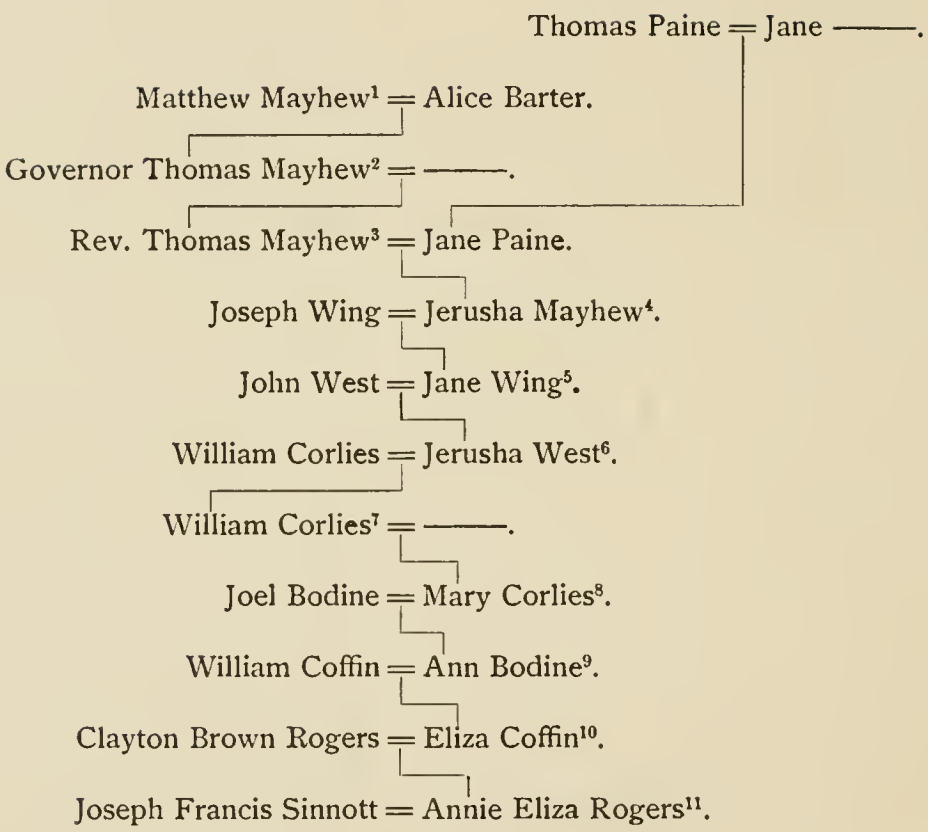
Children of James[5] and Ann (Wing) West; all born at Shrewsbury:

i. John West[6], born 10 March, 1752; died 14 March, 1829; married Meribah, daughter of John Slocum, born 23 October, 1758; died 1 January, 1835; both buried in Christ Church grounds, Shrewsbury. Mr. West resided on a farm near Long Branch. Issue:* 1. James West[7], member of the New Jersey Legislature two or three terms; died, unmarried, 1 January, 1831. 2. Elisha West[7], married Rachel Green. 3. Joseph Wing West[7], a physician; died, unmarried, 12 November, 1811. 4. Edmond West[7], married Rachel Drummond; served as captain in the war of 1812. 5. Gabriel West[7], married Sarah Wardell. 6. John H. West[7], married Angeline Sutphen. 7. Revo West[7], died, unmarried, 22 August, 1833. 8. Rebecca West[7], married Thomas Morford. 9. Ann West[7], married John A. Taylor.
ii. Sarah West[6], died before July, 1788;† married, about 1765, Jacob Fleming, of Shrewsbury. Issue: 1. James Fleming[7], born 1766. 2. Joseph Fleming[7]. 3. Stephen Fleming[7]. 4. Jacob Fleming[7]. 5. Sarah Fleming[7]. 6. John West Fleming[7].
iii. Audry West[6], married ——; predeceased her father, leaving at least one child,— Catherine ——.

* For fuller particulars of this family, see "The Slocums of America," pages 110, 111.
† Orphans' Court Records, Monmouth County, July and September terms, 1788.

THE MAYHEW FAMILY

Mayhew Lineage





FIREPLACE IN MAYHEW HOUSE AT EDGARTOWN

THE MAYHEW FAMILY



SOUTHEAST of Massachusetts, washed on all sides by the Atlantic Ocean and fanned by its salt perfume, Nantucket, Martha's Vineyard, and the Elizabeth Isles lie embedded in a soft horizon of blue. These islands were in 1641 in the possession of William, Earl of Sterling, and Sir Ferdinando Gorges, who, on 13 October of that year, made a deed of the same to "Thomas Mayhew, at Watertown, merchant, and to Thomas Mayhew, his son." * On 2 July, 1659, Thomas Mayhew, Sen^{r}, sold Nantucket to nine purchasers, with Tristram Coffin at their head, and these, with himself, have since been considered the founders of that famous island town.† But it was on Martin's ‡ or Martha's Vineyard, called by the Indians, Nope, that Thomas

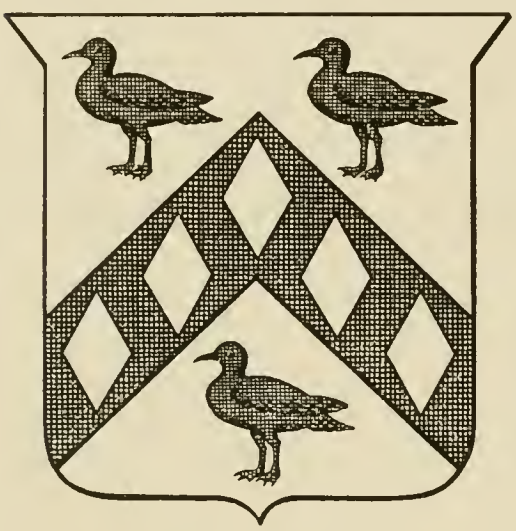
* The record of this transaction is to be found in the office of the Secretary of State, Albany, New York, Nantucket having been under the jurisdiction of that Province until about 1690. See also, "The Report of the Commissioners to determine the Title of Certain Lands claimed by Indians, at Deep Bottom, in the Town of Tisbury, on the Island of Martha's Vineyard. Boston, 1856.

† The consideration named in the transfer was £30 and "two Beaver Hats, one for myself and one for my wife." A full copy of the deed is given in Lydia S. Hinchman's "Early Settlers of Nantucket. Their Associates and Descendants. Philadelphia, 1901."

‡ A scholarly article on "Martin's or Martha's Vineyard. What is the Proper Nomenclature of the Vineyard?" by Charles Edward Banks, M.D., is to be found in the New England Historical and Genealogical Register for 1894.

Mayhew, afterwards governor, made his home from about 1645. Born at Tisbury in Wiltshire, in old England, and baptized at its parish church, 1 April, 1593, the son of Matthew and Alice (Barter) Mayhew,* he transplanted the name of his birthplace to the land of his adoption, and, in its honor, erected the only manor in New England.† Chilmark, an adjoining town to Tisbury, in Wiltshire, and likewise the home of the Mayhews, had also a namesake on Martha's Vineyard.

An interesting monograph on the English Ancestry of Governor Thomas Mayhew, and his probable connection with the armorial Mayow family of Dinton, some few miles distant from Tisbury and Chilmark, in county Wilts, by Charles Edward Banks, M.D., was published in the *Genealogical Advertiser* of 1901. In this, Dr. Banks calls attention to the differentiation in the seal used by Thomas Mayhew, as corroborative evidence of his descent from a third son of an armorial grantee. The seal used by Governor Mayhew must have been cut in England, and the use of the mullet for difference leaves no other inference possible. ‡



Mayow of Dinton

The Mayhews of Dinton were Roman Catholics, and, according to Dr. Banks, suffered persecution in the pursuance of their faith. Edward Mayhew, § of Dinton, became a Benedictine monk, and, with his brother, Henry Mayhew, was, in 1583, admitted to the English College at Douay, then temporarily removed to Rheims, and later matriculated at the English College, Rome, in 1590. They were probably sons of Henry Mayhew, brother of Thomas Mayhew, third son of Robert Mayow, of Dinton, whose pedigree is set forth in the "Heralds' Visitation of Wiltshire." To quote Dr. Banks once more, it is possible that the branch of Thomas Mayhew, to

* Parish Register of Tisbury, co. Wilts, England.

† Records of the General Court, vol. xxiv. Appendix, xviii.

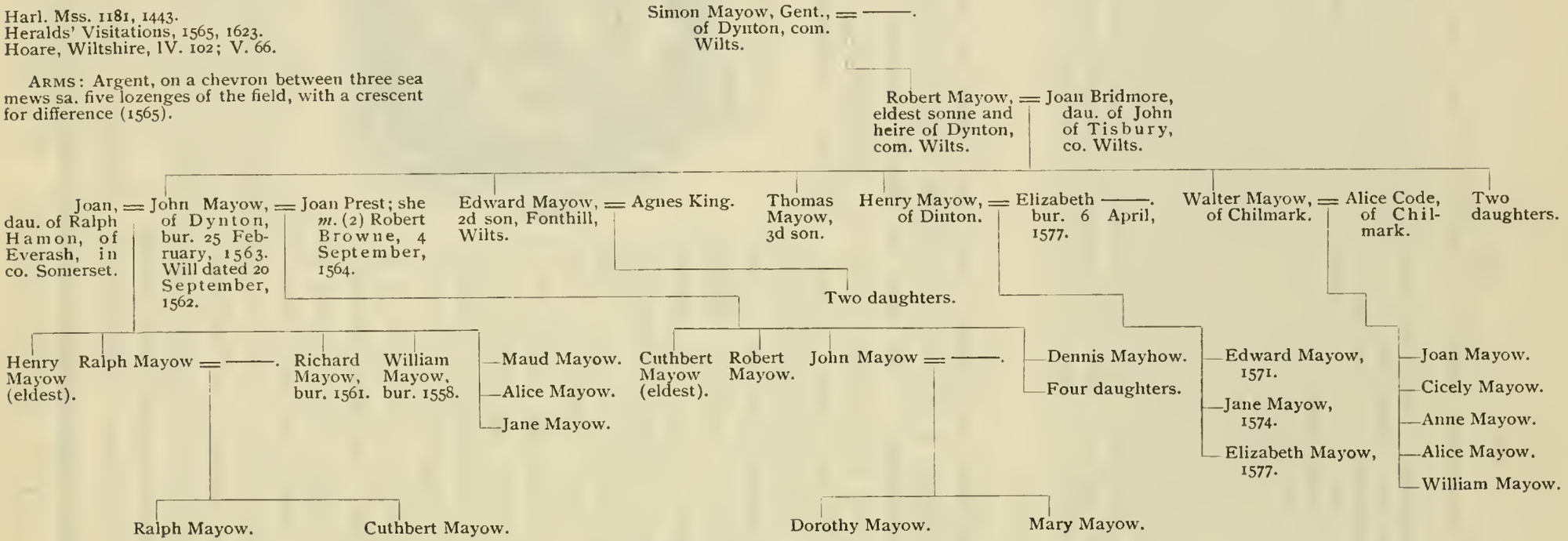
‡ An imperfect impression of this seal is to be found attached to a letter from Governor Mayhew to the Commissioners of the United Colonies, dated "Upon the Vineyard, 24-6-1678." A copy of the letter is printed in Plymouth Colony Records, vol. x. pp. 406-408.

§ His published works are: 1. A Treatise of the Grounds of the Old and Newe Religion. Divided into two parts. 1608. 4to. 2. Manuale Sacerdotum . . . juxta usum insignis ecclesiæ Sarisburiensis. Douay, 1610. 8vo. 3. A Paradise of Prayers, from several authors. 4. Congregationis Anglicanæ Ordinis Sanctissimi Patriarchæ Benedicti Trophæa tribus tabulis comprehensa. Rheims, 1625. 4to. Dedicated to Dr. William Gifford, Archbishop of Rheims.

Pedigree of Mayhew of Dinton*

Harl. Mss. 1181, 1443.
Heralds' Visitations, 1565, 1623.
Hoare, Wiltshire, IV. 102; V. 66.

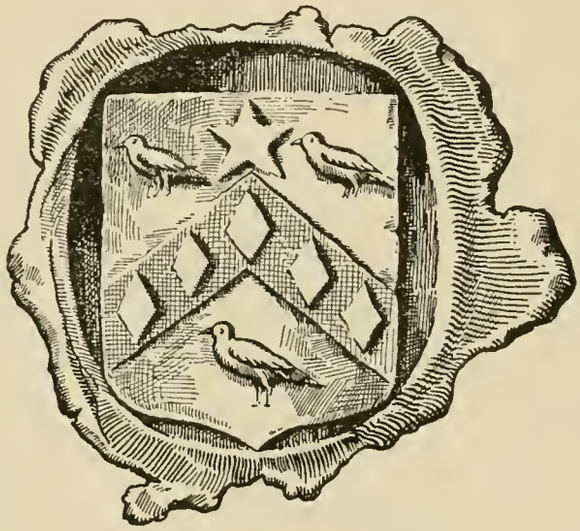
ARMS: Argent, on a chevron between three sea mews sa. five lozenges of the field, with a crescent for difference (1565).



* Reprinted from the *Genealogical Advertiser*, 1901.

which Governor Mayhew unquestionably belonged, became Protestant, and thus lost affiliation with the parent stock.

With his brothers and sisters,* John, Edward, Jane, Alice, and Katherine, Thomas Mayhew shared the patrimony of their father, Matthew Mayhew, who died at Tisbury in 1614, and he later became a merchant at Southampton, England, some twenty-five miles from Tisbury.† Indeed, it is quite likely that he is the "Mr. Maio" from whom the Massachusetts Bay Company purchased "supplies" in 1628.‡ The date of his departure from Southampton, or arrival in Massachusetts, is somewhat uncertain, but he was, as stated by Bond, in his "History of Watertown," chairman of the committee which reported to the General Court, 6 March, 1631/2, on the boundary between Charlestown and Newtown (Cambridge). For the ensuing thirteen years, says Dr. Bond, it appears by the Colonial Records that few, if any, other persons so often received important appointments from the General Court. He was a representative or deputy from Watertown to the General Court of Massachusetts in 1636, and for several years subsequently. In 1641 he, having received, as before stated, the grant of Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and the Elizabeth Islands, his son Thomas Mayhew, and others with him, went to Martha's Vineyard,



Seal of Governor Mayhew

* Will of Mathew Maihew, of Tisbury, recorded at Principal Registry of Probate (Wiltshire), Archdeaconry of Sarum, viii. 224, and published in full in the Genealogical Advertiser, 1901.

† In the Indexes to the Patent Rolls, in the Public Record Office, London, are two entries of the appointment of Thomas Mayhew as commissioner to administer oaths to persons desirous of passing beyond the seas. A connection with him of the sketch has not been ascertained. The entries read: "I. 10 May. Grant to Thomas Mahewe, the office of clerk of the passes and licenses in the Outports, and the writing and registering of the same, and of the names of all those that shall go out of this kingdom beyond the seas for 21 years in reversion (12 Chas. I. p. 14). II. 22 September. Grant to Thomas Mayhew, Esq^r, of the office of clerk and clerkship of all Licenses or passes in the Outports made, and to be made, to any person or persons, to go unto any foreign ports or places beyond the sea; and also the office of Register [Registrar] of the names of all the said persons for the term of 21 years in reversion (12 Chas. II. p. 24)." Of Mayhew's lists of those who passed into foreign parts during this period beginning with 1637, nothing is to be found but a fragment commencing at page 287, and that continues but for a short period; the others are either lost, or are among the great uncatalogued at the Record Office (John Camden Hotten's Lists of Emigrants to America, 1600–1700, pp. 160, 161).

‡ Records of the Governor and Company of the Massachusetts Bay in New England, vol. i. p. 35.

settling at Great Harbor [Edgartown],* which for nearly thirty years was the only township on the island. It is probable that the father did not remove there until the spring or summer of 1645, as he signed at Watertown, 7 December, 1644, as chairman, the report of a committee which was presented to the General Court in May following.†

Concerning his life on the Vineyard and the islands adjacent, considerable has been written. His purchase of the lands from the Indians after he had acquired them from the Earl of Sterling and Sir Ferdinando Gorges, his wise and beneficent government, and his labors to instruct the natives in the principles of the Christian religion are familiar themes. So also are the disturbances between Maine and New York relative to the jurisdiction of the islands, with the result that on 8 July, 1671, the charters of Edgartown, Tisbury, and Tisbury Manor were granted by Governor Francis Lovelace to Mr. Mayhew, ‡ and on the same day he was made governor over the English and Indians of Martha's Vineyard and the Elizabeth Isles. §

With his commission as chief executive, special instructions were issued to Governor Mayhew which, when considered in the light of after events, were of a most timely character. "You are to cause," directs Governor Lovelace, "a general meeting to be summoned of the inhabitants (among which I would not have the chief of the Indians omitted), to whom you are to declare the end of your being with me, and the power I have invested in you, by causing your commission to be read publickly, together with your instructions.



Seal of Martha's Vineyard.

"You are to cause some of the principal sachems to repair, as speedily as they can, to me that so they may pay their homage to His Majesty, and acknowledge his Royal Highness to be their only lord proprietor. You are not to suffer any of your Indians to enter into a confederacy

* Great Harbor, or Edgartown, was from 1641 the county-seat of the island, and the early records of that settlement are in effect the official records of the county, which, until 1671, had no other incorporated town. The entry on these records therefore, under date of 22 January, 1655, that "The common seale of this place shall be a bunch of grapes," was applied to the Vineyard, and not to the still unnamed Edgartown. (Seal of Duke's County, Massachusetts. By Charles Edward Banks, in The New England Historical and Genealogical Register, vol. liv. pp. 180, 181.)

† Records of Massachusetts, vol. ii., 1642–1649, p. 114.

‡ The charter is the oldest original muniment of title on the Vineyard, and is to be found in the Town Clerk's office at Tisbury.

§ Papers relating to the island of Nantucket, Martha's Vineyard, and other islands adjacent, known as Duke's County while under the colony of New York. F. B. Hough, 8vo, pp. 162, Albany, 1856. Also Calendar of Council Minutes of New York, 1668–1783, 11–14.

of war with any other foreign Indians, without advertising me first about it, and procuring my permission for it."

The meeting was held according to the instructions, the commission read and explained, and the Indians received the orders from New York with submission and promised allegiance and obedience with alacrity, each one in token thereof holding up his hand.

In writing of this event to Governor Prince, of Plymouth, 19 August, 1671, Governor Mayhew in part said,—

"As to our Indians, it is my understanding there is no manner of plot known to any of the heads of this Island; for before I went to York, considering the troubles in your colony, I went to all the towns, some English with me, and they did give in their names for to subject themselves unto His Majesty, and to fight against his enemies, and the enemies of his subjects, if called thereunto. This was upon the matter universal, only at Mettaack's place were not many present; but himself and those present did freely give in their names. But since I came home, bringing with me a commission to govern all the Indians of this island and Elizabeth Isles, I sent for all the sachems and chief men, acquainting them with what was done. All the sachems, with many others, as well non-praying as praying men, did, with much thankfulness, submit unto his Honor's act in setting me over them: and every person present, by holding up his hand, did promise the worship of God. The like was never of them heretofore attained." *

The plot referred to in Governor Mayhew's letter was one of those clouds which, gathering slowly, culminated in the second Indian war in New England. Massasoit, the friend of the Pilgrims, had died in 1660, leaving sons Alexander and Philip, the former of whom succeeded his father as chief sachem of the Wampanoags.† The early death of Alexander invested Philip with the tribal headship, and he at once concluded a treaty of amity with Plymouth Colony, after which a few years of outward tranquillity ensued, broken finally by the murder, by Philip's men, of Sassamon, a Christian Indian, whose murderers were promptly tried, found guilty, and executed by the colonists. Quickly following this came the retaliatory massacre at Swan-

* Massachusetts Historical Society Collections, first series, vol. vi. 196.

† Massasoit had several children, three of whom are known by name; Wamsutta and Metacom, who in 1656, on their own request, received English names from the Governor of Plymouth Colony, who christened them "Alexander" and "Philip." A sister of these, called by the English "Amie," was the wife of Tuspaquin, chief of the Namaskets. Mention is also made of another son and daughter. See "Soldiers in King Philip's War. Being a Critical Account of that War, with a Concise History of the Indian Wars of New England from 1620–1677." By George Madison Bodge, A.B., Leominster, Mass., 1896.

sey, 20 June, 1675, and war in its grimness from this time swept over New England, leaving, however, the islands of Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard comparatively free from the harassing foe. There were upon the Vineyard about forty-five Englishmen able to bear arms, and about fifteen hundred Indians, who had been brought, largely through the labors of Mr. Mayhew, under the humanizing influence of Christianity. Frequent, yet unsuccessful, were the solicitations of Philip and his emissaries to the latter group to join the common league of tribes upon the main-land, but the island red men kept steadfastly to the faith and government of their adoption, and carried away as captives some of Philip's agents to abide the pleasure of Governor Mayhew, whose conduct during this time "that tried men's souls," as well as throughout the entire administration of his high office, exhibited a rare union of wisdom and moderation, firmness and forethought, that commanded the respect of his people and enabled them to enjoy security and peace while the neighboring continent was ravaged by war.

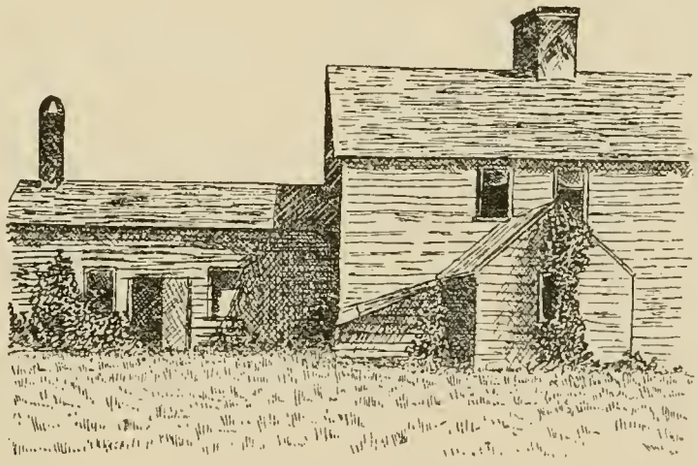
But the full story of his life and labors as missionary, governor, and gentleman is graphically told in the Reverend Dr. William A. Hallock's "The | Venerable Mayhews | and the | Aboriginal Indians | of Martha's Vineyard | Condensed from Rev. Experience Mayhew's | History Printed in London in 1727, and | Brought down to the Present | Century." Dr. Hallock quotes extensively from Cotton Mather's "Magnalia," from which latter work a few excerpts here, outlining Governor Mayhew's policy of government for the Indians, with whom and for whom he had spent the best years of his life, and with whom his name is so exclusively identified, needs no apology. "He tells the island Indians," says Dr. Mather, "that by order from the crown of England, he was to govern *the English* who should inhabit these islands; that his royal master was in power far above any of the Indian monarchs; but that, as he was great and powerful, so he was a lover of justice; that therefore he would in no measure invade their jurisdiction, but, on the contrary, assist them if need required; that *religion* and *government* were distinct things, and their sachems might retain their just authority, though their subjects were Christians. And thus, in no long time, he brought them to conceive no ill opinion of the Christian religion.

"When afterwards the number of the Christian Indians increased, he advised and persuaded them to admit the counsels of judicious Christians among themselves; and in cases of more than ordinary consequence, to erect a jury for trial, promising his own assistance to the Indian princes, whose assent was always to be obtained, though they were not Christians. And thus in a few years he settled a happy administration among them, to their

great content; and records were kept of all acts passed in their several courts by such as, having learned to write, were appointed thereto.

"By his prudent measures and reasonings he brought even the princes themselves, with their sachems or nobles, to see the distinguishing excellence of the English government. And in his administration he gave them so fair an example of the happiness of it as not only charmed them into an earnest desire of copying after it, and coming into the same form themselves, but even induced them to make a public and free acknowledgment of their subjection to the crown of England, though they were always to be understood as subordinate princes, to govern according to the laws of God and the king, which they very much aspired to know.

"In his administration he was always ready to hear and redress their grievances upon the first complaint, without the least delay; whereby he wisely prevented any ill impressions from so much as ever getting into their minds against the English, through a neglect of justice. Whenever he decided any causes between them, he not only went by the rules of the most impartial equity, and gave them equal justice with the English, as being fellow-subjects of the same sovereign, but he also took care to convince and satisfy them that what was determined was right and equal. He would not suffer any to injure them in their goods, lands, or persons. They always found a father and protector in him; and so far from introducing any form of government among them against their will, he first convinced them of the advantage of it, and even brought them to desire him to introduce and settle it. He took care to keep up the state and authority of a royal governor, not with ostentatious pomp or show, but with such superior, constant gravity, and wise and exact behavior, as always raised and preserved their reverence; and so to govern as that his acts of favor appeared to proceed, not from fear, constraint, or political causes, but from a gracious and condescending temper of mind; and to make it evident that he was not ruled by self-interest, will, or humor, but by wisdom, goodness, justice, reason, and the laws of God.



Mayhew House at Edgartown

"By such wise and Christian conduct there was no difference between

the English and Indians on these islands as long as he lived among them, which was for near forty years. The Indians admired and loved him as the most superior person they had ever seen; and they esteemed themselves so safe and happy in him, that he could command them anything without giving them uneasiness, they being satisfied that he did it because it was most fit and proper, and that in due time it would appear to be so.

"By such means he not only gained their perfect confidence in him, but also most firmly attached them to him and to the English interest." *

Governor Mayhew's large outlook on the future, and firm grasp of the principles of government and the elements that tend to higher civilization would have made him a striking figure in any position, but in his island home, surrounded by his dusky converts, he is a lofty, picturesque character, of which history has but few parallels. He died where he had lived, at Edgartown, and the place of his habitation remains to the present day, a venerable old structure, one hundred feet or more back from the street, near to the shores of the bay; and not far off, in an unmarked grave, "he sleeps well."

It has been calculated that Mr. Mayhew died on Saturday evening, 25 March, 1682, aged six days less than ninety years, as stated by Matthew Mayhew in a letter to Governor Thomas Hinckley, bearing date 13 April, 1682, announcing the death of his grandfather in these words: "It pleased God of his great goodness as to continue my honored grandfather's life to a great age (wanting but six days of ninety years), so to give the comfort of his life, and to ours as well as his comfort in his sickness (which was six days)." †

Tradition is responsible for the statement so frequently met that Mr. Mayhew's first wife who died in England, was Martha Parkhurst. By the first marriage he is thought to have had but one child, the gifted missionary.‡ He married (2), probably in England, the widow of Thomas Paine, of London, whom Dr. Savage calls Grace,§ and Dr. Bond, Jane. On 14 October, 1647, Thomas Paine, son of Thomas Paine, of London, deceased, being then upward of fifteen years, constituted Thomas Mayhew, "of the Vineyard, my father-in-law, and Jane, his wife, my mother, to be my guardians until I come to twenty-one years, which will be 8 February, 1652." Dr. Savage is no doubt in error, as the records of Watertown give the mother of

* Magnalia Christi Americana, or the Ecclesiastical History of New England, 1620–1698. In Seven Books . . . By Cotton Mather, London, 1702.

† Massachusetts Historical Society Collections, fourth series, vol. v. 61.

‡ See note on page 251.

§ Savage's Genealogical Dictionary, vol. iii.

Thomas Mayhew's children, born there, as Jane, and Thomas Mayhew makes a conveyance, 15 May, 1666, of certain lands to his daughter, Martha Tupper, "part of her portion, which, however, she is not to possess until "the decease of Jane Mayhew, my wife." * The wife Jane predeceased her husband.

Concerning his grandchildren, Governor Mayhew wrote to Governor Edmund Andross, in a postscript to a letter dated 12 April, 1675: † "I praise God two of my grandsons doe preach to English and Indians. Mathew sometimes and John the younger. [I have]

grandsonnes	15
my sonnes sonnes	3
Daughters	3
grand-daughters	11
	32

Thomas Mayhew

Children of Governor Thomas Mayhew[2]:

(2) i. Thomas Mayhew[3], born *circa* 1616; died at sea, 1657; married Jane Paine.

ii. Hannah Mayhew[3], born at Watertown, 15 June, 1635; died at Edgartown, 1722; married, *circa* 1657, Thomas Doggett, born at Watertown, *circa* 1630; died at Edgartown, between 18 March and 17 September, 1691. Issue, born at Edgartown: 1. Thomas Doggett[4]. 2. Samuel Doggett[4]. 3. John Doggett[4]. 4. Joshua Doggett[4]. 5. Israel Doggett[4]. 6. Mary Doggett[4]. ‡

iii. Bethia Mayhew[3], born at Watertown, 6 December, 1636; died before 13 August, 1689; married, as second wife, before 7 June, 1675, Richard Way, of Boston, "wine cooper," to whom, at that date, Thomas Mayhew conveyed an interest in a water mill at Watertown. § Mr. Way was a man of substance, a lieutenant in the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, and served at the Castle in Boston Harbor under Roger Clapp; was farmer-general of the impost in 1674, and later a candidate for the office of postmaster of Boston. There would seem to have been but one child by this marriage,—Hannah Way[4], born at Boston, 13 July, 1677; probably died young, as his will of 2 January, 1697, proved 28 October following, left his estate to a third wife, Hannah, "having no reason to believe that any of my own children are surviving."

iv. Mary Mayhew[3], born at Watertown, 14 January, 1640; died before 12 April, 1675;

* Dukes County Deeds.

† New York Colonial Manuscripts, vol. xxiv. p. 92, and published in the New England Historical and Genealogical Register for 1898.

‡ For further particulars, see A History of the Doggett, (Daggett) Family. By Samuel Bradlee Doggett. 8vo. Boston, 1894.

§ Middlesex County Deeds, v. 275.

probably married Thomas Harlock, of Edgartown, whom Governor Mayhew, in a letter of 1661, calls "son Horlock."

v. MARTHA MAYHEW[3], married, 22 October, 1661, Thomas Tupper, Junr, of Sandwich, and died 15 November, 1717. Thomas Tupper, son of Thomas Tupper, was born at Sandwich, 16 January, 1638, and died there in March, 1706. He was active in town affairs; town clerk; representative to the General Court of the Colony in 1673; lieutenant of militia 1680–1690, and captain 1690; was also a preacher to the Indians.

2. REVEREND THOMAS MAYHEW[3], only son of Governor Thomas Mayhew[2], was born in England about 1616, and accompanied his father to Watertown, preceding him in 1641 to Nantucket, Martha's Vineyard, and Elizabeth Islands, the conflicting title to which had just before been secured by the elder Mayhew. Possessed of a liberal education, with a knowledge of Greek, Latin, and Hebrew, and a deep piety as well, he was, shortly after his settlement on the Islands, called to the ministry there. His English flock being small, he at once mastered the tongue of the aborigines and devoted himself to missionary work among them, and in 1643, some time before John Eliot's first Indian sermon, gained his first convert, Hiacoomes, who was to become a worthy assistant to him in his work among the natives. His converts from this time multiplied rapidly, and glowing accounts thereof were printed in London.* So unwearied were his labors that, by the year 1657, many hundred Indian men and women had embraced Christianity, and the result determined Mr. Mayhew to seek further aid in London from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel among the Heathen, and he accordingly took passage in November, 1657, in the best of two ships then bound from

* The | Glorious Progress | of the | Gospel | Amongst the | Indians in New England | Manifested | By these Letters, under the Hand of | that famous Instrument of the Lord Mr John Eliot, | And another from Mr Thomas Mayhew junr both Preachers of | the Word, as well to the *English* as *Indians* in New England. | . . . | Published by Edward Winslow. | London. Printed for *Hannah Allen* in *Popes-head Alley*. 1649.

Strength out of Weaknesse; Or a Glorious Manifestation of the further Progress of the Gospel among the Indians in New England. Held forth in Sundry Letters from divers Ministers. . . . London. Printed by M. Simmons for John Blague and Samuel Howes, and are to be sold at their Shop in Popes-Head Alley. 1652.

Tears of Repentance: | Or, A further | Narrative of the Progress of the Gospel | Amongst the | Indians | in | New England: | Setting forth, not only their present state | and condition, | but sundry Confessions of sin by | diverse of the said Indians, wrought upon by | the saving Power of the Gospel; Together with | the manifestation of their Faith and Hope in | Jesus Christ, and the Work of Grace upon their | Hearts. | Related by Mr. Eliot and Mr. Mayhew, two Faithful Laborers | in that work of the Lord. | Published by the Corporation for propagating the Gospel there, | for the Satisfaction and Comfort of such as wish well thereunto. | *London:* Printed by *Peter Cole* in *Leaden-Hall*, and are to [be] sold | at his Shop, at the Sign of the Printing-Press in Cornhill, | near the Royal Exchange, 1653. Both reprinted in the Massachusetts Historical Society Collections, third series, vol. iv.

Boston to London. Captain Daniel Gookin in his Historical Collections of the Indians in New England,* describes the vessel as "Captain Garrett's ship, which was about four hundred tons, had good accommodations, and greater far than the other; and she had aboard her a very rich lading of goods, but most especially of passengers, about fifty in number; whereof divers of them were persons of great worth and virtue, both men and women; especially Mr. Mayhew,† Mr. Davis, Mr. Ince,† and Mr. Pelham, all scholars, and masters of art as I take it, most of them." Captain Gookin adds: "This ship of Garrett's perished on the passage, and was never heard of more. And there good Mr. Mayhew ended his days, and finished his work. This awful providence of God put a great check upon the progress of the gospel at Martha's Vineyard. But old Mr. Mayhew, his worthy father, struck in with his best strength and skill, and hath doubtless been a very great instrument to promote the work of converting many Indian souls upon those islands."

After his son's premature death, the elder Mr. Mayhew, having no immediate prospect of procuring for the natives a stated preacher, began at the age of seventy to minister to them spiritually, as well as to the English, and he succeeded in bringing the aborigines at Gayhead to receive Christianity, though they had strenuously resisted all previous efforts of evangelization. In August, 1670, an Indian church was formed at the Vineyard, and, though Mr. Mayhew was upward of four score years, he was urged to become its pastor, but he declined, and Hiacoomes, the first convert, was then accepted. To his other labors for this people Mr. Mayhew added that of the compilation of a large and excellent catechism for the Indians of Martha's Vineyard, agreeable to their own dialect.

On the eve of his departure for England Mr. Mayhew the younger took a solemn farewell of the Indians, of whom, it is said, about three thousand accompanied him to a place some four and a half miles from Edgartown,

* Printed in the Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society, first series, vol. i. p. 201.

† Mr Mayhew and Mr Jonathan Ince, of Hartford, were the custodians of, to print in England, the Indian catechism prepared and translated by the Reverend Abraham Pierson, for the religious instruction of the Indians of New England, other than those of the Massachusetts tribes. The manuscript being lost, another was compiled during the ensuing year and printed at Cambridge. Few copies of this first edition are known; one is in the British Museum, and another at the Lenox Library, New York. Its title-page reads: Some | Helps for the | Indians, | *Showing them* | how to improve their natural *Rea* | *son*, to know the *True God* and | the true *Christian Religion* | 1. By leading them to see the Di | vine Authority of the *Scriptures*. | 2. By the Scriptures the Divine Truths necessary to *Eternal Salvation*. | Undertaken | *At the Motion, and published by the Order of the Commission* | *ers* of the United Colonies. | byAbraham Pierson. | Examined, and approved by Thomas | Stanton Interpreter-General | to the U | nited *Colonies* for the *Indian Language*, | and by some others of the most able | Interpreters amongst us. | Cambridg. | Printed by Samuel Green, 1658. |

where a service was held, and where the Indians deposited each a stone.* Writing, in 1726, of the English ministers of Martha's Vineyard, Thomas Prince, the New England annalist, said,—

"For many years after his departure, he was seldom mentioned without tears. . . . I have myself seen the Rock on a descending ground upon which he sometimes used to stand and preach to great numbers crowding to hear him. And the Place on the Wayside, where he solemnly and affectionately took his leave of that poor and beloved People of his, was for all that Generation remembered with sorrow." †

In 1901, the society of patriotic women, known as the Martha's Vineyard Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, set a tablet on the pile of stones at the Place by the Wayside, which was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies in July of that year. The inscription thereon reads:

"This Rock Marks the 'Place on the Wayside'
where the
REV. THOMAS MAYHEW, Jr.,
First Pastor of the Church of Christ on Martha's Vineyard, and the first missionary to the Indians of New England, solemnly took leave of the Indians, who had in large numbers followed him down from the western part of the island, being his last worship and interview with them before embarking for England in 1657, from whence he never returned, no tidings ever coming from the ship or its passengers.
In loving remembrance of him
Those Indians raised this 'pile of stone.'
1900–1901
Erected by the Martha's Vineyard Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. The site given for this purpose by Captain Benjamin Coffin Cromwell, of Tisbury. The boulder was brought from Gay Head, a gift from the now resident Indians. The tablet purchased with contributions from Mayhew descendants."

Mr. Mayhew married, about 1645, Jane, daughter of Thomas Paine, of London, who survived him. She is said to have married (2), about 1658, Richard Sarson, ‡ of Nantucket; this is incorrect as to date of marriage, as in September, 1667, she was styled "Mistress Mayhew," in the accounts of the Commissioners of the United Colonies of Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay.

By a devise of "one Hatton Barnes to the heir of the Paines," the brother of Mrs. Mayhew, Thomas Paine, became possessed "of a farm and certain

* See Genesis xxxi. 45–49.

† "Account of the English Ministers at Martha's Vineyard," appended to Experience Mayhew's "Indian Converts" (1727).

‡ Savage's Genealogical Dictionary.

tenements lying about Greensnorton in Northamptonshire," worth about one hundred and forty pounds per annum, and through him the Mayhews obtained an interest in the same. In a recital of the case, September, 1656, by the Commissioners of the United Colonies to the Corporation for the Propagation of the Gospel among the heathen natives in New England, it is set forth that, " fourteen years since, when Thomas Paine's own mother, and the mother-in-law to Thomas Mayhew, was in England to settle her son's rights, the jury at Greensnorton found the land in question to be of considerable value, and the true heir to be Thomas Paine, and that now [1656] Thomas Mayhew had proposed that he journey to England to claim and secure title thereto." *

Under date of September, 1658, the Commissioners wrote to the Corporation on behalf of the family of the lost missionary, stating that the widow had been left with six † or seven children, and that her desire was " that three boys may be brought up in learning to fitt them for after service amongst the Indians, which wee are slow to assent unto in regard they are very younge and the charges will be very great before they bee fit for Imployment and then uncertaine how theire minds may be adicted or theire hearts Inclined to this worke; yett for her support and the Incurragement of others wee have allowed her twenty pounds and taken upon us to defray the charge of her eldest son of about ten yeares old now at School for this yeare and shall bee willing to doe further for him or her as you shall please to advise."

There seemed to be no evidence that the financial interest of the Commissioners and Corporation extended beyond the education of Matthew, and how well that interest was repaid may be gathered from an item in a letter from the former, dated September, 1672, which, after commenting on the Reverend Mr. Eliot's unwearied endeavors for the good of the Indians, concludes with, " As also some other persons that may in time be useful Instruments in that worke; one whereof is the son of that Reverend and Good man Mr. Mayhew, deceased, who, being born on the Island called Martha's Vineyard, and now growne to man's estate and then settled, is an hopeful young man and hath their Language perfectly."

* Plymouth Colony Records, x. pp. 163–165, 202–204.

† An interesting collection of letters, eleven in all, from Mr. Mayhew to the Governors John Winthrop, father and son, has been published in the Massachusetts Historical Society Collections, fourth series, vol. vii. pp. 30–42. In one of these letters, written in 1658, and addressed to " my much honoured friend Mr John Winthrop at Boston," the writer distinctly states that his son's children then numbered six. " I cannot yett give my sonnes over, if they come not more, my daughter and her six children will want help." The " sonnes" were, of course, his son Thomas and stepson Thomas Paine, who was also a passenger on the ill-fated vessel.

Children of Reverend Thomas[3] and Jane (Paine) Mayhew; born at Martha's Vineyard:

i. MATTHEW MAYHEW[4], born 1648; died at Edgartown, 17 May, 1710; married, 1 March, 1674, Mary, daughter of James Skiff, who died at Edgartown, 1 May, 1690, aged forty years, one month, and seven days. In the Diary of Reverend William Holmes, of Chilmark, she is described as a "truly virtuous gentlewoman," and he as "the Honoured Mr. Mayhew Esq[r]." Mr. Mayhew succeeded his grandfather in the government of Martha's Vineyard and in his labor among the Indians. He was also major of militia. A work of his on the progress of Christianity among the natives was published in 1694.* Issue: 1. MATTHEW MAYHEW[5], born 29 November, 1674; died at Edgartown, 20 April, 1720; married Anne Newcomb, born *circa* 1677; died 16 April, 1723. 2. PAINE MAYHEW[5], born 31 October, 1677; died 8 May, 1761; married, 8 December, 1699, Mary Rankin. He was a major in the militia. 3. MARY MAYHEW[5], born 25 May, 1680; married, 5 December, 1698, Samuel Little, of Marshfield. 4. THOMAS MAYHEW[5], born 5 May, 1683. 5. BETHIA MAYHEW[5], born 5 March, 1686; died 22 February, 1734; married, 4 September, 1707, William Clark.

ii. ABIAH MAYHEW[4].

iii. MARY MAYHEW[4].

iv. THOMAS MAYHEW[4], died at Chilmark, 21 July, 1715; married Sarah Skiff, who died at Chilmark, 30 December, 1740, in her ninety-sixth year. Mr. Mayhew was for many years judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Dukes. Issue: 1. ZACCHEUS MAYHEW[5], died 3 January, 1760, in his seventy-sixth year; was a colonel in the county militia; married Susanna Wade, who died 23 May, 1758. 2. ZEPHANIAH MAYHEW[5], died at Chilmark, 20 November, 1733, in his forty-seventh year; married in March, 1711, Bethia Woodward. 3. PEREZ MAYHEW[5]. 4. BATHSHEBA MAYHEW[5]. 5. ABIAH MAYHEW[5]. 6. SARAH MAYHEW[5].

v. JERUSHA MAYHEW[4], married (1), 12 April, 1676, Joseph Wing; (2), 12 December, 1684, Thomas Eatton. (See Wing Family, No. 6.)

vi. JEDIDAH MAYHEW[4], died at Chilmark, 6 January, 1736, in her eightieth year; married Benjamin Smith, Esq[r], who died 4 July, 1720, also at Chilmark.

vii. JOHN MAYHEW[4], was born at Martha's Vineyard in 1652. "He fell not short," says Prince, "either of the eminent genius or piety of his excellent progenitors, and having had the benefit of his grandfather, the governor's wise instruction, and his father's library," † he was, at the age of twenty-one, called to the ministry among the English at Tisbury and Chilmark, and, about the same time, he began to labor for the aborigines and ministered to the two con-

* A Brief Narration of the Success which the Gospel hath had, among the Indians of Martha's Vineyard (And the Places Adjacent), in New England, With Some Remarkable Curiosities, concerning the Numbers, the Customes, and the Present Circumstances of the Indians of that Island. Further Explaining [*sic*] and confirming the account given of those matters, by Mr. Cotton Mather in the Life of the Renowned Mr. John Eliot. . . . Whereunto is added, An Account concerning the Present State of Christianity among the Indians, in other Parts of New England: Expressed in the Letters of several Worthy Persons Best Acquainted Therewithall. Boston in N. E. Printed by Bartholomew Green, sold by Michael Perry under the Exchange, 1694, pp. 55. 12mo.

† Appendix to Experience Mayhew's "Indian Converts;" Sprague's Annals of the American Pulpit, vol. i.

gregations alternately. He died at Chilmark, 3 February, 1689, leaving an Indian church of one hundred members and several well-instructed teachers. His children were: 1. EXPERIENCE MAYHEW[5], born 27 January, 1673; died 20 November, 1758; married (1), 12 November, 1695, Thankful, daughter of Governor Hinckley; (2), 4 December, 1711, Remember Bourne. 2. JOHN MAYHEW[5], died 3 March, 1736, aged about sixty years. 3. BENJAMIN MAYHEW[5], born 11 September, 1679; buried 30 August, 1717; was a lieutenant in the militia; married, 13 May, 1704, Hannah Skiff. 4. SIMON MAYHEW[5], died 5 March, 1753, aged sixty-six years seven months and ten days; married ——; his son, SIMON MAYHEW[6], was for sixteen years actively engaged in preaching the gospel to the Indians, and was at his death, 31 March, 1782, chief justice of Dukes County. 5. ELIZABETH MAYHEW[5]. 6. DEBORAH MAYHEW[5]. 7. RUHAMAH MAYHEW[5]. 8. RUTH MAYHEW[5]. Of these children, Experience Mayhew began preaching to the Indians in March, 1694, taking charge of five or six congregations. Familiar with the Indian tongue from infancy, he was employed by the Commissioners of the Society in London for the Propagation of the Gospel in New England to make a new version of the Psalms, and of the Gospel according to St. John, in the Indian language, which he completed with great accuracy in 1709. Among his publications are: A sermon entitled "All mankind by nature equally under sin," 1725. "Indian Converts" (in which he gives an account of the lives of thirty Indian ministers and about eighty Indian men, women, and youth, worthy of remembrance on account of their piety), 1727. "Indian Narratives," 1729. "A Letter on the Lord's Supper," 1724. "Grace defended in a Modest Plea for an Important Truth," 1744. He wrote also "Strictures on the Conduct and Preaching of Whitfield," in 1743; and about the same time, "Two Letters on Human Liberty," in a controversy with Jonathan Dickinson, president of the New Jersey College. Not a scholar of the college, Harvard honored herself by giving him the degree of M.A. in 1720. Three of his sons, Joseph, Nathan, and Jonathan, were graduated at Harvard, and Jonathan* became one of the most distin-

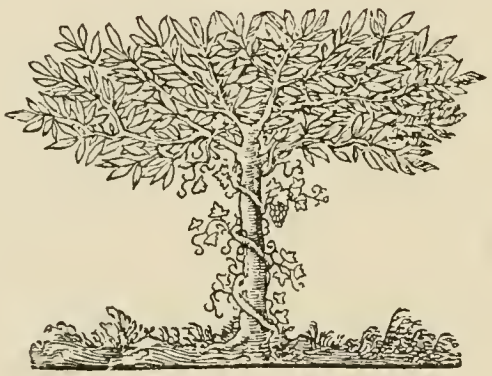
* DR. JONATHAN MAYHEW, born at Martha's Vineyard, 8 October, 1720; died at Boston, 9 July, 1766, where he had been pastor of the West church from 1747. In January, 1750, he delivered a sermon on the Sunday following the death of Charles I., in which he advocated a limitation to allegiance. This sermon has been called "the morning gun of the Revolution." In his Thanksgiving sermon for the repeal of the Stamp Act, in May, 1766, he made a fervent appeal for civil and religious liberty. Bancroft said of him: "From his youth he had consecrated himself to the service of Colonial freedom in church and state. He died overtaxed, in the beauty of unblemished manhood, consumed by his fiery zeal;" and Adams earlier wrote: "When we say that Otis, Adams, Mayhew, Lee, Jefferson, etc., were authors of independence, we ought to say they were only awakeners and reviewers of the original fundamental principle of colonization."

"The Pulpit of the American Revolution; or, Political Sermons of the Period of 1776. With an Historical Introduction, Notes, and Illustrations. By John Wingate Thornton. Boston, 1860. 12mo, pp. 537," has as its frontispiece a portrait of Jonathan Mayhew, "that true lover of liberty and Christian Patriot," introducing his own sermon of 1750.

The University of Aberdeen conferred upon him the degree of D.D. in 1749. He published numerous sermons and addresses, among them "Seven Sermons," Boston, 1749. "Discourse concerning Unlimited Submission and Non-Resistance to the Higher Powers," Boston, 1750. Sermons, Boston, 1756. "Discourse on the Great Earthquake of 1755," Boston, 1760. "A Defence of the Observations on the Charter of the Society for Propagation of the Gospel," Boston, 1763, pp. 144. "Sermons to Young Men," 1767. "Sermons occasioned by the Great Fire in Boston," March, 1760. An exhaustive "Memoir of the Life and Writings of Reverend Jonathan Mayhew," by Alden Bradford, LL.D., was published at Boston in 1838.

guished divines of the eighteenth century. His youngest son, Zachariah Mayhew, "took up the duties which his dying sire had laid down; with entire devotion he wrought on to his life's end, but in his latter days his heart was saddened by the steady wasting away of the aboriginal population. Thus lived, labored, and died these five generations of Mayhew men, who successively turned away from ease and honor, and in a higher walk of life made their name sublime." *

* The | Pilgrim Republic | an Historical Review | of the | Colony of New Plymouth. By John A. Goodwin.



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